



*ANNE by the Grace of God
Queen of Great Britain, France
& Ireland; Defender of y^e Faith.*



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13. 279

ANGLIÆ NOTITIA:
OR THE
Present State
OF
ENGLAND:

With Divers
R E M A R K S
UPON

The Ancient State thereof.

By *EDW. CHAMBERLAINE*,
Doctor of Laws.

The Twentieth Edition, with Large
Additions and Improvements.

In Three Parts.

Spartam quam natus est hanc ornat.

L O N D O N,

Printed by T. H. for S. Smith and B. Walford, M. Wotton,
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7 A A C

TO THE
QUEEN's
Most Excellent
MAJESTY.

MADAM,

THE Kings and Queens of *England* are so necessary to its Well-being, and such essential Members of its Constitution, that they must always appear in the Front of a true Account of its Government. For this Reason, I took the Boldness, when this Description of its *Present State* was first published, to dedicate it to your Majesty's Royal Predecessor of Glorious Memory, King *Charles II.*

Epistle Dedicatory.

In that Princes time it met with so favourable a Reception, that it was very many times reprinted. That Reception was chiefly owing to the faithful Representation which I endeavour'd to give of the Nature of our Constitution, and of the Blessings which, under God, we owe to the mild and gracious Government of our Princes.

If these were good Reasons why this imperfect Essay has so often formerly been presented to your Majesty's Predecessors, there are many more which induce me to lay this twentieth Edition at your Majesty's Feet.

The Proofs your Majesty has given of your Love and Concern for your People, the universal Tenderneſs, which upon every Occasion you delight to shew to all your Subjects, is too glorious a Theme to be slightly pass'd over by any one that would give a faithful View of the Happiness we now enjoy under your Majesty's auspicious Government.

The Writer of our *Present State* must not forget how soon your Majesty dispersed those Mists which hung over our Heads upon the Death of our late most gracious Sovereign: How affectionately your Majesty express your Sense of our Condition to your Council, and to your Parliament: And how

Epistle Dedicatory.

how graciously you remitted a considerable Part of that Present which the States of your Majesty's Kingdom gave you to support your Family, and the Dignity of your Crown.

In short, Madam, every thing which your Majesty has done since your Coming to the Government, affords matter of Delight and Wonder to him that considers our *Present*, and compares it with our *Past Estate*. Great Actions done are sure Presages of greater yet to come by those that do them: And the Earnest we have already had of what your Majesty, assisted by the Prince, can do, assures us with the utmost Joy, of certain Happiness to our Posterity.

Pardon this Presumption, Madam, that I name his Royal Highness upon this occasion: The Honour I had of being near the Prince's Person, when his Royal Highness first came amongst us, and of acquainting him with the *then Estate* of that Nation, which he was in so near a Prospect one day to govern, is too lively imprest upon my Mind ever to be forgot. I had then an Opportunity of observing those Princely Qualities in his Royal Soul, which made me congratulate the Happiness of my Countrymen, that a Princess in whom they had so great an Interest, had met with such a Consort.

Epistle Dedicatory.

But I am sensible I grow tedious: Old Age is naturally inclinable to use many Words, especially when it is pleas'd with the Work it is about: And this is a Subject which the most vigorous Youth will acknowledge to be beyond its Strength. All Ages and Conditions of Men are not only happy under your Majesty's Government, but what is far more Glorious, they are sensible that they are so. And I cannot without the utmost Thankfulness to the Almighty, reflect upon his Goodness, which has reserved me to this time, wherein I might conclude my many Descriptions of the *Present State* of this my Country, with an Account at last, before I left the World, that it was governed by Your Majesty. I am,

May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,

Your Majesty's most Obedient

Most Dutiful and

Chelsea, July 2.
1702

Most Faithful Subject.

EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE.

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Advertisement to the Reader.

THE greatest part of this Book was prepared for the Press by the Author, and most of it printed in the Life-time of the late King: The necessary Alterations which chiefly regard her Present Majesty being incerted in the Lists. The Reader is also desired to observe, that in this Twentieth Edition there are several Curious Remarks and Accounts which are not to be found in any of the former; particularly an Account of the Cottonian Library: The publick Libraries of both the Universities, &c. for the Relations of which we are beholden to the ingenious Mr. Humphry Wanley.

21

A Description OF ENGLAND IN GENERAL

CHAP. I.

Of its Name, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions.

Name.] E NGLAND, the better part of the best Island in the whole World, with Scotland, was called by ancient Writers *Albion, White*; so termed, probably, by the first Discoverers of it, from its White Cliffs (*a verbo* לבן 34. *Comp.* לבן 77 *albeit*, λευκον, *Fest. album*) as the Snowy Hills between France and Italy are called *Alpes*. Afterwards, as appears in the time of *Lucretius* and *Julius Caesar*, it had the name of *Britannia*, from *Brith*, which in the old *British* Tongue signifies *Painted*, (for the same reason that some of them were afterwards called *Picts*, from painting their Skins in a manner terrible to their Enemies) and was about 800 years after the Incarnation of *Christ* (by a special Edict of King *Egbert*, descended from the
Angles,

Angles, a People of the *Lower Saxony*, in whose Possession the greatest part of this Country then was) named *Angle* or *Englelond*, thence by the *French* called *Angle terre*, by the *Germans* *England*, and by the Inhabitants *England*.

Climat.] It is situated between the Degrees 17. and 22 Longitude, as are *Brettany* and *Normandy* in *France*, and between 50 and 56 of Northern Latitude, as are *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony*, and *Denmark*: advantageously for Traffick to all parts of the World.

The longest Day in the most Northern part is 17 Hours, 30 Minutes, and the shortest Day in the most Southern parts, is almost 8 Hours long.

Dimensions.] It is in Shape Triangular, the longest side from *Berwick North*, to the *Lands End South West* 386 Miles; from *Berwick* to *Sandwich S. S. E.* Miles; from *Sandwich E.* to the *Lands End W.* by *S.* 279 Miles. And the Perpendicular from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth N.* and *S.* 320 Miles; Contains, by Computation of *Mr. Houghton*, 39938500 of Acres, 1175951 Houses, is almost ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*; five times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands*; less than all *Italy* by almost one half, and in comparison with *France*, is as 30 to 82. The Yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales*, is computed at 7500000 pounds, besides the Rent of Houses.

Division.] That part of *Britain* now called *England*, was in the time of the *Romans*, divided into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Caesariensis*. The first of these contained the South Part of *England*, the second, all that Western part now called *Wales*, and the third the Northern parts beyond *Trent*, or the more accurate division into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Flavia Caesariensis*, *Maxima Caesariensis*, and *Valentia*.

When the *Britains* had received the Christian Faith under King *Lucius* about the year 180, they divided the same (for the better Government Ecclesiastical) into three Provinces, or Archbishopricks, viz. the Archbishoprick of *London*, which contained *Britannia Prima*, the Archbishoprick of *Tork*, which contained that part called *Maxima Caesariensis*; and the Archbishoprick of *Caerleon*, an ancient great City of *South Wales* upon the River *Urke*, under which was *Britannia Secunda*. Afterward the Heathen *Saxons* over-running this Country, and dividing it into 7 Kingdoms (the King of *Kent* being first converted to the Christian Faith by *Austin* the

the Monk, who lived and was buried at *Canterbury*) the Archiepiscopal See of *London* was there placed, and the other at *Caerleon*, was translated to *St. David's* in *Pembrokeshire*, and at last subjected to the See of *Canterbury*: The *North* part of *England*, and all *Scotland*, was put under the Archbishop of *York*, and all *England* divided into Diocesses; and about the year 630, it was for better Order and Government, distinguished into Parishes, by the Care and Pains of *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, almost 200 years before it was divided into Counties or Shires, by King *Alfred*, by whom also those Shires, (so called from the *Saxon* Word *Scype*, a Partition or Division) were subdivided into Hundreds, which at first contained ten Tythings, and each Tything ten Families.

At present, *England* according to its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, is divided first into two Provinces, or Archbishopricks, viz, *Canterbury* and *York*; these two Provinces into 26 Diocesses, which are again divided into 60 Archdeaconries, and those into Rural Deaneries, and those again into Parishes: Of which there is in both Provinces, 9913. hereof 3845 are Churches impropriate; i. e. in Lay-hands, where Lay-men receive the Tythes; or *Appropriate*, i. e. annexed to Church-Dignities.

CHAP. II.

Of the Bishopricks of England.

THE Archbishoprick of *CANTERBURY* is a Province containing almost all the *South* part of *England*, from the Rivers *Trent* and *Humber*; its Diocess only part of *Kent*, and divers peculiar Churches amidst other Diocesses. It was founded by *Ethelbert* the first Christian King of the *Kenish Saxons*, Anno Dom. 596. in the Person of *Austin* the first Apostle of the *English*. Valued in the King's Books at 3193 l. 8 s. 8 d. Chief Seats belonging to this See, are *Lambeth-House*, and *Croyden-Palace*, both in *Surrey*. The Archbishop's Palace in *Canterbury* lies in Ruins.

The Archbishoprick of *TORK* is a Province containing the *North* part of *England*, from *Humber*, *Dee*, and *Trent*;

its Diocese Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire : Was Founded about the Year 652 by Edwin King of Northumberland in the Person of Paulinus his Queen Ethelburga's Chaplain, the first Apostle in the Northern parts of this Land. The Bishoprick of Hagustald or Hexham was taken out of it by King Egfrid, and lost back again in the Danish Wars. Valued in the King's Books at 1000 l. per annum. Chief Seat Bishopsthorp in Yorkshire.

Bishoprick of L O N D O N, Founded about the Year 606. by Sebert and Ethelbert, Kings of the East and Kentish Saxons, in the Person of Melitus, Apostle of the East Saxons. This Diocese contains Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire, and hath not been altered since its first Institution. Value 1117 l. 8 s. 4 d. Seats, London-House in Aldersgate-street in London, and Fulham-House in Middlesex.

WINCHESTER, taken out of the Diocese of Dorchester — That of

Dorchester was a large Bishoprick, whose See was at Dorchester near Oxford; Founded by Kinglis, or Kingils, the first Christian King of the West Saxons, about the year 640, in the Person of Berinus or Birinus an Italian Priest, who was succeeded by Agilbert a Frenchman; promoted thereto by Kenwalch Son of Kingils, who afterward disliking the broken and bad English of Agilbert, divided the Bishoprick into two; one to continue in the See of Dorchester under Agilbert, and the other he Founded at

WINCHESTER about the year 660, in the Person of Wina, another Frenchman, but who could speak better English. Agilbert discontented at this division, left England, and so the two Bishopricks were united again both in the See of Winchester. King Ina afterward added his Conquests of the South Saxons, and the Bishoprick of Selsey to it; so it became a vast Bishoprick, containing both Kingdoms of the South and West Saxons.

But about the Year 704. Ina took out of it the Bishoprick of Sherborne, which was afterwards divided into the Bishopricks of Wells, Ramesbury, Kirtm and Bodmyn; but Ramesbury in Wiltshire was reunited to Sherborne in Bishop Herman by Edward the Confessor: Bodmyn was translated to St. Germans, and after that united with Kirtm, by King Canutus. Anno 711. the Bishoprick of Selsey was restored to it by the South Saxons. But still

WIN-

WINCHESTER continues a large Diocess, containing *Surrey* and *Hampshire*, the *Isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey,* and *Alderney*. Value 3885 l. 3 s. 3 d. Seats, *Farnham Castle* in *Surrey*, *Wolvesey-House* in *Winchester*, *Chesley-House* in *Middlesex*.

In the Year 733. *Doncester* was again made a Bishops See, and its Diocess taken out of *Lichfield*.

LICHFIELD, Founded by *Osby King of Northumberland* in the Person of *Diama a Scotchman*, Anno 656, raised to an Archbishoprick by *King Offa* in *Adulph*, and had Authority over *Winchester, Hereford, &c.* But this Dignity of the See did not survive *Adulph*; the See was removed Anno 1075. to *Chester*, and by *Robert de Limesey*, Anno. 1095. to *Coventry*, the residence of many of the succeeding Bishops, on which Account, amongst others, it hath now the Title of *Coventry and Lichfield*.

Out of this Diocess were taken the Bishopricks of *Worcester* and *Sidnacester* by *King Ethelred*, and soon after Anno 733, those of *Leicester* and *Darcester*. Lastly by *H. B.* that of *Chester*, which continues as well as *Worcester*.

This Bishoprick of *Coventry and Lichfield* at present contains all *Staffordshire* and *Darbyshire*, and part of *Warwickshire*, and *Shropshire*. Value 703 l. 5 s. 2 d. Seats *Lichfield-Close*, and *Eccleshal-Castle* in *Staffordshire*.

Sidnacester, and *Leicester* became afterwards united to *Darcester*, and *Darcester* translated to *Lincoln*.

LINCOLN, begun at *Darcester* near *Oxford*, and brought hither by *Remigius* (the Son of a Priest) by Order of a Synod at *London*, which Ordain'd, That the Sees of Bishopricks should be removed from small and decayed Towns, to Cities of greater Note and Resort. It contained then the middle of *England*, between *Thames* and *Humber*; But *Hen. I.* took out of it the Bishoprick of *Ely*, and *Hen. VIII.* those of *Oxford* and *Peterborough*. At this Day belong to it *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Huntingtonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and part of *Hertfordshire*, being the largest Bishoprick of *England*. Value 830 l. 18 s. 1 d. Seats, *Bugden* in *Huntingtonshire*, and *Lincoln-Palace* in *Lincoln*, ruin'd by the Civil Wars.

ELY, taken out of *Lincoln* by *Hen. I.* translating hither *Harvey Bishop of Bangor*; contains only *Cambridgeshire*. Valued 2134 l. 18 s. 1 d. Seats, *Ely-House* in *Halborn, London*; *Ely-Palace* in *Ely*; *Wibich-Castle* in *Wibich, Cambridge-shire*.

SARISBURY, translated from *Sherborne* by the afore-said *Herman*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*; contains now *Wiltshire* and *Barkshire*. Value 1367 l. 11 s. 8 d. Seat, *Sarisbury-Palace* in *Wiltshire*.

EXETER, translated from *Kirton* in *Devonshire*, under *Leofricus*, by *Edward the Confessor*; which *Kirton* was taken out of *Sherborne*, as afore in the Person of *Adulph*, by *Edward the Elder*. Value 1566 l. 14 s. 6 d. Seat, *Exeter Palace* in *Exeter*.

WELLS, taken out of *Sherborne*, and Founded by *Edward the Elder*, Monarch of the *English Saxons* in *Atheln*, afterwards in the Reign of *William Rufus*, the See was removed by *John de Villula* to *Bath*, retaining to this Day the Name of *Bath* and *Wells*; contains only *Somersetshire*. Value 533 l. 1 s. 3 d. Seats, *Wells Palace*, and *Barnwell* in *Somersetshire*.

CHICHESTER, first Founded in *Selfey*, by *Edilwalch* the first Christian K. of the *South-Saxons*, in *St. Wilfride*, the Exiled Archbishop of *Tork*; afterwards united to *Vvinchester*, and about the Year 711 divided again and restored to *Selfey*, and lastly by virtue of the aforementioned Synodical Decree at *London*, removed to *Chichester* the chief Town of the Diocese under Bishop *Stigand*. It contains only *Suffex*. Value 677 l. 1 s. 3 d. Seat, *Chichester Palace* in *Suffex*.

NORWICH, Founded first at *Dunwich*, Anno 630. by *Sigibert* King of the *East Angles*, in the Person of *Felix*, a *Burgundian*; afterwards divided into two Bishopricks, viz. of *Dunwich* and *Elmham*. Long time after this joined again by King *Edwin* in *Athelf* at the See of *Elmham*; removed from thence by Bishop *Herfast* in the time of *VWilliam* the Conqueror to *Thetford*; and from thence 1086 by Bishop *Herebert* to *Norwich*. In this Diocese are *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*. Value 499 l. 8 s. 7 d. Seats, *Norwich Palace* and *Ludham-Hall*, in *Norfolk*.

WORCESTER, was taken out of *Lichfield* in the Year 679. by *Ethelred* King of the *Mercians*, *Bosel* being the first Bishop; contains *Worcestershire*, and part of *Warwickshire*. Value 1049 l. 17 s. 3 d. Seats, *Worcester Palace*, and *Hartlebury Castle* in *Worcestershire*.

HEREFORD Diocese was Founded Anno 680. in Bishop *Putta*; contains *Herefordshire*, and part of *Shropshire*. Value 768 l. 10 s. 10 d. Seat, *Hereford Palace* in *Hereford*.

ROCHESTER, Founded in the Year 606 by *Ethelbert* first Christian King of *Kent* in the Person of *St. Justus*; contains part of *Kent* only. Value 358 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* Seat, *Bromley House* in *Kent*.

OXFORD, taken out of *Lincoln*, 1541. by *Hen. 8.* The first Bishop was *Robert King*, Abbot of *Osney*; contains *Oxfordshire*. Value 354 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* Seat, *Cuddesdon* in *Oxfordshire*.

PETERBOROUGH, taken out of *Lincoln* likewise by *Hen. VIII.* Its first Bishop was *John Chambers*, not Abbot of *Peterborough*, as *Godwin* mistook, but Dean of *St. Stephens*, and Canon of *Windsor*; contains *Northamptonshire* and *Rutlandshire*. Value 414 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* Seats, *Peterborough Castle*, and *Castor* in *Northamptonshire*.

GLOUCESTER, taken out of *Worcester* by *Hen. VIII.* whose first Bishop was *John Wakeman*, Abbot of *Tewksbury*; contains *Gloucestershire*. Value 315 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.* Seat, *Gloucester Palace* in *Gloucester*.

BRISTOL, Founded by *Hen. VIII.* *Paul Busb* the first Bishop; contains the City of *Bristol*, and County of *Dorsetshire*. Value 383 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Seat, *Bristol Palace* in *Somersetshire*.

LANDAFF, Founded by *Dubritius* its first Bishop, in the Reign of *Aurelius Ambrosius* about the Year 490; contains *Glamorganshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Brecknockshire*, and *Radnorshire*. Value 154 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.* Seats, *Mathern Palace* in *Monmouthshire*, and *Landaff Palace* in *Glamorganshire*.

St. DAVIDS. The aforesaid *Dubritius* afterwards, upon the Foundation of the Archbishoprick of *Isca Silurum* or *Caeleon* in *Monmouthshire*, was removed thither. His Successor in this See, *St. David*, got it removed in the Reign of King *Arthur* to *Meneva* or *Mender*, called afterwards in honour of this Learned and Pious Prelate, who so opposed and vanquished the *Pelagian* Heresie, *St. David's*. This Metropolitan See was afterwards made subject to that of *Canterbury*; it contains *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire*, and *Caermarthenshire*, Value 426 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* Seat, *Abergilly* in *Caermarthen*.

St. ASAPH, Founded by *Malgo King* of the *Britons*, Anno 560. in the Person of *Kentigern* the Scotch Bishop of *Glasgow*, and took its Name from *St. Asaph* the second Bishop; contains *Denbighshire* and *Flintshire*. Value 100 *l.* Seat, *St. Asaph* in *Flintshire*.

BANGOR, the time of its Foundation is not certainly known; the first Bishop was *Daniel* who flourished in the Year 560. though the first mentioned by *Godwin* was *Hervau* (in the Reign of *Hen. I*) who was afterwards translated to *Ely*. Value 131 l. 16 s. 4 d. Seat, *Bangor Palace* in *Carmarven*.

In the Province of **YORK.**

DURHAM, begun at *Lindisfarne* or the *Holy Island*, in *Aidan* the Scot, by *Oswal* King of the *Northumbrian Saxons*, translated to *Durham*, with its Bishop *Edmund*, in the Reign of *Ethelred*; contains *Durham* and *Northumberland*. Value 2821 l. 1 s. 5 d. Seats, *Durham Palace*, and *Aukland Castle* in *Durham*.

CARLISLE, taken out of *Durham* by *Hen. I*. who named *Athaulphus* the first Bishop thereof; contains *Westmorland*. Value 531 l. 4 s. 11 d. Seat, *Rose Castle* in *Cumberland*.

CHESTER, taken out of *Lichfield* by *Hen. VIII*. The first Bishop was *John Bird*, Provincial of the *Carmelite Friars*; contains *Cheshire*, *Lancashire*, *Richmondshire*, with part of *Cumberland*. Value 4204 l. 1 s. 8 d. Seats, *Cheshire Palace* in *Chester*, and *Wigan* in *Lancaster*.

MAN, The Isle was appointed to be a Bishoprick by *Pope Gregory 4*.

C H A P. III.

Description of the several Counties of England.

ENGLAND, including that part of it which is called *Wales*, is divided according to its Temporal Jurisdiction into fifty two Counties or Shires, and those into Hundreds, Laths, Rapes, or Wapentakes (as they are called in some Counties) and those again into Tithings.

Bedfordshire.

Is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 73 Miles in circumference; contains about 260000 Acres, and about 1270 Houses:
The

The Air is temperate, the Soil, especially in the North part, fruitful, its principal Rivers are *Ouse* and *Ivel* : The whole County is well stored with Corn and Cattle ; some of its chief Commodities are Butter, Cheese and Poultry. It hath in it 116 Parishes, and 10 Market Towns. *Bedford* the Shire Town, 38 Miles from *London*, is most noted ; *Dunstable* for Larks, *Woburn* for Fuller's Earth. It has many Noble Seats, as *Wrest-House* and *Harvold*, the Earl of *Kent's* ; *Woburn Abbey*, the Duke of *Bedford's* ; *Bletso* and *Melchbourn* the Earl of *Bullingbrook's* ; *Turvey* the Earl of *Peterborough's* ; *Amptbil* and *Claphil*, the Earl of *Aylesbury's* ; *Hawnes*, Lord *Carteret's* ; *Lidlington*, Sir *Anthony Chester's*.

Derbyshire,

Is in *Salisbury Diocess*, 120 Miles circumference ; contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houses. The Air is sweet ; the Soil plentiful ; the whole County is well stored with Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Wool, and Wood, especially Oak ; its chief Rivers, *Thames*, *Isis*, and *Kennet*. It contains 140 Parishes, and 12 Market Towns : The chief in Note, are *Reading*, 32 Miles from *London*, for Cloth and Malt ; *Abington*, a large Town, hath a Free-School well endowed ; *Hungerford* for Trouts and Craw-Fish ; *Newbury* for Broad-cloth ; *Farendon* a Market ; *Windsor* is famous for its Castle, which is one of the King's Palaces, and the College of the *Knights of the Garter* ; situated strongly and pleasantly ; of late curiously adorned by King *Charles II.* with the Excellency of modern Painting and Carving : It hath many other fine Seats, as *Swallowfield*, the Earl of *Clarendon's* ; *Hamstead-Marshall* and *Ashton Park*, the Lord *Craven's* ; *Wyghtnam*, the Earl of *Abington's* ; *Hurley*, the Lord *Lovelace's*.

Buckinghamshire,

In *Lincoln Diocess*, in circumference 138 Miles ; contains about 441000 Acres, and 18390 of Houses : The Air good ; the Soil rich ; Its principal Rivers, *Tame*, *Ouse* and *Coln* ; its chief Commodities are Corn, Sheep and Oxen. *Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef* is a Proverb for their goodness. It hath 185 Parishes and 15 Towns ; the most noted are *Buckingham* the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London* ; *Ayles-*

Aylesbury, near a rich Vale; *High-Wickham* for good Building; *Newport Pagnal* for Bone-lace; *Eaton*, a Village within a Mile of *Windsor*, hath a College nobly endowed, hath a Provost the Reverend, Dr. *H. Godolphin*, and seven Fellows, besides Choristers, &c. and a Free-School, now one of the most flourishing in *England*, where are seventy King's Scholars, taught and maintained gratis, and sent yearly to the University as places become void; Founded by *Hen. VI.* Its chief Seats are *Buckingham-House*, and *Waddom-House*, both belonging to the late Duke of *Buckingham*; *Cheyne* Duke of *Bedford's*; *Albdrige*, the Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Latimers*, Duke of *Devon's*; *Wing* and *Ethrop*, Earl of *Carnarvon's*; *Quarendon*, Earl of *Lichfields*; *Woborn* and *Over-Winchendon House*, Lord *Wharton's*; *Chickely*, Sir *Anthony Chester's*.

Cambzidgefhire,

In the Diocess of *Ely*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houses: The Air moist, the Soil of divers sorts; its principal Rivers *Onse*, *Cam*, and *Grant*; its Commodities, Corn most excellent, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, and Saffron; its Manufactures, Paper and Baskets: The Northern parts is called the Isle of *Ely*: The whole contains 163 Parishes, and eight Market Towns; the most noted are *Cambridge* the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*, for its Noble University; *Ely*, Bishop's Seat for its Minster; *Newmarket*, resorted to by the Court for Hunting, Racing, &c. *Royston* for Malt: Its chief Seats are *Thorney-Abbey*, Duke of *Bedford's*; *Newmarket-House*, Earl of *Suffolk's*; *Catledge*, Lord *North* and *Grey's*.

Cheshire,

In the Diocess of *Chester* 112 Miles in circumference, contains about 720000 Acres, and 24054 Houses, is a County Palatine, the Air is wholesome, the Soil good, the Men called the chief of Men, are famous for Strength, the Women for Beauty, the Gentry are here very numerous and eminent for Ancientry, Loyalty and Hospitality; its Rivers, *Dee* and *Weever*; its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheese, Fish, Fowl, Metals, Salt, and Mill-stones; contains 68 Parishes, and 13 Towns, the chiefest is the City of *Chester*, 140 Miles from *London*, peculiar for its Galleries, upon which

which the whole City is built, *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, and *Northwich* for Salt-pits, *Maxfield* for Buttons, and *Congleton* for Gloves : Chief Seats are *Clifton*, or *Rock-Savage*, and *Frodsham-Castle*, Earl of *Rivers*'s ; *Gawsworth* and *Aldford*, Earl of *Macclesfield*'s ; *Dutton*, Lord *Gerard*'s ; *Dunhammassey*, Earl of *Warington*'s .

Cornwall,

In the Diocess of *Exeter*, in circumference 150 Miles ; contains about 960000 Acres, and 25374 Houses : The Air is clear and sharp, the Valley's rich in Corn and Pasture, and the Hills in Mines of Copper and Tinn, not without Gold and Silver : The Men are strong and boisterous, great Wrestlers, healthy, great Eaters of Garlick. This County is enrich'd likewise by the great number of Fish, especially Pilchards, which are taken on these Coasts ; here are Porcupiscs and Seels ; its other Commodities are French or bearded Wheat, and other Corn : Fowl in great abundance, Woodcocks especially ; the fine blue Slat, which the French call *Ardois* ; transparent Pibbles, like Diamonds ; and formerly Ambergreese in considerable Quantities : Here's plenty of *Rosa Solis*, and Sage, Hyssop and Rosemary, growing wild on the Sea-Cliffs ; as also Samphire and Eringo Roots, or Roots of Sea-Holly. It hath many safe and commodious Ports and Havens, as *Falmouth*, vastly spacious, &c. The chief Rivers are *Tamer*, *Camell* and *Fale*. It contains 161 Parishes, and 27 Towns, the chief is *Lounston*, or *Lanceston*, 170 Miles from *London*. Its Seats of most note are *Clifton*, *Stow*, *Stanbury*, *VVolston*, and *Lanow*, all the Earl of *Bath*'s ; *Truro* and *Laubydrock*, Earl of *Radnor*'s ; *Baconock*, Lord *Mobun*'s ; *Trerise*, Lord *Arundel*'s ; with divers Seats of Gentry, amongst which *Mount Edgcomb* is a noble and pleasant one, belonging to the Heir Male of Sir *Richard Edgcomb*.

Cumberland,

In the Diocess of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, in circumference 168 Miles ; contains about 1040000 Acres, and 14825 Houses : The Air is sharp, the Soil fruitful, the Hills for Feeding, and the Valleys for Corn. It has divers Rivers, the chief is *Eden*. In this County have been found many Roman Antiquities : Here is Fowl and Fish in great Plenty ; in the
Mus-

Muscle are found Pearls; here are great Mines of Copper, about *Newland* and *Keswick*; Black Lead is found at *Keswick* likewise, the only place some say, for it in *Europe*. It contains 38 Parishes, and 15 Towns; the City *Carlisle* a Bishop's See, has a fine Cathedral Church, Castle and Trade; 235 Miles from *London*: *Cockermouth* is noted for Broad-cloths, *Penrith* for Tanners; *White-Haven* for Coals and Salt. This having been a Frontier County to *Scotland*, the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry, are built for the most part Castle-wise; the most noted are *Greylock-Castle*, and *Drumbagh-Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Cockermouth-Castle*, Duke of *Somerset*'s; *Howard-Castle*, Earl of *Carlisle*'s; *Kirk, Oswald*, and *D'Acre-Castle*, Earl of *Suffex*'s.

Derbyshire,

In the Diocess of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 68000 Acres, and 1155 Houses. The Air and Soil good, especially the South and East parts; the North and West are Hilly; its Rivers *Trent* and *Derwent*: This County is stored with Corn, Cattle and Wood: here are Mines of *Alabaster*, *Marble*, *Chrystal*, *Mistone* and *Whetstone*: It has *Pit-coal*, *Iron* and *Lead*, the best in *England*, in great plenty: in some places are *Antimony*: Here are 106 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the Shire Town is *Derby*, well built, large, populous and rich; 97 miles from *London*: its chief Seats, *Bolsover-Castle*, late Duke of *Newcastle*'s; *Haddon*, Earl of *Rutland*'s; *Chatsworth* and *Hardwick*, Duke of *Devon*'s; *Bretby*, Earl of *Chesterfields*; *Sutton*, Earl of *Scarfsdale*'s; *Shirly*, Lord *Ferrer*'s; *Spawley*, late Lord *Breschville*'s. Among the Wonders of this Shire, *Buxton-Well* has two Springs; one of hot and the other of cold Water: the *Peaks* is notorious for its three strange Caves of prodigious Shapes and Dimensions, called *The Devil's Arse*, *Elden-hole*, and *Pool's-hole*.

Devonshire,

In the Diocess of *Exeter*, 200 miles in circumference; contains about 192000 Acres, and 56310 Houses. The Air sharp and healthful, the Soil Hilly, Woody and Fruitful, as it is manur'd with Earth fetch'd from the Sea-side: its Rivers, *Tamar*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw*, and *Dart*: The Men are strong

strong and active; its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Sea-Fish and Fowl, Kersles, Serges and Bonelace; beside the production of its Mines, Lead and Tin, and some quantities of Silver and Leadstone, formerly on *Dartmoor* Rocks. It has divers excellent Harbours for the Navy-Royal, as *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth*, &c. It contains 394 Parishes, and 31 Towns: The chief Town is *Exeter*, a very large well-built City, 138 miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; hath a noble Cathedral Church, and strong Castle: It hath a good Trade, for Serges especially, in which they deal for 10000*l.* a Week. Its chief Seats are *Venberry* and *Potheridge*, the late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Bedford-House* in *Exeter*, Duke of *Bedford's*; *Bideford*, Earl of *Bath's*; *Ugbrooke* near *Chudleigh*, Lord *Clifford's*.

Dorsetshire,

Is in the Diocess of *Bristol*, 130 miles in circumference; contains about 792000 Acres, and 21944 Houses; a pleasant County, the Air healthy, the Soil rich, both in Pasturage and Corn-fields; the Rivers *Stoure*, famed for Tenches, *Frome*, &c. Its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wood, Fish, Fowl, Hemp, and Free-stone, with some Marble. In the Isle of *Purbeck* is Marble and Tobacco-pipe Clay, worth at *London* 30*s.* a Tunn: It hath 248 Parishes, and 19 Towns; the Shire Town is *Dorchester*, noted for Trade, 85 miles from *London*; *Shaftsbury* for its fine Prospect and Market; *Shirborn* for the curious Workmanship of its Church: *Bridport*, for Hemp and Cables; *Pool* is well built, and rich: The chief Seats are *Hook-Castle*, Duke of *Bolton's*; *Cranborn-House*, Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Shirborn-Castle*, Earl of *Bristol's*; *Wimborn St. Giles*, Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Buckland*, Lord *Pawler's*; *Ashley la Friery* near *Dorchester*, *VVinterborn*, Sir *Martin Frome's*; *VVhitfield*, Duke of *Newcastle's*. *Portland* is an Isle near this County, eminent for its Quarries of durable Free-stone.

Durham,

In the Diocess of *Durham*, 107 miles in circumference; contains about 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houses, is a County Palatine; the Royalty whereof belongs to the Bishop, therefore it is called *The Bishoprick of Durham*: The Air is sharp

sharp, the Soil divers, the *East* rich, the *South* Moorish, the *West* Rocky : 'Tis very rich in Coal-Pits ; hath some Lead and Iron Mines, not without Silver in the *West* Parts. Rivers, *Tine, Ware, Derwent, Tees* : Hath 118 Parishes, and 6 Towns. The City of *Durham* is 200 Miles from *London* : The Bishop's See, whose Palace is a fine Castle : *Bishop-Awkland* is noted likewise for its Castle and good Air : *Darlington* for three Pits near it, of a wonderful depth, called *Hell-Kettles* : It has divers good Seats, as *Lumley-Castle*, Earl of *Scarborough's*, *Hencknole*, Earl of *Faulconberg's*.

Essex.

In *London* Diocess, 146 Miles in Circumference ; contains about 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houses : Its Air is temperate, but towards the Sea and *Thames*, Moist and Aguish : The Soil in some Places is so rich, that after three Years bearing Saffron, it will bear good Barley for almost 20 years together without Duing. Its Rivers are *Thames, Stower, Coln, Chelmer, Lea, Crouch, Roding*. At *Stratford by Bow* is a Bridge, the first of Stone in *England* ; built by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *Henry the First*, on the River *Lea*, and call'd *Stratford-Bow*, from its Arch, which was a Piece of Architecture perhaps new to the *English* Nation. This County has abundance of Corn, Cattle, Wood, Saffron, Fowl and Fish : 'Tis of note likewise for Cloths, Stuffs, and Hopps : Here is 415 Parishes, and 21 Towns ; the most noted are *Colchester*, 43 Miles from *London* ; a Town of great Antiquity, pretending to have given Birth to *Lucius, Helena*, and *Constantine the Great*, the first Christian King, Empress, and Emperour in the World : 'Tis now large, and has a great Trade for White Bays and Oysters : *Chelmsford* is the Asize Town : *Harwich* is noted for its Harbour, nearest of any to *Holland* ; *Walden* for Saffron. Here over-against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, stands *Tilbury-Fort*, a strong Block-house, upon the *Thames*. Its chief Seats are *Audley-Inn*, a noble and Royal Palace ; *New-Hall*, late Duke of *Albemarle's* ; *Bently*, Earl of *Oxford's* ; *Chesterford*, Earl of *Suffolk's* ; *Copt-Hall*, Earl of *Dorset's* ; *Leez-Priory*, Earl of *Manchester's* ; *St. Osith*, Earl of *Rivers's* ; *Hauering*, Earl of *Lindsey's* ; *Park-Hall*, Earl of *Anglesey's* ; *Moulsham-Hall*, and *Friery*, and *Bishops-Hall*, Lord *Fitzwater's* ; *Writtle-Park*, *Thorndon*, *Ingarston-Hall* and *Cranham-Park*, Lord *Petre's* ; *Gosfield-Hall*, *Ep-*
ping-

ping-Place, Earl of Tankerville's ; Easton-Lodge, and Asdon, Lord Maynard's ; Tolesbury, Lord Howard's of Escrik ; Lowford-Hall, Lord Crew's.

Glocestershire,

In *Glocester* Diocess, 138 Miles from *London* ; contains about 800000 Acres, 26764 Houses : The Air sweet, the Soil fruitful : Its Rivers, *Severn, Wye, Stroud, Isis, Avon* : Its chief Commodities are Corn, Wooll, Iron, and Steel, Timber, Bacon, Sider and Salmon : Its Manufacture, Cloathing, for which the Sheep of *Cotswold* have so fine a Wool, that the *Spanish* Strain, ('tis said) came from a Present *Ed. IV.* made of these Sheep to *Alphonso* King of *Spain* : Here is 280 Parishes, and 26 Towns ; the City of *Glocester* 81 Miles from *London*, is a Bishop's See, and hath a fine Cathedral Church. In this County likewise stands the greatest part of *Bristol*, one of the biggest and best traded Cities of *England*, which is a County of it self, and contains above 5000 Houses. *Stroud* is noted for fair Buildings, and dying of Scarlet, and *Tewksbury* for woollen Manufactory and Mustard Balls. Near *Bristol* is a Place call'd *St. Vincent's Rock*, where are plenty of hard transparent Stones, resembling Diamonds, which some take to be *Fluores*, or Melting-stones. At the bottom thereof is a hot medicinal Well : Its noblest Seats are *Badmington* and *Wollaston-Grange*, the Duke of *Beaufort's* ; *Stowell*, Earl of *Stafford's* ; *Berkley-Castle*, Earl of *Berkley's* ; *Camden-House*, Earl of *Gainsborough's* ; *Over-Norton*, Lord Viscount *Say and Seal's* ; *Kempford*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth's* ; *Corse-Court* and *Cockbury*, Earl of *Coventry's*.

Hant or Hampshire,

In the Diocess of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houses, the Air temperate, the Soil rich. Here is plenty of Corn, Cattel, Wooll, Wood, Iron, Honey, and Bacon : Its Rivers, *Stowre, Avon, Itchin*, &c. Its chief Manufactures are Kerfies and Stuffs. Here are 253 Parishes and 16 Towns ; the Shire Town (though it be a County of it self) is *Southampton*, a good Port, 60 Miles from *London*. *Winchester* is a considerable City, 54 Miles from *London*, the Assize Town ; it has a fine Cathedral Church, a noble College and Free-School ;
hath

hath a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 Shool-masters, and 70 Scholars, richly endow'd; Likewise here is a magnificent Palace begun by King *Charles II.* but not finish'd. *Portsmouth* is a strong Citadel and Harbour, *Weymouth* a brave Harbour. The chief Seats are *Basing-house*, *Abbot's-stone*, the Duke of *Bolton's*; *Farnborough-place*, the Earl of *Anglesey's*; *Reborn-house*, the Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Whorwell*, the Lord *Delaware's*; *Motessont*, Lord *Sands's*; *Breamore*, Lord *Brook's*.

South of this County, and belonging to it, lies the Isle of *Wight*, 60 Miles in Circumference; its Militia the best disciplin'd in *England*; plentiful in Corn, Cattle, Fish, Hares Conies and Wild-fowls. Its Wool is next in Fineness to that of *Cotswold*: It has 36 Parishes, and 3 Towns; 1. *Newport*, large and populous; *Cowes* and *Carisbrook* are two places near it, fortified each with a Castle; so is 2. *Sandham*, and 3. *Yarmouth*: *Spithead* between *Portsmouth* and the Isle of *Wight*, is a Place where the Navy-Royal does frequently Rendezvous.

Hartfordshire,

Is in the Diocess of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 451000 Acres, and 16569 Houses: The Air is sweet and healthful, the Soil for the most part chalky, but fruitful in Corn, Grass and Wood: Its Rivers *Coln*, *Lea*: Its chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley and Mault: It has 120 Parishes and 18 Towns, most of them very good: the Shire Town is *Hartford*, 20 Miles from *London*: *Barnet* is noted for Medicinal Waters; *Berkhamsted* for its ancient Castle, chief Place of Residence formerly of the Dukes of *Cornwall*; *Hitchin* for its School, *Ware* for a Canal, which furnishes *London* with New-River Water: Its chief Seats are *Theobalds*, formerly a Royal Palace; *Moor-Park*, the late Duke of *Monmouth's*; *Hatfield-house*, *Hartford-Castle*, *Bygrave*, *Chestbunt*, *Quick's-Wood*, all the Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Cashobury*, *Haddam-Hall*, Earl of *Essex's*; *Torreridge*, Earl of *Anglesey's*; *Holloway-house* at *St. Alban's*, Earl of *Marlborough's*; *Aldenham*, Duke of *Newcastle's*, and a vast Number more it hath of Gentlemens Houses,

It was formerly a Kingdom of it self; it is now divided, by a usual Proverb into 3 parts; *The Downs have Health without Wealth, the Marishes Marsh parts, Wealth without Health; the Middle Health and Wealth.* It is accommodated with two vast Rivers, *Thames* and *Medway*, besides the *Stoure*, *Darent*, and other lesser ones. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fruit, especially *Pippins* and *Cherries* the most celebrated in the World: *Woad* and *Madder* for Dyers, *Hopps*, *Wood*, *Flax*, *Saintfoyn*, *Sampshire*, near *Deal*; *Fowl* and *Fish*: *The Medway*, which in one part runs under ground, yields Precedence to no River, except the *Thames*, for choicest *Salmon*; and *Archie* *Trouts*, near *Canterbury* are incredible large: The Manufacture for Cloth has been much greater than now, when 1000 £ a year was thought no invidious an Estate for a Clothier or a Yeoman of this County; but here are some Yeomen have still great Estates: Those parts called the *Istes* of *Thanet* and *Sheppy*, are well stored with *Sheep* and *Corn*: At *Egerton*, where there is now a petrifying Spring, and *Sellenge*, about an hundred years ago were Medicinal Waters, which at *Sellenge* are lately retriev'd. It contains 408 Parishes, and 30 Towns: The City of *Canterbury* is the Archbishop's See, and a County of itself, 44 Miles from *London*; its Cathedral Church is one of the finest in *England*, noted for its rich Window, (destroyed by the Rebels,) and Tomb of *Thomas Becket*. Here is a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, a Free School of Royal Foundation, and several Hospitals: This City is partly inhabited by *Wallons*. *Rockester* is a City and Bishop's See, 27 Miles from *London*, noted for its Cathedral Church, and stately Stone Bridge, the second for Magnificence in *England*; built by Sir *Robert Knolls*, in the Reign of *Hen. IV.* At *Chatham* is the Harbour for the Navy Royal: *Maidstone* is the Assize Town, noted likewise for Thread and Hopps: *Dover* for its Castle and Peer; *Faversham* for its Trade by Hoys to *London*, *Timbridge* its Medicinal Waters; *Wye* its Free School; *Sevenoky* its Free School, and Hospital; *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, are 4 of the Cinque-ports, the 5th *Hastings*, and their two Appendages, *Winchelsea* and *Rye*, are in *Sussex*: These Towns have all great and distinct Privileges; their Burgesses are called *Barrons* of the Cinque-ports. In the Procession of a Coronation they support the Canopies over the King and Queen, and afterwards have on that day, a Table at the Kings Right

Right Hand, and have the Canopy for their Fee. Chief Seats are *Greenwich*, a *Palace-Royal*; *Knowl*, the Earl of *Dorset's*; *Penshurst*, the Earl of *Leicester's*; *Eastwell*, in the pleasantest Park of the Universe, and *Mons*, near *Canterbury*, the Earl of *Winchelsea's*; *Heathfield* and *Sylom* the Earl of *Thames's*; *Chevening*, the Lady *D'Acre's*; *Lingsted-Lodge*, Lord *Tenham's*; *Leeds-Castle* and *Greenway-Court*, Lord *Culpepper's*; *Allington-Castle* and *Maidstone-Palace*, Lord *Astley's*; *Lees-Court*, Lord *Rockingham's*; *Cobham-hall*, Sir *William Brown's*; *Hever-Castle*, Lord *Valgrave's*. The Privileges of *Gavel-kind* belonging to this County are threefold: 1. The Heirs Male share all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir is at 15 at full Age to sell or alienate. 3. Tho' the Father be convicted of Treason, or the like, yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance: Hence that Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*. These three Priviledges, granted or confirm'd to them by *William the Conqueror*, are denominated *Gavel-kind*, *quasi*, give all Kin, i. e. the Kindred.

Lancashire,

Is in the Diocess of *Chester*, 170 miles in circumference; contains about 115000 Acres, and 40202 Houses; a County Palatine: The Air is serene and sharp; the Soil diverse; the moorish part is not very fruitful; but this County is stored with all sorts of Provision; The Rivers, *Mersey*, *Ribble*, *Len*, *Irk*, and *Irwell*: The Inhabitants are healthful, the Men are strong, the Women beautiful. The chief Commodities are Oats, Cattle, Oxen especially, those of this County and *Somersetshire*, are the stateliest in *England*; Fowl, Fish, Pit-Coals (which servè not only for Fuel, but to make curious Utensils, little inferiour to Jett) and Flax: The chief Manufactures are Woollen Cloaths, Cottons, and Ticken. Here are (as 'tis commonly reported) but 36 Parishes, (most of them being exceeding large, therefore supplied well with Chappels of Ease) and 26 Towns: The Shire Town is *Lancaster*, 187 miles from *London*. *Liverpool* is a Sea-port Town, and of late very much frequented: *Manchester* is a Town of very great Trade for Woollen and Linnen Manufactures: Chief Seats are *Cleithrow-Castle*, late Duke of *Albermarle's*; *Knowesley*, *Latham-hall*, *Cross-hall*, *Greenhalgh-Castle*, *Pilkinton-Strand*, *Burco-Abbey*, the Earl of *Derby's*; *Halsal*, the Earl of *Macclesfield's*; *Hornby-Castle*, the late Lord *Morley's*; *Wood-Acre-hall*, *Scorton-hall*, *Asheton-hall*, Lord *Gerard's*. C a *Leicestershire*

Leicestershire.

Is in Lincoln Diocese, 96 miles in circumference; contains about 56000 Acres, and 18702 Houses. The Air is mild and healthy, the Country Champain, the Soil diverse, very rich in Pastures; it abounds likewise with Pease and Beans, to a Proverb, *Leicestershire Beau-belly*; Wood, Pit-coal, and Wool of its Sheep the largest in England. Its Rivers *Stowre Beck*, and *Swife*; it has 192 Parishes, and 12 Towns, *Leicester* the chief Town, 80 miles from London. *Asby-de-la-zouch* is noted for its fine Tower. Its chief Seats are, *Garrington*, the late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Burbage*, the Earl of *Kent's*; *Asby-de-la-zouch*, and *Doungington-Park*, the Earl of *Huntington's*; *Broadgate-Hall* and *Graby*, the Earl of *Stamford's*; *Stanton-brudnell*, the Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Stanton-herald* and *Ragdal*, Lord *Ferrar's*; *Asby-salwick*, Lord *Carrington's*.

Lincolnshire.

Is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 180 miles in circumference; contains about 174000 Acres, and 49590 Houses; divided into three Parts, *Holland*, *Lindsey*, and *Kesteven*. The Air on the *South* and *East* parts, is thick and foggy, and the Soil fenny and barren: The *West* and *Northern* parts are pleasant and fertile. The Rivers *Woland*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Nor*, *Pytham*. The chief Commodities, are fat Cattle, Wool, Horses, Fish and Fowl in great plenty. It contains 630 Parishes and 35 Towns; *Lincoln* is the Shire Town, the Bishop's See, a County of it self, was once the greatest City perhaps in England, but now is much decayed, yet still is great and populous; 104 miles from London: It has a stately Cathedral Church, in which is one of the biggest Bells of England, called *Tom of Lincoln*; *Wainfleet* is noted for its School, *Boston* for its Port and Harbour, and *Grantham* for its Steeple, whose height seems to make it stand awry. The chief Seats are *Belvoir-Castle*, part in *Lincoln*, and part in *Leicestershire*, Earl of *Rutland's*; *Sempringham* and *Tattershall-Castle*, Earl of *Lincoln's*; *Normanby*, Marquis of *Normanby's*; *Grimsthorp*, *Earsby*, Earl of *Lindsey's*; *Blankney*, Lord *Widrengton's*; *Worby*, Lord *Bellasis's*; *Osgodby*, Lady *Bellasis's*.

Isle of Man,

Lying westward of *Lancashire* and *Cumberland*, about 29 Miles long, and 9 broad; is a Principality held by the Earl of *Darby*, of the Crown of *England*; the Proprietor was anciently called King, but of late Lord of *Man*; is a distinct Bishoprick: The Bishop, who is not reckon'd among the 26 of *England*, is nominated by the Lord of the Isle, confirmed by the King, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*; but not holding his Temporalities immediately of the King, is no Lord of Parliament. The Air is cold, the Soil indifferent fruitful: Here is plenty of Oats, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 17 Parishes, 2 Castles, and 5 Towns. Its Government is peculiar.

Middlesex,

Is in the Diocese of *London*, 81 Miles in circumference; contains about 247000 Acres, and 100136 Houses, including *London* and *Westminster*. It has a sweet and wholsom Air, and fertile Soil, much improv'd by Compost brought from *London*. Its Rivers *Thames* and *Cole*; Its Commodities Cattle, Corn and Fruit; has 73 Parishes and 4 Towns, besides *London* and *Westminster*, of which see more hereafter. Its chief Seats are, besides those in *London* and *Westminster*, *Hampton Court*, a most magnificent Structure, part of which his present Majesty has pulled down, and is re-edifying with greater Solidity and State; *Kensington*, the late Seat of the Earl of *Nottingham*, bought by his present Majesty, and greatly enlarged for his Majesties Residence in the Winter. *Cambden House* at *Kensington*, was the Nursery of his late Highness the Duke of *Glocester*, *Sion House* belongs to the Duke of *Somerset*; the Duke of *Beaufort*, the Earl of *Lindsey*, and the Lord *Cheyne*, have each a House at *Chelsey*; *Cantbury* is the Earl of *Northampton's*; *Holland House*, near *Kensington*, the Earl of *Warwick* and *Milford's*. At *Highgate* is the Earl of *Kingsman's*; at *Cranford* is the Earl of *Berkley's*; *Morden House* at *Parsons Green* is the Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth's*; *Sutton Court* the Earl of *Albemarle's*; *Drayton* the Lord *Paget's*; at *Hackney* the Lord *Brook's*; *Whiston*, Lord *Bellasis's*; at *Twickenham* Lord *Berkley's*; at *Highgate*, Duke of *Newcastle's*.

Monmouthshire,

Is in the Diocess of *Landaff*, 80 Miles in circumference ; contains about 340000 Acres, and 6490 Houses : The Air healthful and temperate, the Soil hilly and woody, yet very fertile. Its Rivers *Monnow*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Rumney*. Its chief Commodities, Cattle and Corn. It has 127 Parishes, and 7 Towns. *Monmouth* the Shire Town, is 100 miles from *London*, a fair, large, and well-built Town. Its chief Seats are *Troy-house*, *Monmouth-Castle*, *Ragland-Castle*, *Chepstow-Castle*, *Chepstow-Grange*, and *Tintern-Abbey*, the Duke of *Beaufort's* ; *Abergavenny-Castle*, Lord *Abergavenny's* ; *St. Julian's*, Lord *Herbert's* of *Cherbury*.

Norfolk,

Is in *Norwich* Diocess, 140 Miles in circumference ; contains about 1148000 Acres, and 47180 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil diverse, most part Clayish, or of a fat Chalk ; the Spring and Harvest are here not very forward. Its Rivers, *Ouse*, *Waveney*, *Tare* and *Fris* : The People are industrious ; the Gentry eminently Loyal to the Crown. The Commodities are Corn, Wool, Conies, Honey, Saffron, of which the best is about *Walsingham* ; and on the Seacoasts are abundance of Herrings : Jet and Amber are sometimes found on the Shore. Its chief Manufactures are Woollen and Worstead, Stuffs and Stockings. It has 660 Parishes, and 31 Towns ; *Norwich* the Shire Town, 90 miles from *London*, a Bishop's See ; it contains about 7000 Houses, and 30000 Souls, is eminent for *Norwich* Stuffs made there, of which they vend yearly to the value of 100000 *l.* and of Stockings 60000 *l.* Here is a Cathedral Church, the Duke of *Norfolk's* and the Bishop's Palaces. Here is an Hospital for 100 poor Men and Women ; fair Cloysters and a fine Market-Cross. *Tarmouth* is a strong Town and excellent Harbour ; *Lynn* a fair Town and wealthy. Chief Seats are *Castle-rising*, the Duke of *Norfolk's* ; *Ormeau-Hall*, *Passen-Hall*, Earl of *Tarmouth's* ; *Raynam-Hall*, and *Stifkey-Hall*, Lord Viscount *Townshend's*.

Part I. of ENGLAND.

23

Northamptonshire.

Is in the Diocels of *Peterborough*, 120 miles in circumference; contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houses. The Air is healthful, the Soil is rich in Tillage and Pasturage, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemen in it than any County in England; the Gentry likewise are numerous. Its Rivers *Nen*, *Weland* and *Ouse*. Its chief Commodities Corn, Cattle, Wood, and Salt-Peter. It has 326 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the Shire Town *Northampton*, 55 miles from *London*, having suffered much by Fire, is rebuilt in great Splendour. *Peterborough* is a Bishop's See; *Quindle*, *Higham-Ferrars*, *Wellingborough* and *Brackley* have Free-Schools; The chief Seats are *Grafton-Regis*, the Duke of *Grafton's*; *Bury*, *Worthen*, and *Waterby*, the Earl of *Exeter's*; *Castle-Army*, the Earl of *Northampton's*; *Apethorp* and *Semby-Lodge*, the Earl of *Westmorland's*; *Drayton*, *Looswick*, *Thrapston*, *Sudbury*, the Earl of *Peterborough's*; *Ailthrop*, Earl of *Sunderland's*; *Dean*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Wimwick*, Lord *Craven's*; *Holdenby*, Earl of *Faversham's*; *Boughton* and *Barnwell-Castle*, Earl of *Montague's*; *Great Billing*, Earl of *Thomond's*; *Kirby*, Lord *Viscount-Harston's*; *Ashwell*, Lord *Ferrers's*; *Easton-Mouls*, Viscount *Longville's*; *Rockingham-Castle*, *Warrington*, and *Stockthorpe*, Lord *Rockingham's*; *Stene*, Lord *Gren's*; *Dingley*, Lord *Griffin's*; *Easton*, Lord *Lensler's*.

Northumberland.

Is in the Diocels of *Durham*, 143 miles in circumference; contains about 1370000 Acres, and 22741 Houses; of a sharp and piercing Air, the Soil is rough, hilly and hard to be manured, but tis daily improved; Its Rivers are *Tweed* and *Tine*: Its chief Commodities are Sea-coal, Fish and Fowl. 'Tis divided into 46 Parishes, which are large, having many of them Chappels of Ease, 11 Towns, the chief is *Newcastle* upon *Tine*, 212 miles from *London*; it furnishes most of the Sea-port Towns of England with Coal, especially *London* with about 400000 Chaldrons a year.

Templum, Portus, Castrum, Carbo, salina, Molari,
Murus, Pons, Salmo, Schola, sunt Novi Gloria Castri.

Berwick is a great strong Town and Island on the River *Tweed*, between England and Scotland. Near and belonging

to this County are divers Islands, the 3 most noted, are *Cockat, Farn, and Holy Island*. This being a Frontier County to Scotland, most of the great Seats are built Castle-wise, the chief are *Alnwick-Castle, Warkworth-Castle, and Prudhoe-Castle*, the Duke of *Sunderland's Castle*, *Bamburgh-Castle*, and *Hepple-Tower*; the late Duke of *Newcastle's* *Morpeth-Castle*, the Earl of *Carlisle's* *Durham-Castle*, the Earl of *Darlington's* *Durham-Castle*, *Darlington-Castle*, *Boston-Castle*, the *Earl of Tankerville's* *Widdrington-Castle*, *Lord Widdrington's*.

Nottinghamshire.

Is in the Diocess of *Lichfield*, 110 miles in circumference, contains about 360000 Acres, and 17554 Houses. Has a *Wharton* Air, and different sorts of Soil; the Soil is *partly* fertile, the *Western Wooddy*. Its Rivers, *Don, Trent, &c.* The chief Commodities here, are *Corn, Malt, Liguorice, Pea-Coal, Wood, Fish and Fowl*. It hath 108 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the Shire Town is *Nottingham*, 68 miles from *London*; a large well-built Town, hath a fine Market-place. Here are many Rooms, Chimneys, Stairs, Windows, &c. hewn out of the main Rock, Chambers Floor'd with Plaster, harder than that of *Paris*, made of a Stone, which before it be burnt is softer than *Alabaſter*. *Manfield* is of Note for *Malt, Workshop for Liguorice*; *Newark* in *Trent* for Trade: Noble Families are here very numerous; their chief Seats are *Worksop*, the late Lord *Thos. Howard's*, Brother to the late Duke of *Norfolk*; *Nottingham-Castle* and *Wellbeck-Abbey*, the late Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Rufford* the late Marquis of *Hallifax's*; *Clare-House* in *Nottingham*, and *Haughbam*, the Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Holme-Pierre-Point*, the Earl of *Kington's*; *Sheffield* the Earl of *Chifford's*; *Newstead-Abbey*, *Billwill Park*, *Linby*, Lord *Byron's*; *Averham*, *Kelham*, Lord *Lexington's*.

Oxfordshire.

Is in the Diocess of *Oxford*, 130 miles in circumference, contains about 534000 Acres, and 19000 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful; the Soil is fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Pastures. Its Rivers, *Thames*, and those two, *Tame* and *Isis*, from whence the other has its name, besides the *Cherwell, Windrush* and *Ewelme*. Its chief Commodities

modities, Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit, Wood. It has 280 Parishes, and 19 Towns, the chief is the City of Oxford, 24 miles from London, one of the two noblest Universities in the World; of which see more hereafter. Woodstock is noted for its Park, walled in, and the first in England: Town for its Free School, Henley for Malt, Witney for Blankets, Free School and Library: the rich and fine Town of Banbury for Cheats; Bedford for Saddles: Its principal Seats are Woodstock, a Palace Royal; Coventry, the Earl of Clarendon's; Blatchington, the Earl of Angelsey's; Coventry, the Lord Craven's; Ditchley and Lear-Rest, the Earl of Litchfield's; Ryeston, the Earl of Arington's; Broughton, North-Newton and Shetford, Lord Viscount Sey and Seale; Sherburn-Castle, Lord Fitz-Water's; Water-Eaton, the late Lord Lovelace's; Leadenhall, Lord Goring's; Wyke Abbey, Lord Gifford's.

Northamptonshire,

Is in the Diocese of Peterborough, 40 miles in circumference; contains about 19000 Acres, and 363 Houses; has a healthful Air, and fertile Soil; and the most Parks for its proportion of Land of any Shire in England. Its Rivers are *Wells* and *Wash*; its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool and Wood: It has 48 Parishes, and 3 Towns, *Ostford* the Assize Town, 14 miles from London, in whose Precinct there is this Custom, that if any Nobleman enter it, he forfeits a Shoe from his Horse, unless he redeems it with Money; the other Town is *Oppingham*: both have Free Schools and Hospitals. Its chief Seats are *Burgley on the Hills*, the Earl of Nottingham's; *Martinsthorpe*, the Earl of Denbigh's; *Eaton, Brook*, Northampton, the Earl of Gainsborough's.

Shropshire,

Is in the Diocese of Hereford, and of Coventry and Litchfield, 114 miles in circumference; contains about 50000 Acres, and 2384 Houses. The Air is wholesome, the Soil fruitful, though Hilly and Mountainous towards the South and West parts, the Inhabitants healthy; Old Parr of this County lived 112 years, and died June 1634. The Rivers *Severn*, *Glou*, *Roe*, *Rea*, *Teme*, *Torn*: Its Commodities are, Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Iron, Fir-coal. It has, 170 Parishes, and 15 Towns: The Shire Town is *Shrewsbury*.

bury, 114 miles from *London*; a large, neat, populous Town. *Ludlow* is likewise well-built. This being a Frontier County to *Wales*, had the most Castles of any in *England*, which are now the Houses of Nobility and Gentry. The chief are *Pepper-Hill*, the Duke of *Shrovetbury's*; *Elmer*, the Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Stoke Castle*, the Lord *Crauen's*; *Shesbush Mannor*, the Earl of *Stafford's*; *High-Breall*, and *Eyton*, the Earl of *Bradford's*; *Beckfield*, *Lyne*, Lord Viscount *Warrington's*; *Cherbury*, Lord *Herbert of Cherbury's*.

Somersetshire.

Is in the Diocese of *Bath and Wells*; 204 miles in circumference; contains about 107,000 Acres, and 44,686 Houses: Has diverse sorts of Air and Soil; but for the most part this County is very rich in Soil and Pasturage. Its dirty ways make them say, *Bad for the Rider, good for the Abider*. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Bron*, *Parnet*, *Torr*, and *Tone*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Lead, Wood for Dyers, and *Bristol Stones*. *Mendip Hills* were found rich heretofore in Lead, now in *Lapis Calaminaris*. The Oxen in this Country vie with *Lancashire* for the fairest in *England*. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth and Serges. *Archedder* are the best and largest Cheeses of *England*, made by the joint Stock of the whole Parish. It has 385 Parishes and 30 Towns; the chief, *Bristol*; part of which stands in this County, and part in *Gloucestershire*: *Bath*, a City eminent for its hot Baths, sovereign in *Palsies*, *Gout*, *Rheumatism*, Weakness of Nerves, and all scrofulous Distempers: 94 miles from *London*. *Wells*, a City noted for its Cathedral Church; the Streets well built and populous. These two Cities jointly are a Bishop's See. *Taunton* for Cloths; in making of which, 8500 Persons are here weekly employed, *Glastenbury* for its ancient Abbey; *Uchester* likewise for Antiquity; *Brunton* for its fine Church, Free-School and Hospital. Chief Seats are *Cleveland Court*, the Earl of *Bristol's*; *Brunton Court*, Lord Viscount *Essex's*; *Harding's*; *Hinton St. George*, Court of *Wick*, *Kemp Court*, *Walsen*, Lord *Parlett's*; *Cannington*, Lord *Clifford's*; *Wimborne*, Lord *Strawell's*; at *Claverton*, Sir *William Bassett's*. 40 Hogheads of good Wine have been made in one Vineyard.

Staffordshire,

Is in the Diocess of *Coventry and Lichfield*; 141 miles in circumference; contains about 210000 Acres, and 23747 Houses. The Air is sharp and healthful; the Soil diverse; its Rivers *Trent, Churnet, Dove, Blithe, Line, Tame, Sow, Pink, Manifold*. Its chief natural Commodities are Copper, Lead, Iron, Alabaster, about *Castle-Hay*; and Pit-coal, of which they make curious polished Utensils. Its most considerable Manufacture is Nails and Utensils of Iron. It has 150 Parishes, and 18 Towns; the most eminent are *Stafford*, the Shire and Assize Town; well built, has a Free-School; 106 miles from *London*; the City of *Lichfield*, 94 miles from *London*, jointly with *Coventry*, is a Bishop's See; hath a fine Cathedral Church: and *Burton*, a famous Bridge. The chief Seats are *Blair-Hall*, the late Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Alton-Castle*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury's*; *Newborough*, Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Stafford-Castle*, the Earl of *Stafford's*; *Thromley*, Earl of *Argyll's*; *Drayton-Bassett*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth's*; *Chartley-Castle*, Lord *Ferrars's*; *Stourton-Castle*, Lord *Staurton's*; *Beaufort*, *Sinay-Park*, *Drayton*, Lord *Paget's*; *Rolleston*, Lord *North and Grey's*; *Gerrard's-Bromely*, *Sandon*, *Willowbridge*, Lord *Gerrard's*; *Hamstall*, *Ridmors*, Lord *Leigh's*; *Dudley-Castle*, *Himley*, Lord *Ward's*.

Suffolk,

Is in the Diocess of *Norwich*, 140 miles in circumference; contains about 995000 Acres, and 34422 Houses: Its Air exceeding good, except towards the Sea; its Soil various; its Rivers, *Stowre, Bretton, Deben, Blithe, Orwell, &c.* Its chief Commodities are Butter exceeding good, and Cheese in great Plenty; its Manufacture, Woollen and Linnen-cloth. It hath 575 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief, *Ipswich*, 55 miles from *London*; large, populous, well-traded, and cleanly; hath a Free-School and Library. *St. Edmundsbury* is noted for its Free-School, and the majestic Ruins of its magnificent Abbey; *Beckly* and *Buddisdale* Free-Schools of good Foundation: *Hadleigh*, *Lavenham*, and *Milden-Hall* have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are *Ensfen-Hall*, Duke of *Grafton's*; *Christ-Church* in *Ipswich*, *Sudborn-Hall*; Earl *So-*

hams

ham Lodge, Lord Viscount Hereford's; Denham-Hall, Lord Viscount Townshend's; Wyckham, Lord North and Grey's; Broom-Hall, Culford-Hall, Lord Cornwallis's.

Surry.

Is in the Diocess of Winchester, 112 miles in circumference; contains about 592000 Acres, and 34218 Houses. The Air is sweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the middle, but rich in the Skirts. Its Rivers, *Thames, Mole*, (which runs under Ground a Mile) *Windle &c.* Its Commodities Corn, Box, Walnuts, and near *Rye-gate*, Fuller's Earth; it is worth 4 s. per Bushel at the Pitt. It has 140 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the chiefest are the Borough of *Southwark*, containing above 10000 Houses. *Guildford*, the Assize Town, 25 miles from *London*. *Kingston* has a fine Bridge; at *Croydon* is the Archbishop's Summer Palace; a Free-School and Hospital founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*; near it are *Banstead Downs*, frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are *Richmond, Nonsuch-House*, the Dutchess of *Cleveland's*, now demolish'd; and *Orlando's* Palaces *Royal, Albury* and *Weybridge*, the late Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Wimbledon*, Duke of *Leeds's*; *Rowhampston*, the Duke of *Devonshire's*; *Dorset*, Earl of *Berkley's*; *Planchford*, Earl of *Plimouth's*; *Ryegate*, Earl of *Peterborough's*; *Tewkesbury*, Lord *North and Grey's*; *Pepper-harrow*, Duke of *Newcastle's*. At *Epsom* are celebrated Medicinal Waters; so likewise at *Dulwich*, where is a College and Hospital for a Master, 4 Fellows, 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys; a Chaplain, Schoolmaster, and Usher. At *Nonsuch* is a Vein of Earth fit to make Crucibles.

Stafford.

Is in the Diocess of *Chichester*; 158 miles in circumference; contains about 1140000 Acres, and 31537 Houses. The Air is thick, yet esteem'd healthful; the Soil rich, the Land low, the ways in Winter deep. It has divers Rivers; but the most considerable is *Avon*. Its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Fish and Fowl; among which, the delicate *Whit-car* Bird is peculiar to this County. A *Stafford* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, a *Chichester* Lobster, an *Amberley* Trout, are famous. Its chief Manufactures

figures are great Guns and Glass. Here are 311 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the chief is *Chichester*, a Bishop's See, 50 miles from *London*; hath a fine Cathedral Church. *Lewis* is a large Town, where the Assizes are generally held. Chief Seats are *Arundel-Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Petworth-Place*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Buckhurst*, *Staveland*, Earl of *Dorset's*; *Bulbush*, Earl of *Thanet's*; *Herstmonceux*, Earl of *Suffex's*; *Battle-Ally*, *Cowdry*, *Paynings*, Lord Viscount *Montague's*; *Eridge*, Lord *Bergavenny's*; *Upp-Park*, Earl of *Tynkerville's*; *Isfield*, Duke of *Newcastle's*.

Warwickshire,

Is in the Diocess of *Worcester*, and of *Lichfield* and *Cyreni* try; 135 miles in circumference; contains about 65000 Acres, and 21972 Houses. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich; its principal River is *Avon*; Commodities, Corn, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Coal and Cheese. The medicinal Water of *Newnham* is purgative with Salt, and astringent with Sugar. It hath 158 Parishes and 17 Towns; the chief is the fair and large City of *Coventry*, a County of it self, 74 miles from *London*; *Warwick*, the Shire and Assize-Town, 68 miles from *London*; hath a Free-School for Youth, and some Hospitals for poor Men, Women and Children. Within two miles of this Town is a salt and fresh Spring within an Ell of one another. *Birmingham* is noted for curious Manufactures in Steel, *Polesworth*, its School. Chief Seats are *Milcot-House*, Earl of *Dorset's*; *Compton*, Earl of *Northampton's*; *Newnham-Paddon*, Earl of *Denbigh's*; *Wormleighton*, Earl of *Sunderland's*; *Cumbe*, Lord *Craven's*; *Hemell-Grange*, Earl of *Plimouth's*; *Eltringham*, Lord *Ferrers's*; *Warwick-Castle*, *Kensale*, *Beauchamp-Court*, Lord *Brooke's*; *Stonely*, *Flitchamsted*, Lord *Laigh's*; *Wootenwawen*, *Alne-Lodge*, Lord *Carrington's*.

Wiltshire,

Is in the Diocess of *Chester* and *Carlisle*; 120 miles in circumference; contains about 510000 Acres and 6501 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil not very good, mountainous and moory; the South parts are best. Rivers, *Eden*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*. Its chief Commodity and Manufacture is Cloth. Here's 26 Parishes and 8 Towns; the chief are *Kendal*, 202 miles from *London*; a rich populous Town, has a Free School, well

well endow'd, and drives a great Trade in Woollen-Cloth, Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats and Stockings. *Kirby-Lansfal* is a large Town, has a fair Church, Stone-Bridge, and good Trade for Cloth: *Appleby* has a Free School and Hospital. Chief Seats are *Arnstead-Tower*, and *Betham-Hall*, Earl of Derby's; *Appleby-Castle*, *Brough-Castle*, *Brougham-Castle*, *Pendragon-Castle*, the Earl of Thanet's; *Wharton-Hall*, Lord Wharton's.

Wiltshire,

Is in the Diocess of *Salisbury*, 140 miles in circumference; contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houses. A pleasant and healthful Air and Soil; the Men are warlike and hardy: Its Rivers, *Ist*, *Kennett*, *Avon*, *Willy* and *Nadder*. Its chief Commodities are Sheep, Wool, Wood, and choice Rabbits of *Auburn-Chase*. Here's Knot-Grass ordinarily 15, sometimes 20 foot long; its long Knots will fat Swine. The Woollen Manufacture of this County is very great; it has 304 Parishes and 23 Towns, besides the City of *Salisbury*; 70 miles from *London*; which has one of the finest Cathedral Churches in the World, founded by *Oswald*, Bishop thereof, but built by *Roger* his Successor. It has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in the year; Its Steeple is the highest Spire of *England*; most of the Streets of this City have Rivulets running all along through them. Near it is the famed Wonder of *Stonehenge*; the strange Caves between *Luckington* and *Badmington*, are supposed to have been the Tombs of some great Warriours. *Hendon* and *Chippenham* have great Markets. Its chief Seats are *Marlborough-House* and *Allington-House*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Eddington*, the Duke of *Bolton's*; *Wilton* and *Falton* or *Falldown*, the Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Charlton*, the Earl of *Berks*; *Longleat*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth's*; *Wardour-Castle*, Lord *Strandell* of *Wardour's*; *Damerham*, Duke of *Newcastle's*.

Worcestershire,

Is in *Worcester* Diocess, 130 miles in circumference; contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houses. The Air sweet, the Soil rich for Tillage and Pasturage, especially the Vale of *Evesham*. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Avon*, *Team*, &c. Its Commodities, Lampreys, Cheese, Cyder, Perry, Cherries, Salt. Here are 152 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the chief is

the

The City of *Worcester*, 86 miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; has a fine Cathedral-Church, and great Cloth Trade. *Stourbridge* is noted for its Free School and Library, and *Kidderminster* for Stuffs. Chief Seats are *Grafton*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury's*; *Lenchwick*, the Lord *Grafton's*; *Crombys Court*, *Althorpe*, *Severn-Stoke*, and *Eckenhall Lodge*, the Earl of *Coventry's*.

Yorkshire.

Is in *York Diocels*, 320 miles in circumference; contains about 3770000 Acres, and 106151 Houses. The Air diverse, the Soil generally rich: 'Tis divided into three Ridings, East, North and West, which is the largest. Its Rivers, *Humber*, the conflux of many, *Aire*, *Caldor*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nide*, *Ouse*, *Swale*, *Touze*, *Warf*, *Tees*. Its Commodities Corn, Cattle, fine Horses, Allom, Jet, Lime, Fish, Herrings near *Scarborough*; Iron about *Sheffield*; Goats at *Sureby*. Its Manufactures Cloth, Stockings, Knives and Spurs. In the North Riding is a Tract of Land called *Richmondshire*, whose Hills afford Lead, Copper and Pit-Coal. Its chief Town *Richmond*. Here is in all 563 Parish-Churches, with many Chappels of Ease, and 49 Towns; the Shire Town *York*, 150 miles from *London*, is the second City of *England*, large and beautiful; hath in the middle of it a noble Stone-Bridge over the River *Ouse*, consisting principally of one huge Arch: 'Tis enclosed with a strong Wall; contains 32 Churches and Chappels, whereof 28 are still in use. Has a magnificent Cathedral Church, and is an Archbishop's See. This City is governed by a Mayor, who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but he of *London*. *Hull*, otherwise called *Kingston upon Hull*, is one of the strongest Fortresses of *England*. *Sheffield* is noted for Smith's Trade; *Rotherham* for three Schools: first for Languages, second for Music, third for Writing: *Knarborough* for Medicinal Waters: *Doncaster* for knit Waistcoats, Gloves and Stockings: *Leeds* for Clothiers: *Sherborn* for its Free-School: *Pontefract*, *Knarborough* and *Ripley* for Liquorice: *Rippon* for Clothiers and Spur-makers: *Boroughbridge* has near it four huge Pyramidal Stones, a Monument of Antiquity. Here are many excellent Harbours, as *Scarborough*, famous likewise for its Medicinal Spaw-Waters, *Burlington*, &c. Chief Seats are *Sheffield Manor*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Wressell-Castle*, Duke of *Somerset's*;

see; *Shingley Castle*, late Duke of Newcastle's; *Babyn Castle* and *Babyn Hall*, Duke of Devon's; *Thornhill*, Marquis of Halifax's; *Kilston*, *Thorp-Hall*, *Wals-Hall*, *Harthill-Hall*, Duke of Leeds's; *Shopp*, Earl of Essex's; *Markingfield*, Earl of Bridgewater's; *Milnes-Castle*, Marquis of Normandy's; *Shipton-Castle*, Earl of Thanet's; *Wimsworth-Wood-House*, *Tadcaster*, *Thosley*, *Hooton-Roberts*, *Prier-House*, late Earl of Stafford's; *Henderskelf-Castle*, *Grimshorp*, Earl of Carlisle's; *Wharfton-Castle*, *Jervaux-Abbey*, Earl of Ailesbury's; *Lawnborough*, *Bolton*, *Barden-Tower*, Earl of Burlington's; *Hornby-Castle*, *Patrick-Brompton*, *Hatchforth*, *Andersby-le-Moor*, Earl of Holderness's; *Cockfield-Hall*, *Oulton-Hall*, *Adwick*, *Morton*, *Newborough*, *Arby*, Earl of Foulness's; *Aston*, *Angby*, *Wals-Manor*, *Hardwick*, belonging to the Earl of Holderness; *Leby-Hall*, Lord Bute's; *Arke* and *Hilough-Manor*, Lord Wharton's; *Wildenke*, Lord Howard of Eyrick's; *Hole* in *Spalding-Moor*, and *Dalton*, Lord Longwall's; *Wilton-Castle*, Lord Cornwallis's.

W A L E S

Is generally divided into Twelve Counties.

Anglesep.

IS in the Diocess of *Ranger*, 80 miles in circumference; contains about 100000 Acres, and 1840 Houses; An Island encompassed by the *Irish Sea* on all Sides but the *South-East*, where it is parted from *Cornwall* by the *River Menai*. How barren soever it looks, 'tis nevertheless called *The Atchiever of Wales* for the plenty of good Wheat it produces, and here are Mill-stones (good store) to grind it. Here, (as in *Rumney-Marsh* in *Kent*, and other Parts of *England*, are great Timber Trees found lying along under Ground, black like *Ebony*, and fit for Use when dried in the Sun. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fish and Fowl. It has 74 Parishes and two Towns; the chief *Beaumaris*, 184 miles from *London*, well built, and a good Harbour for Ships.

• Bzech.

Brecknockshire,

Is in *Landaff* Diocess, 106 miles in circumference; contains about 620000 Acres, and 5934 Houses. Its Mountains are barren, but its Valleys very fruitful. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Fish and some Other Furr. It hath 61 Parishes and 4 Towns; the chief *Brecknock*, 124 miles from *London*; at the meeting of the Rivers *Hodney* and *Usk*. 'Tis a well-built Town where the Assizes are kept, and hath a good Trade for clothing. Its chief Seats are *Crickhowel-Castle* and *Treasure-Castle*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*.

Cardiganshire,

Is in the Diocess of *St. David's*, 94 miles in circumference; contains about 520000 Acres, and 3163 Houses: A plentiful Country, abounding with Corn, Cattle, Fowl, Fish and Lead. Here have been found Mines of Silver, and those pieces of Coin which have the *Prince of Wales's Arms* on them, viz. *Three Estrich Feathers*, are of this Silver. It hath 77 Parishes, and 4 Towns. The Shire and Assize Town *Cardigan*, is pleasantly seated on the River *Tyryge*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. 'Tis a large populous Town wall'd about and fortified with a Castle; hath a fair Church, and is 148 miles from *London*.

Caermarthenshire,

Is in the Diocess of *St. David's*, 102 miles in circumference; contains about 700000 Acres, and 5352 Houses; not so mountainous as other Counties in *Wales*; abounds with Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 Parishes and 8 Towns. The Shire and Assize Town is *Caermarthen*, upon the River *Towy*, with a large Bridge. Here is a Mayor, 2 Sheriffs and Aldermen, all in Scarlet Gowns, with other Ensigns of State, 178 miles from *London*. Its chief Seats are *Golden Grove*, and *Emlyn*, the Earl of *Carbury's*.

Carnarvanshire,

Is in the Diocess of *Bangor*, 110 miles in circumference; contains about 370000 Acres, and 2765 Houses; is very strong by Nature, with spiry Hills the highest in all *Wales*, is plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. It has 68 Parishes and 6 Towns, all Havens. *Carnarvan* is the County Town, 180 miles from *London*.

Denbighshire,

Is in the Diocess of *St. Asaph*, 116 miles in circumference; contains about 410000 Acres, and 6398 Houses. The East part is naturally fruitful, and the West improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. The Inhabitants are chearful and long-liv'd. Here is plenty of Rye or Amel-Corn, Goats and Sheep, and near *Moinglath*, of Lead: It hath 57 Parishes, and 4 Towns, the chief *Denbigh*, which hath a most impregnable Castle, This is a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers; *Wrexham* has a neat Church and lofty Steeple: *Hals-Castle* is the Seat of the Earl of *Derby*.

Flintshire,

Is in the Diocess of *St. Asaph*, 82 miles in circumference; contains about 160000 Acres, and 3150 Houses. Its Valleys are very fruitful, and its Inhabitants long-liv'd. The chief Commodities are small Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Pit-coal, Lead, Mill-stones, and Honey, with which they make good store of *Metheglin*. It has 28 Parishes, and 3 Towns, *Flint*, the Shire Town, is so small, that it hath not a Market, yet it hath a noble Castle, though now 'tis old and ruinous. *St. Asaph* is an ancient Episcopal See, upon the River *Elwy*, 159 miles from *London*. *Gaejrwis* is the only Market Town in the County, every Village being well furnished of it self. *St. Winifred's Well*, hard by, is of note for curing Aches and Lamenesses. Over the Head of this Spring is a curious Free-stone Chappel, 150 miles from *London*.

Glamoſganshire,

Is in *Landaff* Diocess, 112 miles in circumference; contains about 540000 Acres, and 9644 Houses. The North part is mountainous, the South a fruitful Valley, called *The Garden*

Garden of Wales. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Car-
tel. Here are 118 Parishes, and 9 Towns. *Landoff* 226
miles from *London*, the Bishop's See, is a City, but so small
it hath not a Market. The chief Seats are, *Swansey-Castle*,
the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Cardiff-Castle*, and *Caerphilly-Castle*,
the Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Coyty-Castle*, the Earl of *Leicester's*.
At *Newton* is a Well which swells up when the Sea ebbs,
and sinks as the Flood encreases.

Derionethshire,

Is in the Diocess of *Bangor*, 108 miles in circumference;
contains about 500000 Acres, and 2590 Houses; extrem-
ly mountainous, and the Mountains steepy. The Inhabi-
tants are very comely. It abounds with Sheep, Fish,
Fowl, and wrought Cottons. It has 37 Parishes, and 3
Towns. The chief *Harlech*, 168 miles from *London*, of
note heretofore for its stately Castle.

Montgomeryshire,

Is in the Diocess of *St. David's*, 94 miles in circumfe-
rence; contains about 560000 Acres, and 5660 Houses:
Delightful with many Hills and fruitful Valleys, breeds
very good Horses, and plenty of Goats. It hath 47 Pa-
rishes, and 6 Towns. *Montgomery* the Shire Town, 120
miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong
Castle. Its chief Seats are *Powis-Castle*, and *Buttington-Hall*,
the Marquis of *Powis's*; *Llymore-Lodge*, and *Llyffin*, Lord
Herbet's of *Cherbury*.

Pembrokehire,

Is in the Diocess of *St. David's*, 93 miles in circumfe-
rence; contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 Houses.
The East part is very pleasant, and the whole County plen-
tiful in all necessaries for Life. Part of it is inhabited by
Flemings, placed here by *Henry I.* Their Country is called
Little England beyond *Wales*. Here is plenty of Fish, Fowl,
Pit-coal, and Marl. It has 45 Parishes, and 9 Towns;
Pembroke the Shire Town, 195 miles from *London*, is well
inhabited by Gentlemen and Tradesmen, fortified with a
Wall and strong Castle; *St. Davids* the Episcopal See,

whose Cathedral Church was eminent for the highest Roof in *England*, was once a City of good account, but now so ruined, that it is not a Market-Town. In this Shire also is contained the Town and County of *Haverford-West* : And *Milford-Haven* the largest and most capacious Harbour in the Kingdom.

Radnorshire,

Is in the Diocess of *Hereford*, 90 miles in circumference ; contains about 310000 Acres, and 3158 Houses : Hath great varieties of Air and Soil, stored with Woods, Rivers, and Meers. Its chief Commodities are Cheese and Horses. It has 52 Parishes and 4 Towns. *Radnor* the Shire Town, 119 miles from *London*, hath a Castle. *Prestain* is a large well-built Town, where the Assizes are held, 116 miles from *London*.

Here are in all 25 Cities, 750 great Towns called Market-Towns, 9913 Parishes, some of 40 or 50 miles circuit, 61 Forests, and about 300 Parks.

It appears from the Observations and Calculations of *Gregory King* Esquire, lately published by *Dr. Davenant*, that the Rents of the Lands by the Produce of the late Taxes, seem to be near 10 Millions *per annum* : And that the Houses (not let with the Lands) amount to 2 Millions *per annum* : And all other Hereditaments to about 2 Millions more ; in all 14 Millions : So that the People and Territories of the King of *England* may be valued for Wealth and Strength at above one half of those of *France*. And since the whole Annual Expence of the King of *England's* Subjects is about 50 Millions : It will require but an 8th part thereof to maintain 100000 Foot, 30000 Horse, 40000 Seamen, and to defray all other Charges of the Government Ordinary and Extraordinary.

England without *Wales*, is divided into 6 Circuits, allotted to the 12 Judges to hold Assizes twice a year. It is also divided by the King's Justices in Eyre of the Forrest, and by the Kings of Arms, into *North* and *South* ; that is all Counties upon the *North* and *South* side of *Trent*.

C H A P. IV.

Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities.

Air.] THE Air is far more mild and temperate (if not more healthy) than any part of the Continent under the same Climate.

By reason of the warm Vapours of the Sea on every side, and the very frequent Winds from the huge Western Ocean, the cold in Winter is less sharp than in some parts of *France* and *Italy*, which yet are seated far more *Southerly*.

And by reason of the continual Blasts of Wind from Sea, the very often interposing of Clouds betwixt the Sun and Earth, and the frequent Showers of Rain, the Heat in Summer is less scorching than in some parts of the Continent that lie much more *Northward*, where neither Rain nor Clouds appear for some Months, and not much Wind felt.

As in Summer the gentle Winds and frequent Showers, qualify all violent Heats and Droughts, and make the Day pleasant; so in Winter the Nights are mostly serene and bright, and the Frosts do only meliorate the cultivated Soil, and the Snow keeps warm the tender Plants. In a word, here is no necessity of Stoves in Winter, nor Grottoes in Summer.

Soil.] It is blessed with a very fertile wholsom Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in divers parts with great navigable Rivers; and many more Rivers might easily be made Navigable; and several of late years have been made so. It hath few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally pleasant Hills rising with easie Ascents, and fruitful Valleys, apt for Corn, Grass, or Wood. The excellency of the *English* Soil may be learn'd (as *Varro* advised of old) from the complexion of the Inhabitants, who therein excel all other Nations, or else from the high value put upon it by the *Romans* and the *Saxons*, who looked upon it as such a precious spot of Ground, that they thought it worthy to be fenced in, like a Garden-Plat, with a

mighty Wall, of fourscore miles in length, viz. from *Tinmouth* on the German Sea, to *Solway-Frith* on the Irish Sea, and with a monstrous Dike of ninety miles, viz. from the mouth of the River *Wye*, to that of the River *Dee*. Lastly, the excellency of her Soil may also be learned from those transcendent Eulogies bestowed on her by ancient and modern Writers, who called *England*, *The Granary of the Western World*, *The Seat of Ceres*, *The inexhaustible Well*, &c. That her Valleys are like *Eden*, her Hills like *Lebanon*, her Springs as *Pisgah*, and her Rivers as *Jordan*: That she is a Paradise of Pleasure, and the Garden of God. "Oh happy and "blessed *Britains!* above all Countries in the World, Nature hath enriched thee with all the Blessings of Heaven "and Earth: Nothing in thee is hurtful to Man's Life, nothing wanting in thee that is desirable; insomuch that "thou seemest another World placed besides, or without "the great World, meerly for the delight and pleasure of "Mankind.

Commodities.] As it is divided from the rest of the World, so by reason of its great abundance of all things necessary for the Life of Man, it may without the Contribution of any part of the World, more easily subsist than any of its neighbouring Countries.

Terra suis contenta bonis, non indiga mercis.

First, For wholsom substantial Food, what plenty every where is here of Sheep, Oxen, Swine, Fallow-Deer, Conneys, and Hares? It wants not Red-Deer, Goats, nor Roes. What abundance are here of Hens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons? Of Partridge, Pheasants, Plovers, Teals, Thrushes, Merles, Field-fares, Ousles, or Black-birds, Larks, Wild-Ducks, Wild-Geese, Coal-Geese, Swans, Wigans, Peacocks, Buntings, Snipes, Quails, Woodcocks, Lapwings.

It wants not Sandling, Knot, Curlew, Bayning, Dotterel, Roe, Cur, Ruff, Maychir, Stint, Sea-Plover, Pewits, Red-shanks, Rails, and Wheat-ears, Herons, Cranes, Bitterns, Bustards, Puffins, Godwits, Heath-cocks, Moor-pouts, or Grouse-Thrushes, and Throstles.

Then for Fish, what plenty of Salmon, Trouts, Lamperns, Loches, Gudgeons, Carps, Tenches, Lampreys, Pikes, Perches, Eels, Breams, Roches, Dace, Flounders, Plaice, Shads, Mullers, Kingstones, Dorees.

What

What great abundance of Herrings, which in former times kept themselves altogether about *Normay*, but of late take their Rounds about *Midsummer* to *Scotland*, *July* to *Scarborough* in *Yorkshire*, afterwards to the *Thames* mouth, and so round about by *Ireland* back into the North Seas in incredible Shoals; as on these Coasts are likewise of Mackrel, Whittings, Cods, Gurnets, Haddocks, Pilchards, Sprats, Oysters for goodness and number almost incredible? We have great plenty likewise of Lobsters, Crabs, Shrimps, Prawns, Muscels, Cockles, Escalops, Crayfish, &c.

We want not Soles, Conger, Turbots, Scate, Thornbacks, Mades, Smelts, &c.

How doth *England* abound with Wheat, Barley, Rye, Pulse, Beans, and Oats, with excellent Butter and Cheese, Honey, Saffron, and many other choice Commodities for Food, Medicine and Pleasure?

The Fields are sufficiently full of Tares, Vetches, Glover-grass, Hop-Clover, Sain-foil, Ray-grass, Trefoil, Cinque-foil, Hops, Wood, Flax, Hemp, Rape-seed, Lucern, *Dantzick* Flax, Canary-seed, Mustard-seed, &c.

For Drinks, *England* abounds with Beer, Ale, Sider, Perry, Metheglin or Mede, Brandy, made either of Mault or Apples, &c.

Here is great plenty of excellent Fruit. Fields, Woods and Hedges are stored with Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Wall-nuts, Small-nuts, Chestnuts, Filberts, Strawberries, Bullace, Slows, Crabs for Verjuice, Blackberries, Huckleberries, Dewberries, Elderberries, Services, and the like.

But in Orchards and Gardens you have for Apples, the Pippin, *Kentish*, *Kirton*, *Gelden*, *Russet*, *Holland*, *French*, *Pearmain*, *Reinet*, *Deux-ans*, or *John*, *Queening*, *Greening*, *Julysflower*, *Harvey-Apple*, *Marigold*, *Early ripe Junettings*, and *Codlings*, and innumerable many excellent sorts for Sider, as *Red-streak*, *Genet-Moyle*, &c. For Pears, the Summer and Winter *Bon-Chrétienne*, the *Bergamot*, *Poppering*, *Bury du Roys*, *Orange*, *Greenfield*, *Windfor*, *Lording*, *Messire-Jean*, *Sugar*, *Musque*, *Catherine*, *Warden*, and forty others.

For Plums, *Pear-plum*, *Damsons*, *Damazens*, *Mussel*, *Perdrigon*, *Date*, *Imperial*, *S. Julian*, *Morocco*, *Great Anthony*, *Turkey*, &c.

Cherries : May Cherries, Kentish, Black Cherries, Flemish, Carnation, Morella, Black Duke, Heartlib, Cornelians, Black Heart, Morocco, Egriot, &c.

Peaches : Nutmeg, Isabella, Newington, Muscat, Violet, Roman, Rambouillet, Crown, Bourdeaux, Malacoton, Magnon, Alberge, Syon, Orleans, &c.

Apricots, divers sorts.

Nectarines : Murry, Tawney, Red, Roman, Green, Yellow.

Grapes : Ambois, Burgundian, Corinth, Cluster-Grapes, Frontinac, Muscats, Early-blew, Raison, Parsley, &c.

Figs : Scio, White and Purple, Yellow, Dwarf, Blew, &c.

Quinces : Barbary, Brunswick, Portugal.

Gooseberries : Chrystal, Early-red, Amber, English, Yellow, White, Dutch.

Corinths all sorts.

Strawberries : Common Wood, English Garden, Virginian, White Coped, Long, Red, Green, Scarlet, Polonian.

All sorts of *Raspis*, *Mulberries*, *Berberries*, *Medlers*, *Servises*, *Quinces*, *Filberts*, &c.

The Kitchen-Garden affords many excellent Dishes, not only of pleasant Fruit, but of substantial Food; as Asparagus, Artichocks, Alisanders, Beans, Kidney and Lupine Beans of all sorts; Beets, Cabbage, Cardons, Carrots, Cauly-flowers, Clary, Cucumbers, Endive, Gourds of all sorts, Lettuce of all sorts, amongst them that delicious one of Silesia, thrives here as if it were its original Soil. Melons of all sorts, Mekins, Parsnips, Pease of all sorts, Potatoes, Pompions, Radish of all sorts, Rochambole, Scirrets, Scorzenera, Sellery, Savoy, Turnips.

Nor doth every common Olitory want Baulm, Basil, Baies, Borrage, Bugloss, Chervil, Cole-worts, Corn-Salad, Cresses all sorts, Fennel, Garlick, Hyssop, Horse-Radish, Lavender, Leeks, Marjoram, Marigold, Mint, Nausturtium's, Onions, Parsley, Purslain, Pennyroyal; all sorts of Pot-herbs, and edible Roots, and Salad; Rosemary, Sage, Savoury, Scurvy-grass, Shallot, Spinnage, Succory, Sorrel, Thyme.

The Flower-Garden hath Africans, Alaternus, Agnus castus, Almond-Trees, Aloes, Amaranth, Amomum Plinii, Anemonies, Arbutus, Auricula's, Balsamina, Balsamum Mas, Barba Jovis, Belvedere, Bottles, Box, Chalcedon, Candy-tuffs, Cana Ind, Capficum, Carnations, Chamæ-Iris, Chamæ-

læa

lae, Cistus, Cloves, Colchicum, Columbine, Convolvulus, Crocus, Cedrus Libani, Crown Imperial, Cyantus, Cyclamen, Cypress, Cyrtus, Daffodils; Exoticks and Evergreens of innumerable many sorts; Foxgloves, French Marigolds, Fraxinella, Fritillaria, Firrs, Gentianella, Geranium, Gladiolus, Hedyſarum, Hepatica, Hollyhoc, Holly-striped, Humble-Plant, Honey-suckles, Hyacinth, Jasmines, Iris, Junquills, Larkspur, Lentiscus, Lillies, Limon-Trees, Lupines all sorts, Lychnis, Laurels, Laurustinus, Laburnums, Marum, Syriacum, Martagon, Matricaria, Mezerion, Mirabile Peru, Muscaris, Muscipula, Myrtils all sorts, Nigella, Oleander, Orange-Trees, Olive-Trees, Peonies, Passion-flower, Polyanthæa, Phillyrea, Pinks, Pomegranate, Pomum amoris, Poppies double, Pyracantha, Platanus, Primula, Ranunculus, Roses all sorts, besides the monthly Rose, blowing in the midst of Winter; Sea Ragwort, Spanish Broom, Sena, Stock-Gilly-flowers, Sweet Scabious, Sweet Sultan, Sweet-Williams, Sensitive Plant, Tragacantha, Tulips, Tuberose, Valerian, Venus Looking-Glass, Navel-wort, Violets, Wall-Flowers, &c.

But many of the Exoticks are housed in Winter; and if so, there is scarce any Plant in the World but will thrive here, witness the *Indian* Fig-tree, bearing ripe Fruit; and many other curious Exotick Plants in these two celebrated Physical Gardens, that of the University of Oxford, and of the *London* Apothecaries in *Chelfey*, not to mention divers others.

The Woods are not only stock'd with large and durable Timber Trees and Pollards, Alder, Ash, Beech, Birch, Chestnut, Elm, Oak, Yew, &c. but every where with medicinal Herbs which grow plentifully likewise in every Forrest, Lawns, Shaft and Hedge; and what of Physical Drugs the Woods and Fields want, the Goodwife's Garden for the most part supplies.

Alehoof, Angelica, Annis, Adders-tongue, Avens, Betony, Birthwort, Bistort, Broom, Bryony, Burnet, brooklime, Bloodwort, Bugle; Camomil, Carduus, Centory, Comfrey, Celandine, Cammock, Colts-foot, Cowslip-flowers, Cummin; Dane-wort, Dill, Dodder, Drop-wort, Devils-bit; Egrimony, Elder, Epithymum, Eye-bright, Enulacampane; Fennel, Fleawort, Fumitory, Feather-few; Germander, Gromel; Hellebore, Hore-hound, Harts-tongue; Juniper, Ivy; Knee-holm, Knot-grass; Lungwort, Liver-wort, Lilly of the

the Valley; Madder, Maiden-hair, Mallows, Mellilot, Mef-
feltoe of Oak and Hazel, beside that on Fruit Trees, Mug-
wort, Mouse-ear; Orris; Plantain, Polopody, Pelicory of
the Wall, Poppies; Rosa-solis, Rue, Rhubarb; St. Johnf-
wort, Spurge, Saxifrage, Scabious, Scordium; Tormentil,
Tansie; Violets, Vervein; VVormwood, Wild, Time,
Wood-forrel; Zedoary, &c.

Now of all these things there is such a constant continu-
ance, by reason of the clemency of the Climate, that
scarce the least Famine, which frequenteth other Countries,
hath been felt in *England* these 400 Years.

Then for *Raiment*, *England* produceth generally not only
very fine VVool, which makes our Cloth more lasting
than other Country Cloth, and better conditioned against
VVind and VVeather; but also such great abundance of
VVool, that not only all sorts, from the highest to the
lowest, are clothed therewith; but so much hath been
heretofore transported beyond the Seas, that in Honour of
the *English Wool*, that then brought such plenty of Gold in-
to the Territories of *Philip*, surnamed *Bonus*, Duke of
Burgundy, (where the Staple for *English Wool*, was in those
Days kept) he instituted (as some write) that famous Mili-
tary Order of the *Golden Fleece*, at this day in highest Esteem
with the whole House of *Austria*.

The VVool of *Lemster*, *Cotswold*, and the *Ile of Wight*,
when truly manufactured by the *English* Clothiers, doth for
softness and fineness, vie with the choicest Silks; and al-
tho' *Spanisb VVool* bears a Name amongst us, as a thing far
fetch'd and dear bought; yet the Clothiers and Merchants
know that the greatest part of that VVool, which when
manufactured, they call *Spanisb Cloth*, doth grow in *Eng-
land*; and so absolutely necessary is *English Wool* to the ma-
king of good Cloth, that the *French* can make no work of
their own Wool, without about one part in three of ours
is mixt with it; so that the Fable of the *Golden Fleece* hath
its Moral in *England*, our Fleeces producing so much
Riches to us.

The Yearly produce of Wool in *England* is calculated
by the abovementioned G. King Esq; at 2 Millions Sterling:
And when manufactured at 8 Millions, whereof 3 quar-
ters for Home Consumption, and a 4th part for Exporta-
tion.

This abundance and cheapness of Wool in *England* proceeds not only from the goodness of the Soil, but also from a Freedom from Wolves, and from excessive Heats and Colds, which in other Countries create a charge of constant guarding their Sheep, and housing them by Night, and sometimes by Day also. And for advancing the Manufactures of Cloth, that necessary Earth, called *Fullers Earth*, is no where else produced in that abundance and excellency as in *England*.

It wants not Linnen for all uses, at least not Ground to produce Flax and Hemp, although there hath been much Linnen imported, with much Paper, and fine Paper made of Linnen, to the shame and damage of the Nation. But there are lately many Paper-Mills erected, and very much fine Paper made in several Places of *England*; and the Paper-makers are incorporated by a Royal Patent into a Society. The same encouragement hath also the Linnen Manufacture; whereof we are capable of making so much as not to send abroad for any, if the Wisdom of the Government had not thought fit to reserve the Encouragement of that Manufacture for *Ireland*, a Country much more proper for it, and to promote the Woollen Manufacture here at Home.

Beside, there is in *England* great Plenty of excellent Leather for all sorts of Uses, insomuch that the poorest People wear good Shoes of Leather; whereas in our Neighbouring Countries, the Poor generally wear either Shoes of Wood, or none at all; whilst the poorest of our Labourers have not only Shooes, but good strong Leather Boots too, to preserve 'em from cold when they work in Ditches or other wet Places.

For *Building*, it wants not Timber, nor Iron, Stone nor Slate, nor *Ardoise* or Blue Slate, Brick nor Tiles, Marble nor Alabaster, Mortar nor Lime, Lead nor Glass.

For *Firing*, either VVood, Sea-coal, or Pit-coal, is almost every where to be had at reasonable Rates; and also Turf. In many Places of *England*, a horse-load of good Sea-coal is bought for Two-pence, and a great VVaggon-load of Oaken Billeting for a Crown.

For *Shipping*, no where better Oak, no where such Knee-Timber, (as they call it) for which four Forests are eminent and convenient likewise for Portage, viz. *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, near the Sea, *Shirewood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on the

the *Severn*, and *Windsor-Forest* on the *Thames*. We have likewise great store of Iron to make serviceable and durable Guns, Bombs, Carcasses, and all other Uses. For War, for Coach and Waggon, for Travelling Pads, Hunting and Racing, no where greater plenty of Horses; also for Plough and Pack-Carriage; insomuch as Mules and Asses so generally made use of in *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*, are utterly despised in *England*. Here are great Numbers likewise of excellent milch-Cows; every Peasant almost who rents but ten or twelve Acres of Land, keeps a Horse or Mare to ride upon, and one or two good Cows to supply his Family with Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese. And here it may be of Note to Foreigners, that Geldings are used more than Stone-Horses twenty to one, as being more easily kept, and not so subject to accidents.

Here are Dogs of all sorts, sizes and uses, as Mastiffs, Grey-hounds, Spaniels for Land and Water, Hounds for Stag, Buck, Fox, Hare and Otter; Terriers, Tumblers, Lurchers, Setting Dogs, Curs, Turn-Spits, little Lap-dogs, &c. The Bear and Bull-dog Mastiffs, seem to be the boldest and strongest Creatures of their size in the VVorld; one of 'em will encounter singly a Lion, Bear, Bull, or any Creature they are set upon, and not give over to the last Breath of Life. Our Game-Cocks likewise are so stout and hardy, that if two of 'em are well match'd, they both become dying Conquerors by slaying one another; but it is well known both of *English* Cocks and Dogs, that (as if Courage were more natural to the Climate than to the Creature) if they are carried into another Country, after some considerable time they degenerate. Cats are here very curious to the Eye, the *Cyprus* and *Tabby* Cats especially. Here are likewise divers sorts of Hawks, as the *Falcon*, *Lanar*, *Lanaret*, *Lanius*, *Sparrow-hawks*, &c.

Moreover, *England* produceth besides a mighty Quantity of Tin, Lead and Iron, some Brass and Copperas, Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris* to make Brass; much Allom, Salt, Hops, Liquorice, VVax, Tallow, Coney-Furs, Salt-Peter, Madder, and VVoad for Dying; all sorts of Glass, Flax, Hemp, &c. and divers others beneficial Commodities. It wants not Mines of Silver, yielding more in their small quantities of Oar, and therefore richer than those of *Potosi* in the *West-Indies*, whence the King of *Spain* hath most of his Silver; those yielding usually but one Ounce and half

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of Silver in one hundred Ounces of Oar; whereas these in *Wales, Cornwall, Lancashire* and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, yield ordinarily six or eight Ounces per Cent. but these lying deep, are hard to come unto, and VVorkmen dear, which is otherwise in *Potosi*.

It wants not *Hot Baths*, as in *Somersetshire, Darbyshire*; and abounds in *Medicinal Springs*, as at *Tunbridge, Ebsham, Scarborough, Astrop, Aston, Barnes, North-Hall, Dullidge, Ilington, Sellenge*.

Vineyards have been heretofore common in most of the Southern and Middle Parts of *England*; and *Silks* might be here produced, as it was once designed by King *James* the First; but a great part of the Natives, prone to Navigation, supplying *England* at a very cheap rate with all sorts of VVines, Silks, and all other Foreign Commodities, (according to that of an ancient Poet,

*Quicquid amat luxur, quicquid desiderat usus,
Ex te proveniunt, vel aliunde tibi.)*

it hath been found far better Husbandry to employ *English* Ground rather for producing VVool, Corn and Cattle, for which it is most proper.

Though some Countries excel *England* in some things, yet generally there is no one Country under Heaven, whose Air is better stored with Birds and Fowls; Seas, Rivers and Ponds with Fish; Fields with all sorts of Corn; the Pastures with Cattle; the Forests, Parks, VVarrens and VVoods, with wild Beasts (only for Recreation and Food;) the Mines with Metals, Coals, Alabaster, Marble, Free-stone, and other Minerals; the Country Farms with Hens, Capons, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Peacocks, Dove-houses, Fishponds, Coney-Wariens, Pigs, Milk, Fruit, &c. Where are fewer ravenous and hurtful Beasts, fewer venomous Serpents, or noisome Flies and Vermin, fewer Droughts, Inundations or Dearth; fewer unwholsome Serenes, pestilential Airs, tempestuous Hurricanes, subterraneous Fires, burning Mountains, or destructive Earthquakes: And altho' a Pestilence hath formerly visited us once in about twenty years, (yet never but when the Contagion hath been brought hither from other Countries.) God be praised 'tis now 35 years since we felt that Calamity, and God grant it may never more return. In a word, where is

is there greater Abundance of all things necessary for Man's Life, and more especially for all kind of Food? insomuch that it hath been judged, that there is yearly as much Flesh and Beer consum'd in *England* by over-plentiful Tables, as would serve three times the number of People. Add to all this, That being encompassed with the Sea, and well furnished with Ships, and abundance of commodious and excellent Havens and Ports, it excels for Safety and Security (which is no small Praise) all the neighbouring Countries, if not all the Countries in the World; and needs not much to fear any Nation but only that which grows Potent in Shipping; for they only can deprive us of our main Security, and of an Island can make us a Continent.

CHAP. V.

Of its Inhabitants, their Number, Language, Character.

Inhabitants. *ENGLAND* hath been possessed by five several Nations, and coveted by many more; and no wonder so fair and rich a Lady should have many Lovers, it being a Country (as was said of the Tree in the midst of Paradise) good for Food, pleasant to the Eyes, and to be desired. Whereas the Highlands of Scotland, *Biscay*, *Switzerland*, and other like Countries, continue still in the possession of the *Aberigines*, of the first that laid claim to them, none since judging it worth their pains to dispossess them.

The first Inhabitants in *England* are believed to be the *Britains*, descended from the *Gauls*, whose Language was once almost the same; subdued after by the *Romans*, who, by reason of their Troubles nearer home, were constrain'd to abandon this Country about 400 years after Christ; whereupon the *Picts*, Inhabitants of *Scotland*, invading the *Britains*, they call to their aid the *Saxons*, who chasing away the *Picts*, soon made themselves Masters of the *Britains*: but these not able to endure the heavy Yoke of the *Saxons*, after many Battles and Attempts to recover their lost Liber-

ties

ies and Country, retired, or were driven, some of them into *Britaigne in France*, (from whence some think they first came) but most of them into the two utmost *Western* barren and mountainous parts of this Country, called afterwards by the *Saxons* *Walifland*, or the Country of Aliens or Strangers, instead of *Gaulifland*; as the *Germani* still call *Italy* *Welfland*, because inhabited by the *Cisalpine Gauls*; and the *French* call our Country of *Britains*, *La Pais de Gales*.

The *Saxons* solely possessed of all the best parts of this Isle, were for a long time infested, and for some time almost subdued by the *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drove not out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them; so that the *English* Blood at this day is a mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not without a Tincture of *Danish*, *Romish*, and *British* Blood.

Number of Inhabitants.] To give the Reader an exact account of the Number of People in *England*, will be very difficult, but a near Conjecture may be thus made. * *Vid. Dr. Davenant's Book, How a People may be Gain'd in the Ballance of Trade.*

England contains, according to the accurate Calculation of the judicious Mr. *Houghton*, in his Account of the Acres and Houses, with the proportional Tax of each County of *England* and *Wales*, printed Anno 1693. 1175951 Houses. Now allowing to each House, one with another, 6 Persons, there will be found in all 7055706 Souls, and amongst them 1000000 of Fighting-men. All the Souls in *France* are computed at 13500000, or at the most 15000000, of which 270000 are Church-men, besides Nuns; the Clergy of *England* being scarce 20000.

Their Language.] The *English* Tongue being at present much refined, exceeding copious, expressive and significant, (by reason of a liberty taken by the Natives, of borrowing out of all other Languages what ever might conduce thereunto) is (as their Blood) a mixture, chiefly of the Old *Saxons* (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) and the Old *Norman*, (a Dialect of the *French*) not without some favour of the *Britains*, *Romans*, and *Danes* Languages.

The *Romans* possessing *England*, caused their Tongue, the *Latin*, to be generally used in this Country.

The *Saxons* succeeding, introduced their Language where-soever they seated themselves.

The *Normans* afterwards getting possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French* Tongue to be learned at School by

by the *Saxons*; and for a long time, till 36 of *Edward the Third*, Laws, Statutes, Pleadings, Sermons, Schools, Writings, were in *French*.

The *Latin* Tongue at present is made use of in Court-Rolls, Records, Processes of Courts, in Charters, Commissions, Patents, Writs, Bonds, and some Statutes are still kept in that Language.

The Names of Shires, Cities, Towns and Villages, Places and Men in *England*, are generally *Saxon*; and so are most *Nouns Appellatives*, and a great part of the *Verbs*.

In *French*, or rather *Norman*, are still written the Common Laws, and learnt by young Students thereof; all Reports, Pleadings, all Moots and Law Exercises, are wholly *French*; Declarations upon Original Writs, all Records are written in *French*; some old Statutes are still in that Tongue: In Parliament the Assent or Dissent to Bills, made by the King Lords or Commons, is in *French*: Almost all our Terms in Hunting, Hawking, Dicing, Dancing, Singing, &c. are still *French*.

[Character.] The Natives of *England*, by reason of the temperate Climate, mild Air, plenty of wholsom Food, and the use of Beer rather than Wine; are commonly tall and big of Stature, if compared with Southern Nations. They are fair, especially the Women, whose Beauties are lasting, Shapes fine, Mien agreeable, Air sweet and charming. Both Sexes are here well proportioned in Body, and graceful in Carriage: grave, well-spoken, prudent, modest, free, sincere, pleasant, ingenious: The Men are strong, courageous, warlike, (*Bellicocissimi*, saith *Bodin* the *French* Politician) resolute, enterprising, constant, not knowing how to fly in Battel: liberal to Prodigality, open-hearted, hard to be provoked, yet when exasperated, stomachful till satisfaction be given, and then they are easie to be reconciled: They are sumptuous and splendid, great lovers of Hospitality, magnanimous and beneficent, learned, sagacious, grateful: They are thought to be wanting in Industry, (excepting Mechanicks, wherein they are, of all Nations the greatest Improvers) Caution, Suspicion, Craft, Obsequiousness, and which is most of all to be deplored, Contentedness: but these Wants are supplied by many eminent Qualifications, as Dexterity, Sagacity, Eloquence, Fidelity, Friendship, Publick-spiritedness.

The Daringness of the Souldier, the Profoundness of the Scholar, the Magnificence of the Gentry, the Robustness of the Labourer, are not surpassed, if equalled by any People in the World.

The Women are tender, chaste, constant, prudent, loyal, industrious, passionately loving to their Relations, especially their Husbands and Children, even to Fondness: They are not without Vanity (particularly in Cloaths, being changeable in their Fashions and Furniture, which is sometimes prodigal) pretensions to Satyr, Raillery, and the like: but no Women out-do 'em in Modesty, Clemency, Simplicity, Patience, Charity, Providential Care, Temperance, Wit, good Humour, Cleanliness; and that which crowns all the rest, in the sincerity and zeal of Religious Devotion.

Good Nature is a qualification peculiar to the *English*, so peculiar, that as a noble Critick observes, there is no Word for it in any other Language.

The Inhabitants are generally of a warm and elevated Genius, of brisk and solid Parts, apprehensive and subtle; successful in finding out new Discoveries; but most of all in improving of old, especially, as I said, Mechanicks; there being few Curiosities of Art brought over from beyond sea but are here improved to a greater height.

Here are the best Clocks, Watches, Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, &c. The late Queen had a Clock made by Mr. *Watson*, late of *Coventry*, worth a thousand pound, in which are all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies. Locks are here made of Iron and Brass, of fifty, nay a hundred pound a Lock. Watches so curious, that one part of the Movement of a Repeating Watch comes to ten pound, which makes them ordinarily fifty or sixty pound a Watch; and yet these prove profitable Merchandize when we send them into foreign Countries, so valuable and so inimitable is the Work. Curious Telescopes, Microscopes, Perspectives, Mirrors, Spheres, Globes, Charts, Maps, and all sorts of Mathematical Instruments, Dials, Ballances, Sea-Compasses, &c. Why should I mention the various Musical *Automata*, in which very agreeable Consort is performed by Clock-work? the late great Improvements in making Glass; of polishing the insides of great Iron Guns; of weighing up Ships that are sunk to the bottom of the Sea; in fishing, as they call it, for Money, lost it may be 100 years ago: And many other noble Inventions and Im-

provements ; as weaving Silk-Stockings ; Mills of all sorts, *Morslack* Tapestry, Earthen Ware of *Fulham* ; Speaking Trumpets, Air Pumps, making of Lustring, Engines for raising of Glass, spinning of Glass, cutting of Tobacco, printing Stuffs, Linnen, Paper ; making Damask, Linnen, watering Silks ; the way of separating Gold from Silver ; Boulting Mills, Lanthorns of divers sorts, Cane Chairs, making Horn-ware, &c.

The Natives will endure long and hard Labour, inso-much that after 12 hours hard work, they will go in the Evening to Foot-ball, Stool-ball, Cricket, Prison-base, Wrestling, Cudgel-playing, or some such like vehement Exercise, for their Recreation.

They are as long-liv'd generally as the People of any Nation in the World. A Man is not here accounted Old till 70, not very Old till 80 ; 'tis no very extraordinary thing to come to 90 ; and here are several who get their Livelihood by Handicraft Work at 100 an upwards. Not many years ago, 8 old Men danced a Morrice-Dance, all living in one Manour in the West of *England*, whose Ages put together made 800 years ; and in the year 1635, dyed old *Parr*, aged 152, who lived in 10 Reigns. And in the year 1671 dyed *Henry Jenkins* of *Yorkshire*, Aged 168 years. But such long Livers were born of healthy Parents, and lived temperate lives, whereas on the other side by reason of intemperance, there is no part of the World wherein People are more subject to die suddenly.

CH A P. VI.

Of Religion.

THE Christian Religion was planted in *England*, *Tempore ut scimus* (saith *Gildas*) *summo Tiberii Caesaris*, which by Computation, will fall to be five Years before *St. Peter* came to *Rome*, and about five Years after the death of *Christ*.

It is also affirmed by some, That immediately after *St. Stephen's* Death, and the *Jews* dispersion, *Joseph* of *Arimashea*, with

with twelve others here preached and died : That the first Fabrick of a Christian Church or Temple in all the World, was at *Glastenbury* in *Somersetshire*, 31 Years after Christ's death ; but some better Authorities speak of *Simon Zelotes* and *Aristobulus*, mentioned by *St. Paul*, their preaching the Gospel here, and sealing it with their Martyrdom. Afterwards, Anno 180, the Christian Faith was here professed (as 'tis said) by publick Authority under King *Lucius*, the first Christian King in the World, and with Christianity, no doubt came in the Episcopal Government, as may be seen in the Catalogue of *British Bishops* : And it is certain, that at the Council of *Arles*, Anno 347, there were three Archbishops of *England*, viz. of *London*, *York*, and *Caerleon* ; whereof the first had for his Province under him the *South* ; the second, all the *North* ; and the third, all beyond *Severn*, or the *West* part of this Island. Under these three Archbishops, there were reckoned about that Age, twenty eight Bishops, all which did observe the Customs and Orders of the *Greek* or *Eastern Churches*, and particularly that of *Easter*, different from the *Latin Customs*, or *Western Churches*, notwithstanding *Victor*, Bishop of *Rome* Anno 200, had excommunicated all Churches that did so ; nor did they acknowledge *Rome* to be the Mother of the *Britannick Church*. We were obedient to Christianity when we were Strangers to *Rome* : *Britannorum inaccessa Romanis loca Christo verò subdita*, *Tertul. adv. Jud. cap. 7*. And if the Gospel was received here sooner than in *France* or *Spain*, it is one reason why we should have the Precedence. *Britain* was then a Patriarchal Jurisdiction in Substance, though perhaps not in Name, and so continued, until about the year 596, when *Austin* the Monk, sent hither from *Rome*, by Pope *Gregory* the Great, assisted by the Fraud of 40 other Monks, and by the Power of the then Heathen *Anglo Saxons* (who had long before driven the *Britains* into *Wales*) and their King *Ethelbert*, whom he had converted to the Christian Faith, constrained the *British Bishops*, here being then but seven, besides the Archbishop of *Caerleon*, to submit themselves to the Bishop of *Rome*, not without the Massacre of 1200 Religious Persons at *Bangor*, who had opposed the Introduction of Papal Authority ; so soon began the bloody Game here in *England*. After which by the Connivence or Condescensions of the successive *Saxon* and *Norman Kings*, this Church was in some things subjected to the Bishop of

Rome, as its Patriarch or Primate : But since *England* hath become one intire Monarchy, none of our Kings ever subjected themselves to any foreign Power, either Spiritual or Temporal, till King *John*, persecuted in the midst of his Barons War by the Pope, resigned his Crown to *Pandulphus* the Pope's Legate, and took it again from him as from the Pope : But, (as Sir *Thomas Smith* saith, from whom I have borrowed divers Passages in this Treatise,) " That Act being never ratified by Parliament, was never of any force " to bind this Realm, *Com. W. of Eng. pag. 20.* However, it could never free it self from Papal Usurpation, until *Hen. VIII.* by his Royal Authority (as he and all other Kings might remove their Chancellors or other Officers, and dispose of their Offices to others) did remove the Primacy or Metropolitanship from the See of *Rome* to the See of *Canterbury* ; as being far more agreeable to civil Policy and Prudence, that such a high Power should be placed rather in a Subject of our own Nation, than in a Sovereign Prince (for so is the Pope over several Territories in *Italy*) and he far remote beyond the Seas : Which ejection of the Pope's Authority was not done, as in other Nations, by popular Fury and Faction, but by the mature deliberate Counsel of godly and learned Divines assembled in Convocation, with the express Authority of the King, and ratified by the Three States in Parliament.

The Minds of *English* Christians thus delivered from the Spiritual Tyranny of the Bishop of *Rome*, and the Dignity of *English* Kings from the Spiritual Slavery under him, King *Edward* the Sixth, and (after a direful interval of Queen *Mary's* Reign) Queen *Elizabeth* of blessed Memory, and the Clergy, took this Occasion more fully to reform the many Abuses and Errors crept into the Church, in length of time, by the great negligence and corruption of Governours ; wherein the Wisdom of the *English* Reformers, had been to be admired to all Posterity, had not the Enemy sowed Sacrilegious Tares in this large Field of Reformation, which setting aside the yet inextinguished Robberies of Church-Lands and Goods committed in those times by the insatiable Avarice of prevailing Courtiers, was thus in all other Respects piously and prudently managed.

First, lest that (as often happens in indiscreet Purges and where-ever only the People hath been the Reformers) the good should be taken away with the bad ; care was taken

to retain all that could lawfully and conveniently be retained in the *Romish* Liturgy or Mass-Book, in their Ceremonials and Canons; to take out all the Gold, and to reject only the Dross: And it was resolved not to separate farther from the Church of *Rome* in Doctrine or Discipline, than that Church had separated from what she was in her purest times. For Doctrine they embraced that excellent Counsel of the Prophet, *Stare super vias antiquas, & videbete quoniam sit via recta, & ambulate in ea*; they made a stand, and took a view of the purest primitive Christian times, and thence saw which was the right way, and followed that.

For the Discipline of this Reformed Church, they considered what it was in the purest times of the first good Christian Emperors of the times of Persecution (before Temporal Princes embraced the Christian Faith) as they were most excellent times for Doctrine and Manners: so very improper and unfit for a Pattern or Example of outward Government and Policy. And had this Justice, Prudence and Divine Policy been used in our neighbouring Reformed Churches, doubtless they had seen a far more plentiful Harvest.

The Doctrine of the Church of *England* is contained in express Words of the Holy Scripture, in the 39 Articles, agreed upon in a Synod at *London* 1562, and the Book of Homilies.

The Worship and Discipline is seen in the Liturgy and Book of Canons; by all which it will appear to impartial Foreign Eyes, that the Church of *England* may warrantably be said to be the most exact and perfect Pattern of all the Reformed Churches in the World; and whosoever is so happy as to be a true Son of this Church, must confess, that it is the most Solid, Incorrupt, Innocent, Charitable, Humble, Learned, the most Primitive, most Decent and Regular Church in Christendom; That her Doctrine is built upon the Prophets and Apostles, according to the Explication of the ancient Fathers; the Government truly Apostolical, and in all essential parts thereof of Divine Institution; The Liturgy, an extract of the best Primitive Forms; the Ceremonies few, but necessary, and such as tend only to Decency and increase of Piety; that she stands upon the whole, and (nothing but the) true Catholick Foundation according to the Scripture, and the four first general Coun-

eils; that she adheres closely to Tradition truly Universal; that is, doth willingly receive, *quod ab omnibus, quod ubique, quod semper receptum fuit*; which is the old Rule of Catholicism; so that none can say more truly with *Tertullian* than the *English*, *in ea regula incedimus quam Ecclesia ab Apostolis, Apostoli a Christo, Christus a Deo accepit*. Search all the Religions in the World, none will be found more consonant to God's Word for Doctrine, nor to the Primitive Example for Government; none will be found that ascribes more to God, or that constitutes more firm Charity amongst Men; none will be found so excellent, not only to the Community, as Christians; but also in the special Notion, as Reformed: for it keepeth the middle way, between the Pomp of Superstitious Tyranny, and the meanness of Fanatick Anarchy.

In two Points the Church of *England* is truly transcendent: First, It hath the grand Mark of the true Church, which most *European* Churches seem to want, and that is, Charity towards other Churches; for it doth not so engross Heaven to its own Professors, as to damn all others to Hell. Secondly, it is the great Glory of the *English* Protestant Church, that it never resisted Authority, nor engaged in Rebellion, nor ever allowed of taking up Arms without lawful Authority, or invincible Necessity, in which only, known and universally acknowledged Laws and Constitutions are to direct, that it did ever maintain the Primitive Doctrine of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance; a Praise, that makes much to her Advantage, in the Minds of all those who have read or heard of the dismal and devillish effects of the Holy League in *France* by Papists, the Holy League and Covenant of Puritans in *Scotland*, and the Solemn League and Covenant of Presbyterians in *England*,

As for the Scandal begotten by the late Troubles, and Murder of King *Charles* the First, which some of the *Romish* Incendiaries endeavour to throw upon the *English* Religion; it hath been sufficiently manifested, that not one Person that was a known Favourer, and Practicer of that Religion as now by Law established in *England*, was any way an Abetter of that horrid Murther; for that our Religion neither gives such Rules, nor ever did set such Examples; nor indeed that can be truly said to be an Act, either of the Parliament or People of *England*, but only of

a few wretched Miscreants, Sons of *Belial*, that had no fear of God before their Eyes. In a word, here is nothing wanting in order to Salvation : we have the Word of God, both Old and New Testament in the vulgar Tongue ; the Faith of the Apostles, the Creeds of the Primitive Church, the Articles of the four first General Councils, a Holy Liturgy, and due Administration of Sacraments. We teach Faith and Repentance, and the necessity of Good Works, and strictly exact the severity of a Holy Life. We are taught Obedience to God, to be ready to part with all for his Sake, to Honour his most Holy Name, to Worship him at the mention of his Name, to confess his Attributes, and frequent his Ordinances ; to have Places, Times, Persons, and Revenues consecrated and set apart for the Service and Worship of our Great God, Creator of Heaven and Earth.

We hold a charitable Respect towards all Christians : We confess our Sins to God, and to our Brethren, whom we have offended, and to God's Ministers and Priests, in cases of Scandal, or of a troubled Conscience ; and they duly absolve the penitent Soul. We have an uninterrupted Succession of Reverend, Learned, and Pious Bishop's, who Ordain Priests and Deacons, Consecrate Churches, Confirm the Baptized at a due Age, Bless the People, Intercede for them, Visit oft their respective Diocesses, taking care of all Churches, that they be served with as good and able Pastors as the small Maintenance can invite ; keep Hospitality as *St. Paul* admonisheth, and Preach as often as occasion requireth.

An ABSTRACT

*Of the ARTICLES of the Church of England which are
a Summary of its Doctrine.*

1. **T**HE Unity of the Godhead, and Trinity of Persons.
2. That the second Person, *The Word was made Flesh*, being in two distinct Natures, and one undivided Person, Christ, very God, and very Man ; who suffered, was crucified, dead, and buried ; a Sacrifice to God for original and actual Sin.

3. That he descended into Hell.

4. That he arose again from Death, and ascended into Heaven, and shall return again to judge all Men at the last Day.

5. That the Holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father and the Son; of the same Substance, Majesty and Glory; very and Eternal God.

6 That the Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to Salvation, viz. these Books, which are Canonical: *Gen. Exod. Levit. Numb. Deut. Josh. Judg. Ruth, 1 of Sam. 2 of Sam. 1 of Kings, 2 of Kings, 1 of Chron. 2 of Chron. 1 of Esdras, 2 of Esdras, Esther, Job, Psalms, Prov. Eccles. Cant.* four greater Prophets, twelve less Prophets.

The *Apocryphal* are to be read for Example of Life, and Instruction of Manners; viz. third and fourth of *Esdras*, *Tobit*, *Judith*, the rest of *Esther*, *Wisdom*, *Ecclesiasticus*, *Baruch*, *Song of the three Children*, *History of Susannah*, of *Bel and the Dragon*, *Prayer of Manasses*, first and second Book of *Maccabees*.

That all the Books of the *New Testament* as commonly received, are Canonical.

7. That the *Old Testament* doth agree with the *New*, in offering Eternal Life by the Mediatorship of Christ: That the old Fathers look'd farther than on transitory Promises; and that altho' the Ceremonial and Ritual Law doth not still bind, yet the Moral Commandments do.

8. That the three Creeds, viz. of the Apostles, *Nicene*, and *Athanasian*, ought thoroughly to be believed, and may be warranted out of Scripture.

9. That Original Sin is the Corruption of every Man's Nature, and a continual propensity to Evil, deserving God's Wrath.

10. That we can do no good Works without the Grace of God by Christ preventing us.

11. That we are justified only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by Faith, and not for our own Works.

12. That Good Works, acceptable to God in Christ, do necessarily spring out of a true Faith, which is known by 'em as a Tree by its Fruit.

13. That no Works done before the Grace of Christ, and Inspiration of his Holy Spirit, are good.

14. That

14. That the Doctrine of *Supererogation* (to wit, that there are Good Works which God hath not commanded) is false.

15. That Christ alone was without Sin, and all of us offend in many things.

16. That after Baptism and the Holy Ghost received, a Man may fall into deadly Sin, and by the Grace of God may again arise, repent, amend, and be forgiven.

17. That some are Predestinated of God to Life Eternal by Christ; such are called accordingly, and through Grace, obeying the Call, are justified freely. That as the consideration of Predestination is comfortable and beneficial to Spiritual Men, so it is of dangerous concern to Carnal Men: And that we must receive God's Promises as they are reveal'd, and acquiesce in his Will as it is declared in Holy Writ.

18. That no Man can be saved by living up to the Rules of any Law or Sect, but only by the Name of Jesus Christ.

19. That the Visible Church of Christ is a Congregation of faithful Men, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments duly ministred: And that the Church of *Rome* hath err'd in matters of Faith, as some other ancient Churches have done.

20. That the Church hath Power to decree Rites and Ceremonies, and Authority in Controversies of Faith, yet cannot lawfully ordain any thing contrary to God's Word, or expound any one place of Scripture repugnant to another, or enforce any thing to be believed for necessity of Salvation, beside what is in Holy Writ.

21. That General Councils are not to meet without the Will of Princes; That they may err, and sometimes have err'd; nor have they Authority to ordain any thing as necessary to Salvation, but out of Holy Scripture.

22. That the *Romish* Doctrines of Purgatory, Pardons, Worship of Images, Relicks and Invocation of Saints, cannot be warranted by Scripture, but are rather repugnant to the Word of God.

23. That no Man ought to preach publicly, or administer the Sacraments, unless he be lawfully called, and sent thereto by publick Church Authority.

24. That Praying, or administering the Sacraments in an unknown Tongue, is repugnant to the Word of God, and the Custom of the Primitive Church.

25. That

25. That Sacraments ordain'd of Christ, are not only Badges or Tokens of Christianity, but rather sure Witness, and effectual Signs of Grace, and God's good Will towards us. That the two Sacraments ordain'd of Christ, are Baptism and the Supper of the Lord; and that Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extreame Unction are not Gospel Sacraments, having no visible Sign or Ceremony in the Gospel. That the Sacraments were not ordained to be gazed upon, or carried about in Procession, but for a due use, and that they have a wholsome effect only upon worthy Receivers, and a quite contrary to others.

26. That the Unworthiness of Ministers make none of Christ's Ordinances ineffectual to worthy Receivers.

27. That Baptism is a visible Sign and Seal of Regeneration; and that the Baptism of young Children is most agreeable with the Institution of Christ.

28. The Sacrament of the Lords Supper is to worthy Communicants, a partaking of the Body and Blood of Christ: That Transubstantiation cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is repugnant to it: That the Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten only after an Heavenly and Spiritual manner by Faith; and that this Sacrament was not by Christ's Ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped.

29. That the wicked are not in this Sacrament Partakers of Christ; but rather to their Condemnation, do eat and drink the Sign of so great a thing.

30. That the Cup is not to be denied to the Laity.

31. That the one Oblation of Christ, as a Propitiation and Satisfaction for Sin, was finished upon the Cross; and that the *Popish* Sacrifices of Masses were Blasphemous.

32. That Marriage of Priests is not unlawful.

33. That the Conversation of Persons Excommunicated, is to be avoided.

34. That Traditions and Ceremonies are variable, according to the Authority of every particular and National Church.

35. That the Second Book of Homilies contains that Doctrine which is godly and wholsome.

36. That the Book of Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops, and ordering of Priests and Deacons, set forth in the time of *Edward* the Sixth, is Religious and Godly; and they

they that are Consecrated and Ordained according to the same Rites, are rightly, orderly and lawfully Consecrated and Ordained.

37. That the Sovereign Person in this Realm, is chief Governour in this Realm, of all Estates, in all Causes Ecclesiastical or Civil, according to that only Prerogative which we see to have been given always to all Godly Princes in Holy Scriptures by God himself : That the Bishop of *Rome* hath no Jurisdiction in *England* : That the Laws of the Realm may punish Christian Men with Death for heinous Offences. That it is lawful for Christian Men at the command of the Magistrate, to wear Weapons, and serve in the Wars.

38. That the Goods of Christians are not common, yet that Almsgiving is every Man's Duty, according to his Ability.

39. That as vain and rash Swearing is forbidden by Christ and his Apostle St. *James*, so when the Magistrate requires, a Man may testifie upon Oath in a Cause of Faith and Charity, so it be done in Justice, Judgment, and Truth.

This is a faithful Summary or Abridgement of the 39 Articles, agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces, and the whole Clergy, in the Convocation held at *London*, 1562, for the avoiding of diversities of Opinions, and for the establishing of Consent touching true Religion, with the Assent of Queen *Elizabeth* of happy Memory, and again confirmed by the same Authority Anno Dom. 1571. The Articles themselves at large, with the Learned Annotations of Mr. *Rogers* upon them, and lately the Exposition of Dr. *Burnet* the Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*, are well worth any Man's perusal.

Even since the beginning of our Reformation, there are some few Families in several parts of *England*, have persisted in the *Romish* Religion, and are usually called *Papists*, from *Papa*, the old Title of the Bishop of *Rome*. Against these there are divers severe Laws still in force, but those Laws have been more rarely put in Execution ; that the clemency and gentle usage shewn to them here, may beget in *Romish* States and Potentates abroad, the like gentle treatment of their Protestant Subjects, and of the *English*, living within their Dominions.

And

And tho' there be several other Perswasions in this Nation, that differ from the Church of England, as established by Law, and were liable to some Inconveniences because of their Perswasions, till of late; Such as *Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, Quakers*, and others: Nevertheless since this happy Revolution, all his Majesty's Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Church of England, are by an Act *Primo Guliel. & Mariae*, exempted from the penalties of certain Laws therein mentioned. And as it was observable, that many of our eminent Clergy were instrumental and active in procuring this Indulgence for their weak Brethren, so the Clergy in general, to shew how far they are from a Spirit of Persecution, are fully satisfied and pleased with it, provided the Dissenters will be so too, and not trouble again the Stream of Unity that should now run clear. So that a free Toleration is granted to all the dissenting Protestants, and none is to be molested upon any account of his Religion, that takes the Oath of Allegiance to his present Majesty, and subscribes the Declaration enjoin'd in an Act of 30th Car. 2. Entituled, *An Act to prevent Papists from Sitting in either House of Parliament, when tendered to them.*

There is also a Toleration granted to certain other Persons, Dissenters from the Church of England, who scruple the taking of an Oath; and the Declaration every such Person shall make and subscribe, is as follows:

I A. B. Do sincerely promise and solemnly declare before God and the World, that I will be True and Faithful to King WILLIAM: And I solemnly profess and declare, that I do from my Heart abhor, detest and renounce as Impious and Heretical that damnable Doctrine and Position, That Princes Excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any Authority from the See of Rome, may be Deposed or Murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever: And I do declare, that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Power, Jurisdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm.

And they must subscribe a Profession of their Christian Belief in these Words.

I A. B. Professe Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his eternal Son, the true God, and in the holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore; and do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration.

Touching the *Jews*, which by the late Usurper were admitted at *London*, and since continued by the bare permission of the King, and suffered to hire a private House, wherein to hold their Meetings; they are not considerable either for Number, making not above 80 or 100 Families; or for their Wealth or Abilities, being for the most part poor and ignorant, to what they are in other Countries.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Trade.

NExt to the purity of our Religion, we are the most considerable of any Nation in the World, for the vastness and extensiveness of our Trade. Trade is either *Inland*, or *Maritime*.

By our *Inland Trade*, we appear to have great Stocks of Money, well divided into many Purfes. The King's *Exchequer*, as in other Countries, doth not hoard up the greatest part; nor is it in the Hands only of Nobles and Patricians, no nor Merchants and Bankers, much less of Monopolizers and Usurers; but the generality of Traders find sufficient for their use, buying and selling for ready payment, nor as formerly at 3, 6, or 9 Months end, but with ready Money; which hath here a swift and constant Circulation; and which makes all sorts of Commodities cheap amongst us, altho' Money be plentiful; for Men can raise themselves (with God's Blessing) good Estates, from the modest Gains of 3 or 4 *per Cent.* sooner than they could for-

formerly at 10 and 12; because selling for ready Money, there are great numbers of Traders who can make 3 or 4, nay, some 5 or 6 returns of their Money in a year: A Wool-Stapler or Corn-Merchant, (for instance) can buy 100 pounds-worth of Ware, and sell it again in two months time at 3 or 4 *per Cent.* gain, upon the Foot of his Account, and can immediately go to Market both with the principal Money, and the Improvement; which if he be industrious and fortunate enough to return 6 times a year, and continues Trading from 20 years of Age to 60 (when it is time you'll say to leave off) his 100 *l.* will have gained him 6 or 7000 *l.* the Improvement of another 100 *l.* being sufficient to maintain him all that time; and when he hath traded for himself 7 or 8 Years, if he marries a Wife with 2 or 300 *l.* he may by just and righteous dealings, maintain his Family handsomely, and leave an Estate to his Wife and Children of 10000 *l.* whereas a Student who hath spent 500 *l.* in an University, is seldom known, beside his Patrimony and Wife's Portion, to leave 1000 *l.* behind him. What I say might easily be exemplified by *Clothiers, Dyers, Tanners, Bakers, Woodmongers, Cordwainers, Vintners, Wine-Coopers, &c.*

But that which makes us most considerable in the eye of the World is, the wonderful greatness of our *Maritim Trade*; for upon the Three Articles of *Exportation, Transportation, or Re-exportation, and Importation*, no Kingdom or State in the World can any ways match us. *France* pretends to little more than the first of these; *Spain, Italy*, and the two *Northern Crowns*, to the first and third; *Holland* only vies with us in the second.

First then for *Exportation*, our Country produces many of the most substantial and necessary Commodities in the World, as *Corn, Cattle, Cloth, Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper, Coperas, Pit-coal, Allom, Saffron, &c.*

Our *Corn* sometimes preserves other Countries from starving; as at present *Holland* and *Flanders*. Our *Horses* are the most serviceable in the world, and highly valued for their Hardiness, Beauty, Strength, Courage, Goings, of all Nations. With *Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry, Biskets*, we victual not only our own Fleets, but all Foreigners that come and go. Our *Iron* we export manufactur'd in Great Guns, Carcasses, Bombs, &c. Our *Cloth* is sent to all parts of the World, the *Balsick*, the *Mediterranean*, the *East* and *West-Indies, &c.*

The

The Manufacture of *Wool* in Broad-Cloth, long and short; Northern Dozens, Ralhes, Kerfies, Bays, Serges, Flannel, Perpetuano's, Says, Stuffs, Frize, Penistons, Stockings, Caps, Ruggs, &c. exported, may be computed to amount to 1000000 *l.* per annum. *Lead, Tin, and Coals*, to the value of 500000 *l.* per An.

Prodigious and almost incredible is the value likewise of other Goods from hence Exported; viz. *Hops, Flax, Hemp, Hats, Shooes, Ale, Beer, Red Herrings, Pilchards, Salmon, Oy-pers, Saffron, Liquorice, Watches, Ribbands, Toys, &c.*

The Vestments, Hats, Shooes Household-stuff, carried from hence yearly to *America*, is computed at 200000 *l.* I mention not Wooll and Fullers-Earth, because they are prohibited,

England produces yearly 5000000 Chaldrons of Sea-coal, 200000 pounds of Tin, 800 Fodders of Lead, 800 Furnaces of Iron, 800 Tuns of Allom; of all which great quantities are exported to foreign Parts.

Secondly our *Transportation* or *Re-exportation*, to wit of Commodities brought hither from other Nations, and exported again, is very considerable, and of great advantage to the Kingdom for the increase of our Shipping, and Mariners, Money and Credit. And first, we make great advantage herein by the Kingdom of *Ireland*; enriching that our Nation by buying their Commodities, and our selves by transporting 'em to other Countries, with gain: For the Wooll, Butter, Hides, Tallow, Beef, Herrings, Pilchards, and Salmon, which we transport from *Ireland*, being the concerns of our Merchants, and paying Duties to his Majesty, have been reckoned at 300000 *l.* per An.

We transport from our Plantations in *America*, beside what we consume our selves, of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cacao-Nuts, &c. besides the Fish, Pipe-Staves, Masts, Bever, &c. from *New-England* and the Northern parts of *America*, to 400000 *l.* per An.

'Twould be tedious to enumerate the value of our *Transportations* from *Denmark* and *Sweden, Spain, Portugal, the Streights, Turkey, Guinea, &c.* The most considerable of all is that from the *East-Indies*, from the first begining of that Trade till now. In its Infancy, viz. Anno 1613, of Pepper only, beside what we consumed at home, we transported in one year to other Countries, after it had paid Duty here, to the value of 200000 *l.* and now of late years, our Exportation of what we bring from thence, after we have sufficiently

sup.

supplied our selves, is computed at 500000 *l. per Ann. viz.* in Pepper, Salt-petre, Calicoes, Silks, Druggs, Diamonds, Pearls, &c.

The third Article of Trade is *Importation*, the bringing hither such Goods from beyond Sea which we consume among our selves, and which is of great advantage to us, when we deal with such Nations as are willing to take our home Commodities in exchange for theirs, as *Turkey, Spain, &c.* are; for this increases still our Shipping, encourages Mariners and Merchants, and makes foreign Princes set a greater value upon us then on those Hucksters who deal with 'em only for Lucre's sake: whereas the generous *English* are the greatest Consumers of foreign Commodities of any Nation in the World: and yet by the richness and excellency of our own Product, we can keep even the Ballance of Trade, without impoverishing our selves, unless when we deal with such a Nation as *France*, who in times of profound Peace, used to lay intolerable Impositions upon *English* Commodities, especially our principal one of Woollen Cloth, to discourage our sending any over thither; whilst at the same time, we let in most of their Commodities of a great deal less use, upon easie Terms; to the great Detriment of this Nation, as the ingenious Mr. *Samuel Fortrey*, in his excellent Discourse of Trade; hath made appear; where he tells us, that we yearly imported from *France*, almost 1600000 pounds-worth of Goods, more than the value of what we exported thither; viz. of Silks, Sattins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armoysins, Poudefoys, Tabbies, Cloths of Gold and Silver, Velvets, Ribbands, Gallowns, Laces, Silk Burtons, to the value of 600000 *l. per Annum*. Linnen 400000 *l. per Ann.* Wines 600000 *l. per Ann.* Serges and Calons 150000 *l. per Ann.* Hats 120000 *l. per Ann.* Hatbands, Feathers, Fans, Girdles, Hoods, Masks, Looking-glasses, Watches, Pictures, Medals, Cabinets, Cases, Bracelets, Tablets, and other Toys, 150000 *l. per Ann.* paper 100000 *l. per Ann.* Household-stuff, as Beds, Matresses, Coverlets, Hangings, Fringes, &c. 100000 *l. per Ann.* Brandy, Sider, Vinegar, Verjuice, &c. 100000 *l. per Ann.* Castle-Soap, Honey, Almonds, Olives, Capers, Prunes, &c. 150000 *l. per Ann.* Pins, Needles, Box and Tortoise-shell Combs, &c. 20000 *l. per Ann.* Perfumed and Trimm'd Gloves, 10000 *l. per Ann.* Fine Iron-mongers Ware, 40000 *l. per Annum.* All which, besides Salt, Cork, Rosin, and other things to a great value, amount to 2540000 *l. per Annum.*

Now

sons there are in the Nation! How many Loyerers and Vagabonds are every where to be met with, who might do themselves and their Country good Service by Sea or Land and earn 2000000 *l. per Ann.* more than they now do! How little our Fishing Trade, that might be of so great advantage to the Kingdom, is encouraged! The Fish which swims on our Coasts, is said to employ the *Hollanders* 1200 Ships and 20000 Men. Sir *Walter Ralsigh* made appear to King *James* the First, that the *Dutch* yearly sell of Herrings catch'd on our Coast, to the value of 137200 *l.* besides what they spend themselves, and send to the *Streights*, *Spain*, and a great part of *France*. Sir *Josiah Child's* Book tells us, they gain 5000000 a year by our Fish; and with how much more advantage we can be the gainers when we please than they, let any Man judge: How much likewise we should enrich the Land by so much Treasure got out of our one Seas, which afford two or three Millions of gain to our Neighbours yearly if we reckon others with the *Dutch*; how many poor People it would set at work: how plentiful and cheap such an increase of Edibles would make all sorts of Provisions. How it would encrease Shipping, be a Nursery of Mariners; so that we should never want Men to set out a Fleet if our Fishery were encouraged, as it might easily be.

Instead of such Encouragements for the Improvement of Trade, how many Misfortunes do we lie under? The *Dutch* have got most of the *Eastland* Trade from us, and almost that of *Russia*; they have quite outed us in a manner of the *Greenland* Trade, only we have some hopes that a late Act of Parliament may have some good Effect for the retrieving that; but still they are like to engross the great Trade for *China* and *Japan*, and greatest part of the Plate Trade from *Cadiz*, as they have all the *East-India* Trade for *Nutmegs*, *Cloves* and *Mace*, and most of the Trade from our own Territories of *Scotland*, if not *Ireland*.

Why should I mention how much we contribute to the Misfortunes by our own Carelessness, not to say Dissimilarity, the false making of our Cloth (tho' the false *Flemings* stretch it sometimes to unreasonable lengths) and the false Packing of our Fish, &c. I am weary of this ungrateful Topick, and leave it for abler hands to pursue.

The Advantages in which we shine are still very great and of late years in many respects vastly improved.

In ancient times the great Trade of this Nation consisted in unmanufactur'd Wool, which Foreigners coming from all parts, bought of us; insomuch that the Customs of English Wool Exported in *Edward the Third's* Reign, amounted at 50 s. a Pack, to 250000 l. per Ann. an immense Sum of Money in those Days: And that excessive Custom upon unmanufactur'd Wool soon gave Encouragement to the making of Cloth here; more effectually than the Sanguinary Laws against Exportation of Wool are now found to do: At most of this Wool being sent but just cross the Seas to *Flanders, France, or Holland*, the Exportation for the most part was in very small Vessels to what are now in use; and neither of the *Indies* being then discovered to our Merchants, we had for almost two Centuries after but few Ships of any considerable Bigness. In the Year 1540 there were but four Ships in the *Thames* so big as to be computed each at 100 Tuns, beside the Navy-Royal. And towards the latter end of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign 'tis said, there was not all *England* above three Merchant Ships of 300 Tuns and upwards each; but then they began here to build great Ships apace; for about the middle of *King James the First's* reign; viz. 1615, the *East-India* Company alone had 12 Ships of 400 Tun and upwards each; amongst which the *Dragon* of 1060 Tun was look'd upon as an old Ship; and was the *Hector* of 800 Tun, which they bought of the *Turkey* Merchants. And how little our Maritime Trade in *Queen Elizabeth's* time was, appears by the Customs in all *England* not amounting to above 30 or 40000 l. per Ann. And how much the Stock of Money in the Nation hath since *King James's* time encreased, may in part be computed by the Price of Lands, which were *Anno* 1620, at 12 years Purchase, and now at 21 or 23.

Our Trade, notwithstanding the troublesomeness of late times, and the War, is even at present vastly great. We have a great Trade to *Turkey, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Black, the East and West-Indies*. Our Fish-Trade would be very considerable, if that of the *Hollanders* was not much more. The Red-Herrings at *Tarmouth*, Pilchards in the West, Cod-fish in *Newfoundland* and *New-England*, are very advantageous Branches.

We trade with almost all the World, and have Stock enough (saith *Sir William Petty*) to drive all the Trade of the Commercial World; and have a vast number of Ship-

Ping; they that compute the Cash, as Sir William Petty did, at 6000000 *l.* come doubtless very short of the whole. And when he computes the Shipping of England at 600000 *Tun*, I am perswaded he doth not exceed.

We daily get Artificers from the *French* for the Improvement of divers Manufactures. We are pretty secure of keeping the Red-Herring Trade to our selves; not only because they swim on our Coast, but because they must be smoak'd with Wood, which they cannot afford to do in *Holland*. And the Pilchards are almost peculiar to us, and are cured where they are taken in the remote parts of *England*, where Provisions are cheaper than in *Holland*.

We have divers very considerable Societies of Merchants who have great Stocks, and deep Knowledge in the Mysteries of Trade; the *Merchants Adventurers*, the *Turkey*, the *East-India*, the *Muscovy*, the *Eastland*, the *Greenland*, the *Spanish*, the *African*, the *Hudsons-Bay* Companies. Some of these trade in Joyn't-Stock, as the *East-India* and *African* Companies, that part of the *Turkey* call'd the *Morea* Company, the *Greenland*: The others act upon Separate Stocks but in a publick Community as to the defraying of publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

In a word, *England* may justly be accounted the principal Nation for Trade in the whole World, and indeed the most proper for Trade, being an Island having innumerable many large, safe and commodious Ports and Havens; excellent and natural Products, considerable and Staple Manufactures, all contributing to the Increase of its Exporting Trade; and not only the Riches and Luxury of its Inhabitants, but its vast and strong Territories abroad, the great encouragement it hath from the State for the sake of Customs and Duties paid, the breeding of Seamen, and the Increase of Shipping; the great Concourse of Foreign Merchants, by reason of Freedom in Religion; the Purity and Healthfulness of our Climate, the Ease and Security of our Government, and the Reputation of our Merchants for fair and generous Dealings: All no less contributing to the Encouragement of *Maritime* Trade.

And no less advantages have we for Inland Trade. The Freedom of Cities and Burroughs is easily purchased. We have very few Holidays besides Sundays, in which the Poor do not work, viz. scarce 12 in a Year, except occasional Fasts. We have, in favour of Dissenters, a Reli-

tion of the *Penal Laws*; a thing which hath been so popularly exclaim'd for by some eminent Traders. The Interest of Money is here but 6 *per-Cent.* at the utmost, and upon some Securities, but at 5, 4, or 3.

And thus having given the Reader a short and cursory Description of this Nation, I proceed to the *Second Part of the Present State of ENGLAND.*

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And now having done the bidding of the Lord, I turned to the crowd and said:

THE
Present State
 OF
ENGLAND.

Part II.

GOVERNMENT.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of England in general.

OF *Government* there can be but *Three kinds*; for either *One*, or *More*, or *All*, must have the Sovereign Power of a Nation. If *One*, then it is a *Monarchy*; if *More*, then it is an Assembly of all the most choice Persons, an *Aristocracy*; or of a few, an *Oligarchy*; if *All*, (that is, the Assembly of the People) then it is a *Democracy*.

Of all *Governments*, the *Monarchical* as most resembling the *Divinity*, and nearest approaching to *Perfection* (Unity being the *Perfection* of all things) hath ever been esteemed the

the most Ancient, as appears by the *Patriarchs* (who were *Monarchs*) in the *Old Testament*, and throughout the whole *Jewish Oeconomy*, the Government was *Monarchical*; be the Title *Duke*, or *Prince*, or *Judge*, or *Captain*, or *King*.

Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκρατεῖν εἰς πόλιν ἑσθλὴν,
εἰς βασιλίδος. — Hom. Il. α.

For the Transgressors of a Land, many are the Princes or Rulers thereof, Prov. 28. 2.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Despotical*, where the Subjects, like Servants, are at the Arbitrary Power and Will of their Sovereign, as the *Turks* and *Barbarians*. Others *Political* or *Paternal*, where the Subjects, like Children under a Father, are governed by equal and just Laws, consented and sworn unto by the King; as is done by all Christian Princes at their Coronations.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Hereditary*, where the Crown descends either only to Heirs-Male, as in *France* hath been long practised; or to the next Blood, as in *Spain*, *England*, &c. Others *Elective*, where, upon the Death of every Prince, without respect had to their Heirs or next of Blood, another by solemn Election is appointed to succeed, as in *Poland*, and till of late in *Denmark*, *Hungary* and *Bohemia*.

Of *Hereditary Paternal Monarchies*, some are *Dependent*, and holden of Earthly Potentates; and are oblig'd to do Homage for the same; as the Kingdom of *Scotland* (tho' this be stiffly denied by *Scotch Writers*) and of *Man*, that held in *Capite* of the Crown of *England*, as appears plainly by the Writs of Summons to Parliament, directed to the King of *Scotland* before the time of *Edward the Third*, in *fide & homagio*, and afterwards in *fide & legiantia*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*, holden of the Pope. Others *Independent*, holden only of God, acknowledging no Superiour upon Earth. Our Government is purely *Monarchical*.

England is an *Hereditary Paternal Monarchy*, governed by one Supreme *Independent Head*, according to the known Laws and Customs of the Kingdom.

It is a *Free Monarchy*, challenging above many other *European Kingdoms*, a Freedom from all Subjection to the Emperor, or Laws of the *Empire*: (for that the *Roman Empe-*

ers obtaining anciently the Dominion of this Land by force of Arms, and afterwards abandoning the same, the Right by the Law of Nations returned to their former Owners, *pro derelicto*, as *Civilians* speak.)

It is a *Monarchy* free from all manner of Subjection to the Bishop of Rome, and thereby from divers inconveniences and burdens, under which the Neighbouring Kingdoms groan; as *Appeals to Rome in sundry Ecclesiastical Suits, Provisions, Dispensations, Confirmations, Bulls, &c.* on several Causes to be procured from thence; many *Tributes* and *Taxes* paid to that Bishop, &c.

It is a *Monarchy* free from all *Interregnum*, and with it from many Mischiefs whereunto Elective Kingdoms are subject.

England is such a *Monarchy*, as that, by the necessary subordinate Concurrence of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing all Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main advantages of an *Aristocracy*, and of *Democracy*, and yet free from the Disadvantages and Evils of either.

It is such a *Monarchy* as by most admirable Temperament affords very much to the *Industry, Liberty and Happiness* of the Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prerogative of any King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

It is a *Monarchy* that without Interruption hath been continued almost 1000 Years (and till of late) without any attempt of Change of the Government: so that to this sort of Government the *English* seem to be naturally inclined.

C H A P. II.

Of the King of ENGLAND, and therein of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy, and Sovereignty, Power, and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Respect.

Name.] THE KING is called from the Saxon word *Koning* or *Cyning*, from *Can*, intimating Power; or *Ken*, Knowledge, wherewith every Sovereign should especially be invested.

Title.] The Title antiently of the Saxon King *Edgar* was *Anglorum Basileus & Dominus quatuor Marium*, King or Emperor of the English, and Lord of the four Seas, viz. The British, German, Irish, and Deucalidonian Seas: *sive Anglorum Basileus omniumque Regum, Insularum, Oceanique Britanniam circumjacentis, cunctarumque Nationum quæ infra eam includuntur, Imperator & Dominus*: Which Word *Basileus* hath an Imperial signification, it being in the New Testament applied to the Roman Emperers.

The Modern Title more modest, is *Dei Gratia* of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

Defender of the Faith, was antiently used by the Kings of England, as appears by several Charters granted to the University of Oxford; but in the Year 1521, more affixt, by a Bull from Pope *Leo* the Tenth, for a Book written by *Henry* the Eighth against *Luther*, in defence of some Points of the Romish Religion, but since continued by Act of Parliament for defence of the Ancient, Catholick, and Apostolick Faith.

Primogenitus Ecclesiæ belongs to the Kings of England, because their Predecessor *Lucius* was the first King in the World that embraced Christianity.

Christianissimus, was by the Lateran Council under Pope *Julius* the Second, conferred on the Kings of England in the Fifth Year of *Henry* the Eighth, though before used by *Henry* the Seventh, and since only by the French King.

The Title of *Grace* was first given to the King about the time of *Henry* the Fourth; to *Henry* the Sixth, *Excellent Grace*;

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to *Edward the Fourth, High and Mighty Prince*; to *Henry the Seventh, sometimes Grace, and sometimes Highness*; to *Henry the Eighth, first Highness, then Majesty, and now Sacred Majesty*, after the Custom of the *Eastern Emperors* that used *Αἰσα Βασιλεία*.

The King of *England*, in his Publick Instruments and Letters, styles himself *Nos, We*, in the Plural Number. Before King *John's* time, Kings used the Singular Number; which Custom is still seen in the End of *Writs, Teste meipso apud West*.

In speaking to the King is used often (besides *Your Majesty*) *Syr*, from *Cyr*, in the *Greek*, *Kup*, an Abreviation of *Κυβερ*, *Dominus*, much used to the *Greek Emperors*; but *Syr* or *Sir*, *Domine*, is now in *England* become the ordinary Word to all the better Rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was anciently in *England* given to *Lords*, afterwards to *Knights*, and to *Clergy-men*, prefixt before their Christian Names; now in that manner only to *Baronets*, and *Knights of the Bath*, and *Knights Bachelor*s; yet in *France*, *Syr* or *Syre* is reserv'd only for their King.

Person.] *Rex Angliæ est Persona mixta cum Sacerdote*, say our Lawyers; he is as it were a *Priest* as well as a *King*. He is Crown'd; an Honour (saith *Guillim*) which the Kings of *Spain, Portugal, Navarr*, and divers other Kings have not; at which Coronation he is anointed with *Oyl*, (a Ceremony that hath been here in use these 1000 Years) as the *Priests* were at first, and afterwards the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual. *Inunguntur Reger* (saith *Thomas a Becket*) *in Capite, etiam pectore & brachiis, quod significat, Gloriam, Sanctitatem & Fortitudinem*; and therefore at the Coronation hath put upon him a *Sacerdotal Garment*, called the *Dalmatica*, or *Colobium*, and other *Priestly Vests*; and before the Reformation of *England*, when the Cup in the Lord's Supper was denyed to the *Laity*, the King, as a *Spiritual Person*, received in both kinds; and he is capable of *Spiritual Jurisdiction*.

The Ring at his Coronation is a Symbol of *Faithfulness*; a *Bracelet*, *Good Works*; a *Sceptre*, *Justice*; a *Sword*, *Power or Vengeance*; *Purple Robes*, *Reverence or Majesty*; a *Diadem* *Glo-ry*; a *Globe*, *Extent of Empire by Sea and Land*; the *Cross* on it, *Faith*.

Of this sacred *Person* of the King, of the *Life and Safety* thereof, the *Laws and Customs of England* are so tender, that

that they have made it *High Treason* only to imagine or intend the Death of the King. And because by imagining, or conspiring the Death of the King's Counsellors, or Great Officers of his Household, the Destruction of the King hath thereby sometimes ensued, and is usually aimed at, (saith *Stat. 3. H. 7.*) that also was made Felony in such as were upon the Check Roll, as being the King's Household Servants, to be punished with Death, altho' in all other Capital Cases, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an *English-man* may not in other Cases be punished with Death, unless the Act follow the Intent.

The Law of *England* hath so high Esteem of the King's Person, that to offend against those Persons, and those things that represent his *Sacred Person*, as to kill some of the Crown-Officers, or to kill any of the King's Judges, executing their Office, or to counterfeit the King's Seals, or his Monies, is made *High Treason*; because by all these the King's Person is represented: And *High Treason* is in the Eye of the Law so horrid, that besides loss of Life and Honour, Real and Personal Estate of the Criminal, his Heirs also are to lose the same for ever, and to be ranked amongst the Peasantry and Ignoble, till the King shall please by Act of Parliament to restore them. *Est enim tam grave crimen (saith Bracton) ut via permittatur heredibus quod vivant*, *High Treason* is so grievous a Crime, that the Law not content with the Life, and Estate, and Honour of the Criminal, can hardly endure to see his Heirs survive him.

And rather than Treason against the King's Person shall go unpunished, the Innocent in some Cases shall be punished: For if an Idiot or Lunatick (who cannot be said to have any Will, and so cannot offend) during his Idiocy or Lunacy, shall kill or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor; and yet being, *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Treason, nor other sorts of *High Treason*.

Moreover, for the precious Regard of the Person of the King, by an ancient Record it is declared; That no *Physick* ought to be administred to Him without good Warrant, this Warrant to be signed by the Advice of his Council; no other Physicians but what are mentioned in the Warrant, are to administer to Him; the Physicians to prepare all things with their own Hands, and not by the Hands of any Apothecary; and to use the assistance only of such Chirurgeons, as are prescribed in the Warrant.

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He is *Pater Patriæ*, Father of his Country: And so precious is the Person and Life of the King, that every Subject is obliged and bound by his Allegiance, to defend His Person in his Natural as well as Politick Capacity, with his own Life and Limbs; wherefore the Law saith, That the Life and Member of every Subject, is at the Service of the Sovereign.

[Office] The Office of the King of England, in the Laws of King Edward the Confessor, is thus described, *Rex quia Vicarius summi Regis est, ad hoc constituitur ut Regnum Terrenum & populum Domini, & super omnia sanctam Ecclesiam ejus veneretur, Regat, & ab injuriis defendat*; And (according to the learned Fortescue) it is, *Pugnare bella populi sui, & eos rectissime judicare*, to fight the Battles of his People, and to see Right and Justice done unto them.

Or more particular (as is promised at the Coronation) to preserve the Rights and Priviledges of the Church and Clergy, the Royal Prerogatives belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Customs of the Realm, to do Justice, love Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, &c.

[Supremacy and Sovereignty.] Whatsoever things are proper to Supreme Magistrates, as Crowns, Sceptres, Purple Robe, Golden Globe, and Holy Unction, have as long appertained to the King of England, as to any other Prince in Europe; he holdeth not his Kingdom in Vassalage, nor receiveth his Investiture or Instalment from another: Acknowledges no Superiority to any but God only. Not to the Emperour; for *Omnem potestatem habet Rex Angliæ in Regno suo quam Imperator vendicat in Imperio*; and therefore the Crown of England hath been declared in Parliament long ago to be an Imperial Crown.

He acknowledges only Precedence to the Emperor, *Es quoddam Antiquitate Imperium omnia Regna superare creditur*.

He acknowledges no superiority to the Bishop of Rome, whose long arrogated Authority in England was 1535. in a full Parliament of the Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal, declared null, and the King of England declared to be by ancient Right, *In all Causes, over all Persons, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, Supreme Governour*.

The King hath the Supreme Right of Patronage through all England, called Patronage Paramount, over all the Ecclesiastical Benefices of England; so that if the mean Patron present not in due time, nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the

Right of Presentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go.

The King is *Summus totius Regni Anglicani Justiciarius*, Supreme Judge, or Lord Chief Justice of all England: He is the Fountain from whence all Justice is derived. He alone hath the Sovereign Power in the Administration of Justice, and in the Execution of the Law, and whatsoever Power is by him committed to others, the *dernier resort* is still remaining in himself, so that he may sit in any Court, and take Cognizance of any Cause (as anciently Kings sat in the Court now called the *King's-Bench*; Henry the third in his Court of *Exchequer*, and Henry the seventh, and King James the first, sometimes in the *Star-Chamber*) except in Felonies, Treasons, &c. wherein the King being Plaintiff, and so Party, he sits not personally in Judgment, but doth perform it by Delegates.

From the King of England their lies no Appeal in Ecclesiastical Affairs to the Bishop of Rome, as it doth in other principal Kingdoms of Europe; nor in Civil Affairs to the Emperor, as in some of the Spanish, and other Dominions of Christendom; nor in either to the People of England (as some of late have dream'd) who, in themselves, or by their Representatives in the House of Commons in Parliament, were ever Subordinate, and never Superiour, nor so much as Co-ordinate to the King of England.

[Power and Prerogative.] The King for the better performance of this great and weighty Office, hath certain *Jura Majestatis*, extraordinary Powers, *Pre-eminencies* and Privileges inherent in the Crown, called anciently by Lawyers, *Sacra Sacrorum*, and *Flowers of the Crown*, but commonly *Royal Prerogatives*; whereof some the King holds by Law of Nations, others by Common Law, (excellent above all Laws in upholding a Free Monarchy, and conserving the King's Prerogative) and some by Statute Law.

The King only, and the King alone by his Royal Prerogative, hath power without Act of Parliament, to declare War, make Peace, send and receive Ambassadors, make Leagues, and Treaties with any Foreign States, give Commissions for levying Men and Arms by Sea and Land, or for pressing Men, if need require, disposing of all Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Fortresses, Ports, Havens, Ships of War, and Publick Monies, appoint the Metal, Weight, Purity, and Value thereof, and formerly by his Proclamation to make any Foreign Coin to be lawful Money of England.

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By his Royal Prerogative he may of his meer Will and Pleasure, *Convoke, Adjourn, Prorogue, Remove, and Dissolve Parliaments*. May to any Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament, refuse to give (without rendering any Reason) his *Royal Assent*, without which a Bill is as a Body without a Soul. May at his pleasure encrease the number of the Members of both Houses, by creating more *Barons*, and bestowing *Privileges* upon any other Towns, to send *Burgesses* to Parliament. Hath alone the Choice and Nomination of all Commanders, and other Officers at Land and Sea, the Choice and Nomination of all Magistrates, Counsellors and Officers of State; of all *Bishops* and other High Dignities in the Church; the bestowing of all *Honours*, both of *higher and lower Nobility* of England; the power of determining *Rewards and Punishments*, either by pardoning the Offence, or by alleviating or remitting the Punishment.

By his Letters Patent, may erect new *Counties, Universities, Cities, Boroughs, Colleges, Hospitals, Schools, Fairs, Markets, Courts of Justice, Forests, Chases, Free-Warrens, &c.*

The King by his Prerogative, hath power to enfranchise an *Alien*, and make him a *Denizon*, whereby he is enabled to purchase Houses and Lands, and to bear some Offices. Hath power to grant Letters of *Mart* or *Reprisal*, to grant *Safe Conduits, &c.*

The King, by his Prerogative, hath had at all times the right of *Purveyance*, or *Pre-emption* of all sorts of *Viſuals* near the Court, and to take *Horses, Carts, Boats, Ships* for his Carriages, at reasonable Rates; also by Proclamation to set reasonable Rates and Prices upon *Flesh, Fish, Fowl, Oats, Hay, &c.* which his Majesty King *Charles II.* was pleased to release, and in lieu thereof to accept of some other Remcompence.

Debts due to the King are in the first place to be satisfied, in case of *Executorsſhip*, and *Adminiſtratorsſhip*; and until the King's Debt be satisfied, he may protect the Debtor from the Arrest of other Creditors.

May distrein for the whole Debt upon one Tenant, that holdeth not the whole Land; may require the *Anceſtor's* Debt of the Heir, though not especially bound; is not oblig'd to demand his Rent as others are; may sue in what Court he please, and distrein where he list.

No *Proclamation* can be made but by the King.

No *Protection* for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but by him, and that because he is actually in his Service.

He only can give *Patents*, in case of Losses by Fire, or otherwise, to receive the *Charitable Benevolences* of the People; without which no Man may ask it publickly.

No Forest, Chace, or Park to be made, nor Castle to be built without the King's Authority.

The Sale of his Goods in an open Market will not take away his Property therein, if he hath been defrauded of them.

Where the King hath granted a Fair, with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods there shall be exempted from all Toll.

No *Occupancy* shall be good against the King, nor shall Entry before him, prejudice him.

His Servants in ordinary are priviledged from serving in any Offices that require their Attendance, as *Sheriff, Constable, Church-warden, &c.*

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptants to him for any of his Revenues, their *Persons, Lands, Goods, Heirs, Executors, Administrators*, are chargeable for the same at all times; for, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi.*

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative Remedy by a *Quia minus* in the Exchequer, against all other Debtors, or against whom they have any Cause of personal Action; supposing that he is thereby disabled to pay the King, and in this Suit, the King's Debtor being Plaintiff, hath some Privileges above others.

In doubtful Cases, *Semper presumitur pro Rege.*

No Statute restraineth the King, except he be especially named therein. The Quality of his Person alters the Descent of *Garvelkind*, the Rules of *Joyn-Tenancy*: No *Estoppel* can bind him, nor Judgment Final in a *Writ of Right*.

Judgments entred against the King's Title, are entred with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*, That if at any time the King's Council at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment shall not prejudice him, which is not permitted to the Subject.

The King by his Prerogative might have demanded reasonable *Aid-Money* of his Subjects, to Knight his eldest Son at the Age of Fifteen, and to marry his eldest Daughter at the Age of seven years: Which reasonable Aid is twenty Shillings for every Knight's Fee, and as much for every twenty Pounds a Year in *Socage*. Moreover if the

King

King be taken Prisoner, Aid-Money is to be paid by the Subjects to set him at Liberty.

The King upon reasonable Causes Him thereunto moving, might protect any Man against Suits at Law, &c.

In all Cases where the King is Party, his Officers with an Arrest, by force of a Process at Law, may enter, and (if Entrance be denied) may break open the House of any Man, altho' every Man's House is said to be his Castle, and hath a Privilege to protect him against all other Arrests.

A Benefice, or Spiritual Living, is not full against the King by Institution only without Induction, altho' it be so against a Subject.

None but the King can hold a good Plea of false Judgment in the Courts of his Tenants.

The King of England by his Prerogative is, *Summus Regni Custos*, and hath the Custody of the Persons and Estates of such, as for want of Understanding cannot govern themselves, or serve the King; so the Persons and Estates of Idiots and Lunatics are in the Custody of the King: that of Idiots to his own use, and that of Lunatics to the use of the next Heir.

The King by his Prerogative is *Ultimus Hares Regni*, and is (as the great Ocean is of all Rivers) the Receptacle of all Estates, when no Heir appears; for this Cause all Estates for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, Revert or Escheat to the King. All Treasure-Trove, (that is Money, Gold, Silver, Plate or Bullion, found, and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King; so all Waifs, Strays, Wrecks, not granted away by him, or any former Kings; all Waste Ground or Lands recovered from the Sea; all Land of Aliens dying before Naturalization, or Denization, and all things whereof the Property is not known. All Gold and Silver Mines, in whose Ground soever they are found; Royal Fishes, as Whales, Sturgeons, Dolphins, &c. Royal Fowl, as Swans not marked, and swimming at Liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the Church, the King's Prerogative and Power is extraordinary great. He only hath the Patronage of all Bishopricks, none can be chosen but by his *Conseil Esclaire*, whom he hath first nominated; none can be Consecrated Bishop, or take possession of the Revenues of the Bishoprick, without the King's special Writ or Assent. He is the Guardian or Nursing-Father of the Church, which our Kings of England did so reckon amongst their principal Cares, as in

the three and twentieth Year of King Edward the First, it was alledged in a *Phading*, and allowed. The King hath power to call a *National* or *Provincial Synod*; and with the Advice and Consent thereof, to make *Canons*, *Orders*, *Ordinances* and *Constitutions*; introduce into the Church what *Ceremonies* shall be thought fit; Reform and Correct all *Heresies*, *Schisms*, punish *Contempts*, &c. and therein and thereby to declare what *Doctrines* in the Church are fit to be published or professed; what *Translation* of the Bible to be allowed, &c.

The King hath a Power not only to *Unite*, *Consolidate*, *Separate*, *Enlarge* or *Contract* the Limits of any old *Bishoprick*, or other *Ecclesiastical Benefice*; but also by his Letters Patents may erect new *Bishopricks*; as Henry the Eighth did six at one time; and the late King Charles the *Martyr* intended to do at *St. Albans*, for the Honour of the first *Martyr* of England, and for contracting the too large Extent of the *Bishoprick* of *Lincoln*; may also erect new *Archbishopricks*, *Patriarchates*, &c.

In the twenty eighth of *Elizabeth*, when the House of Commons would have passed Bills touching Bishops granting *Faculties*, conferring *Holy Orders*, *Ecclesiastical Censures*, the *Oath ex Officio*, *Non-residency*, &c. The Queen much incensed, forbid them to meddle in any *Ecclesiastical Affairs*, for that it belonged to her *Prerogative*.

The King hath Power to dispense with the Rigour of *Ecclesiastical Laws*; and with any thing that is only *Prohibitum & malum per accidens*, & non *malum in se*: As for a *Bastard* to be a *Priest*, for a *Priest* to hold two *Benefices*, or to succeed his *Father* in a *Benefice*, or to be *Non-resident*, &c. For a *Bishop* to hold a *Vacant Bishoprick*, or other *Ecclesiastical Benefice* in *Commendam* or *Trust*.

Hath power to dispence with some *Acts* of *Parliament*, *Penal Statutes*, by *non obstante*, where himself is only concerned; to moderate the Rigour of the Laws according to *Equity* and *Conscience*; to grant special *Privileges* and *Charters* to any Subject; to pardon a Man, by Law condemned; to interpret by his Judges Statutes, and in *Cases* not defin'd by Law, to determine and pass Sentence.

And this is that *Royal Prerogative*, which in the Hand of a King is a *Scepter of Gold*; but in the Hands of Subjects is a *Rod of Iron*.

This is that *Jus Corona*, a Law that is parcel of the Law of the Land ; part of the *Common Law*, and contained in it; and hath the precedence of all Laws and Customs of *England* ; and therefore void in Law is every Custom, *Qua exaltet-se in Prærogativam Regis*.

Some of these *Prærogatives*, especially those that relate to *Justice and Peace*, are so essential to Royalty, that they are for ever inherent in the Crown, and make the Crown ; they are like the Sun-beams in the Sun, and as inseparable from it ; and therefore it hath been held by some great Lawyers, That a *Prærogative* in point of Government, cannot be restrained or bound by *Act of Parliament*, but it is unalterable as the Laws of the *Medes and Persians* : Wherefore the *Lords and Commons* (*Rot. Parl. 42. Edw. 3. Numb. 7.*) declared, That they could not assent in Parliament to any thing that tended to the *Disherison* of the King and the Crown, whereunto they were sworn ; no, tho' the King should desire it. And every King of England, as he is *Debitor Justitiæ* to his People, so he is in Conscience obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of the Crown in possession, and to endeavour the recovery of those, whereof the Crown hath been dispossessed ; and when any King hath not religiously observed his Duty in this Point, it hath proved of very dreadful Consequence. As on the other side, it much concerns every King of England to be very careful of the Subjects just Liberties, according to the Golden Rule of the best of Kings, *Charles the first*, that *The Kings Prærogative is to defend the Peoples Liberties, and the Peoples Liberties strengthen the King's Prærogative*.

The *Laws of England* looking upon the King as God's *Vicergerent* upon Earth, do attribute unto him divers Excellencies not belonging to other Men ; so the Law will have no Imperfection found in the King ; as, no *Injustice*, no *Error*, no *Negligence* or *Laches*, no *Infamy*, no *Stain* or *Corruption of Blood* ; for by taking of the Crown, all former, tho' just *Attainder*, (and such *Attainder* made by *Act of Parliament*) is *ipso facto* purged. No *Nonage* or *Minority* ; for his Grant of Lands, though held in his *Natural*, not *Politick Capacity*, cannot be avoided by *Nonage*. Higher than this the Law attribureth a kind of *Perpetuity*, not to say *Immortality*, to the King, *Rex Angliæ non moritur* ; his Death is by the Law termed the *Demise* of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another. He is

said not be subject to Death, because he is a *Corporation* of himself, that liveth for ever, all *Interregna* being in *England* unknown; the same moment that one King dies, the next Heir is King fully and absolutely, without any *Coronation*, Ceremony, or Act to be done *Ex post facto*.

Moreover, the *Law* seemeth to attribute to the King a certain *Ubiquity*; that the King is in a manner every where, in all his Courts of Justice; and therefore cannot be *Non-suited*, (as Lawyers speak.)

And yet there are somethings that the King of *England* cannot do. *Rex Anglia nihil injustè potest*, and the King cannot divest himself, or his Successors, of any part of his *Regal Power*, *Prerogative* and *Authority*, inherent and annexed to the Crown.

There are also divers things which the King cannot do, *Salvo Jure, Salvo Juramento, & Salva Conscientia sua*; because by an Oath at his Coronation, and indeed, without any Oath by the *Law of Nature*, *Nations*, and of *Christianity*, he holds himself bound (as do all other Christian Kings) to protect and defend his People, to do Justice and to shew Mercy, to preserve Peace and Quietness amongst them; to allow them their just Rights and Liberties; to consent to the *Repealing* of *bad Laws*, and to the *Enacting* of *good Laws*. Two things especially the King of *England* cannot do without the Consent of both Houses of *Parliament*, viz. make *New Laws*, and raise *New Taxes*, there being something of *Odium* in both of them, the one seeming to diminish the Subjects *Liberty*, and the other to infringe his *Property*: Therefore, that all occasion of *Disaffection* towards the King (*the Breath of our Nostrils*, and *the Light of our Eyes*, as he is stiled in Holy Scriptures) might be avoided, it was wisely contrived by our Ancestors, that for both these, should *Petitions* and *Applications* be first made by the Subject.

If the King of *England* be in any Foreign Nation, he may try any of his offending *Domesticks* by the *Laws* of *England*, saith *Fleta*; as in the Case of *Engelram* of *Nogent* in *France*.

These, and divers other *Prerogatives*, rightfully belong, and are enjoy'd by the King of *England*.

Dominions.] The ancient *Dominions* of the Kings of *England*, were first *England*, and all the Seas round about *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the *Ister* adjacent, even to the

the Shores of all the Neighbouring Nations ; and our Law saith, *The Sea of is the Leigeance of the King, as well as the Land* ; and as a mark thereof, all Ships of Foreigners have anciently demanded leave to *Fish*, and pass in these Seas, and do at this day *lower their Top-sails* to all the King's Ships of War ; and therefore Children born upon those Seas (as it sometimes hath happened) are accounted *natural born Subjects* of the King of England, and need no *Naturalization*, as others born out of his *Dominions*.

To England, Henry the First annexed Normandy, and Henry the Second Ireland, being stiled only Lord of Ireland, till the Three and Thirtieth of Henry the Eighth, although they had all *Kingly Jurisdiction* before.

Henry the Second also annexed the Dukedom of Guyenne and Anjou, the Counties of Poitou, Tourain, and Mayn ; Edward the First all Wales, and Edward the Third the Right, tho' not the Possession, of all France.

King James the First added Scotland, and since that time there have been supperadded sundry considerable Plantations in America.

The Dominions of the King of England are at this day in possession (besides his just Right and Title to the Kingdom of France) all England, Scotland and Ireland, Three Kingdoms of large extent, with all the Isles about 'em, above 40 in number, small and great, whereof some very considerable ; and all the Seas adjacent. Moreover, the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, which are parcel of the Duchy of Normandy, besides those profitable Plantations of New-England, Virginia, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Florida, North and South Carolina, Bermudos, New Netherlands, with several other Isles and Places in those Quarters, and some in the East-Indies, and upon the Coast of Africa ; also upon the North parts of America, by right of first discovery, to Estotiland, Terra Corterialis, New-found-land, and to Guiana in the South, the King of England hath a *Legal Right*, tho' not Possession. Besides all these Kingdoms and Countries, there belongs to the present King William the Third, many considerable Countries, Cities, Towns, Forts, Seignories, &c. all which will descend to the Heirs of his Body, as the Principality of Orange.

Strength.] The mighty Power of the King of England, before the Conjunction of Scotland, and total Subjection of Ireland, which were usually at Enmity with him, was no-

toriously known to the World, and sufficiently felt by our Neighbour-Nations. What his Strength hath been since, was never fully try'd in the four last Reigns : but now, that the Parliaments of all the Three Kingdoms seem to vie which shall most readily comply with their Sovereign's Desires and Designs, all *Europe* begins to be sensible how great the Power of this Monarchy is. And let him be considered abstractly as King only of *England*, which is like a huge Fortrefs, or garrisoned Town, fenced, not only with strong Works, her Port-Towns with a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guarded also with excellent Out-Works, the strongest and best built Ships of War in the World; then so abundantly furnished within with Men and Horses, with Victuals and Ammunition, with Clothes and Money, that if all the Potentates of *Europe* should conspire (which God forbid) they could hardly distress it, provided it be at Unity in it self.

This for the *Defensive* Strength of the King of *England*; now for his *Offensive* Puissance. How formidable must he be to the World, when they shall understand that the King of *England* is well able, whenever he is willing, to raise of *English-Men* Two hundred thousand, and of *English Horse* Fifty thousand (for so many during the late Rebellion 1643, were computed to be in Arms on both sides) yet (which is admirable) scarce any miss of them in any City, Town or Village. And when they shall consider, the valiant and martial Spirit of the *English*, their natural Agility of Body, their Patience, Hardinets and Stedfastness is such, and their fear of Death so little, that no Neighbour-Nation, upon equal Number and Terms, scarce ever durst abide Battle with them, either at Sea or Land : When they shall consider, that for transporting of any Army, the King of *England* hath at command near Two hundred excellent Ships of War, and can hire Two hundred stout *English* Merchant Ships, little inferiour to Ships of War; that he can soon Man the same with the best Sea-Soldiers, (if not the best Sea-Mariners) in the whole World. And that for maintaining such a mighty Fleet, sufficient Money for a competent time may be raised only by a Land-Tax, and for a long time, by a moderate Excise, and that upon such Commodities only as naturally occasion Excess or Luxury, Wantonness, Idleness, Pride, or Corruption of Manners.

When



When they consider that the Shipping of *England* was computed lately by the most ingenious Sir *William Petty* at Six hundred thousand Tun, all which, with Forty thousand stout and skilful Mariners, are wholly at the King's Service when he shall think fit, for the safety of his Crown and Dominions, to require, or if need be, Impress'em.

In a word, when they shall consider, that by the most commodious and advantageous Situation of *England*, the King thereof (if he be not wanting to himself, or his Subjects wanting to him) must be Master of the Sea; and that as on Land, whosoever is Master of the Field is also said to be Master of every Town when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may be said, in some sort, to be Master of every Country, at least bordering upon the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin or end a War, where, when, and upon what Terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests even to the *Antipodes*.

Patrimony.] King *William* the Conqueror getting by right of Conquest, as some affirm all the Lands of his Opposers (except Lands belonging to the Church, to Monasteries, and Religious Houses) into his own Hands in *Demefn*, as Lawyers speak, soon bestowed amongst his Followers a Part thereof, reserving some Retribution of Rents, or Services, or both, to him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*; which Reservation is now as it was before the Conquest, called the Tenure of Lands, the rest he reserved to himself in *Demefn*, called *Corona Regis Dominica*, *Demains*, and *Sacra Patrimonia*, *Pradium Domini Regis*, *Directum Dominium*, *cujus nullus est Author nisi Deus*: All other Lands in *England* being held now of some Superiour, depend mediately, or immediately on the Crown; so that the King is Lord Paramount, Supreme Landlord of all the Lands of *England*; and all landed Men are mediately or immediately his Tenants by some Tenour or other; but the Lands possest by the Crown, being held of none, can *eschear* to none; being *Sacred*, cannot become *Prophane*, are, or should be permanent and unalienable. And yet they have been (by Time the Gift and Bounty of our Kings, and some Necessities for the Preservation of the Weal Publick) much alienated. However, there is yet left, or was lately, almost in every County of *England*, a *Forest*, a *Park*, a *Castle*, or *Royal Palace* belonging to the King; and in divers Counties there are many *Parks*, *Castles* or *Palaces*, and *Forests*, still

still belonging to his Majesty, for to receive and divert him, when he shall please in his Royal Progresses to visit those parts: A Grandeur not to be paralell'd perhaps by any King in the whole World.

The certain *Revenues* of the King of *England*, were anciently greater than of any King in *Europe*, they enjoying in *Demains* and *Free-Farm Rents*, almost enough to discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, finding the Crown-Revenues much alienated, and the Crown-Charges exceedingly encreased, by reason of the late vast Augmentation of the Revenues and Strength by Sea and Land, of our two next Neighbour-Nations abroad, and of the many factious, mutinous and rebellious Spirits at home, did unanimously conclude, That for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be necessary to settle upon his Majesty a yearly Revenue of Twelve hundred thousand Pounds; and accordingly, with the King's Consent, at the humble Request of the Lords and Commons, there was established by Imposts, upon imported and exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in *England*, and upon Fire-Hearths; (which last Branch his present Majesty and late Queen of ever-blessed Memory were graciously pleased by Act of Parliament, to remit) so much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown-Revenues to the said Sum. Notwithstanding which, the whole Yearly Revenues of the King of *England* was not then above the Tenth Part of the Revenues of his Kingdom; whereas the King of *France* hath Yearly above one One hundred and fifty Millions of *Livers*: That is, above Eleven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, a fourth part of the whole Revenues of *France*. And the publick Revenue of the *United Netherlands*, coming all out of the Subjects Purses, are near Seven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*.

The ordinary charge of the Government in times of serene and profound Peace, is estimated at Six hundred thousand Pounds *per Ann.* besides extraordinary Expences. And the Crown of *England* in late times of Peace was as little in Debt, as perhaps any State of so great a consideration in the World; the greatest Debt upon it, was that which King *Charles* the Second contracted, by shutting up the *Exchequer*, where-

whereby the Credit of that Bank hath sustained great damage, and many hundreds of Families been almost undone; but during the Reign of King *Charles* and King *James* the Second, the Interest-Money was duly paid; and we must not doubt, but that Interest or Principal will be paid, as soon as we are a little more recovered from the Encumbrances which the late War with *France* brought upon us; for after several grave and deliberate Hearings of late on both sides, the King's Judges and ablest Lawyers have declared, That the Debt is upon the Possessor of the Crown of *England*; and we may acquiesce in this, That King *William*, who professeth to hold the Crown of *England* upon the Title of Justice, will give to others their due, as well as claim his own.

Respect.] In consideration of these, and other transcendent Excellencies, no King in *Christendom*, nor other Potentate, receives from his Subjects more *Reverence*, *Honour* and *Respect* than the King of *England*. All his People at their first Addresses kneel to him: He is at all times served upon the Knees; all Persons (not the Prince, or other Heir apparent excepted) stand bare in the Presence of the King, and in the Presence-Chamber, though in the King's Absence. Only it was once indulged by Queen *Mary* the First, for some eminent Services performed by *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suffex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Presence; but perhaps in imitation of the like liberty allowed by King *Philip* her Husband, and other Kings of *Spain* at this day, to some of the principal Nobility, there called *Grandeess* of *Spain*.

Any Thing or Act done in the King's Presence, is presumed to be void of all *deceit* and *evil meaning*; and therefore a *Fine* levied in the King's Court, where the King is presumed to be present, doth bind a *Feme Couret*, a married Woman, and others, whom ordinarily the Law doth disable to transact.

The King's only Testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credit, as any *Record*; and in all Writs sent forth for the dispatch of Justice, he useth no other Witness but himself, viz. *Teste meipso*.

Arms.] The *Saxon* Kings before the Conquest bare *Azure*, a *Cross Formy* between four *Martlets*, Or.

After-

Afterwards the *Danish* Kings reigning in *England*, bare Or *Semi de Harts*, *Gules*, 3 *Lions Passant Gardant*, *Azure*.

After the Conquest, the King's of *England* bare Two *Leopards*, born first by the Conqueror, as Duke of *Normandy*, till the time of *Henry the Second*, who in right of his Mother, annex her Paternal Coat, the *Lion of Aquitaine*, which being of the same Field, Metal, and Form with the *Leopards*, from thence-forward they were jointly marshalled in one Shield, and blazoned *Three Lyons*, as at present.

King *Edward the Third*, in right of his Mother, claiming the Crown of *France*; with the Arms of *England* quartered the Arms of *France*; which then were *Azure*, *Semi-Flower-de-Luces*, Or; afterwards changed to *Three Flower-de-Luces*; whereupon *Henry the Fifth* of *England* caused the *English* Arms to be changed likewise. King *James* upon the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, caused the Arms of *France* and *England* to be quartered with *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and are thus Blazoned.

The King of *England* beareth for his Sovereign Ensigns Armorial, as followeth:

In the first place *Azure*, *Three Flower-de-Luces*, Or, the Regal Arms of *France*, quartered with the Imperial Ensigns of *England*, which are *Gules*, *Three Lyons Passant Gardant* in Pale, Or. In the second place, within a Double Tressure Counter-flower de lys, Or, a *Lion Rampant*, *Gules*, for the Royal Arms of *Scotland*. In the third place, *Azure*, an *Irish Harp*, Or, stringed, *Argent*, for the Royal Ensigns of *Ireland*. In the fourth place, as in the first. These Ensigns Armorial are charged since the Accession of King *William* to this Crown, with an Escutcheon of the House of *Nassau*, which is *Azure*, *Semi-Billets*, a *Lion Rampant*, Or, *Languied* and *Armed*, *Gules*; all within the Garter, the chief Ensign of that most Honourable Order; above the same an *Helmet*, answerable to his Majesty's Sovereign Jurisdiction; upon the same a rich Mantle of Cloth of Gold, doubled *Ermin*, adorned with an Imperial Crown, and surmounted for a Crest by a *Lion Passant Gardant*, *Crowned* with the like; supported by a *Lion Rampant*, Or, *Crowned* as the former, and an *Unicorn* *Argent* Gorged with a Crown, thereto a Chain affixt, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflexed over his Back, Or; both standing upon a Compartment placed underneath, and in the Table of the Compartment his Majesty's Royal Motto, *Je maintiendray*.

The Supporters used before the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, were the *Dragon* and *Lion*.

The Arms of *France* are plac'd first, for that *France* is the greater Kingdom; and because from the first bearing, those Flowers have been always Ensigns of a Kingdom; whereas the Arms of *England* were originally of Dukedoms, as aforesaid, and probably, because thereby the *French* might be the more easily induc'd to acknowledge the *English* Title.

The Motto upon the *Garter*, *Honi soit qui maly pense*; that is, *Shame be to him that evil thinketh*, was first given by King *Edward* the Third, the Founder of that Order; and that none might believe his Design therein was any other than Just and Honourable, he caused those Words to be wrought in every *Garter* that he bestowed: Whereof more in the Chapter of the *Knights of the Garter*.

The Motto *Dieu et mon Droit*, that is, *God is my Right*, was first given by *Richard* the First, to intimate, that the King of *England* holdeth his Empire not in Vassallage of any Mortal Man, but of God only; and afterward taken up by *Edward* the Third, when he first claimed the Kingdom of *France*. This Motto hath been continued till the coming in of King *William* the Third, now Reigning; who always used this following Motto, *Je maintiendray*, *I will maintain*; and hath commanded, that it shall henceforth be placed sometimes in the place of the former Motto; yet that this former Motto shall be used in the *Broad Seal*, and elsewhere. The Device of a *Portcullis* of a Castle, yet to be seen in many places, was the Badge or Cognizance of the *Beaufort's*, Sons of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, because they were born at his Castle of *Beaufort* in *France*.

The *White Rose* was the ancient bearing of the House of *York*, and the *Red Rose* that of *Lancaster*.

The *Thistle* belongs to *Scotland*.

C H A P. III.

Of Succession to the Crown of England, and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Absence.

THE King of England hath Right to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Customs of England.

Upon the Death of the King, the next of Kindred, born of Parents in lawful Wedlock, though born out of the Dominions of England, or born of Parents not Subjects of England, (as by the Law and many Examples in the English Histories, it doth manifestly appear) is, and is immediately King, before any Proclamation, Coronation, Publication, or Consent of Peers or People.

The Crown of England descends from Father to Son and his Heirs: For want of Sons, to the Eldest Daughter and her Heirs: For want of Daughter, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want of Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. The Salique Law, or rather Custom of France, hath here no more force than it had anciently among the Jews, or now in Spain, and other Christian Hereditary Kingdoms. Among Turks and Barbarians the French Custom is still, and ever was in use. So the King dying without Issue or younger Brothers, it returns to his eldest Sister, whether by the same or another Venter, or for want of such to the next Branch.

At the Death of every King, die not only the Offices of the Court, but all Commissions granted to the Judges *durante bene placito*, and of all Justices of Peace.

[Minority.] During the Minority of the King of England, whatsoever is enacted in Parliament, he may afterwards at the Age of 24 Years, Revoke and utterly Null by his Letters Patents, under his Great Seal, and this by Stat. 28 H. 8. C. 17.

If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an Infant, he doth usually by Testament appoint the Person or Persons that shall have the Tutition of him; and sometimes for want of such Appointment, a fit Person of the Nobility or Bishops is made choice of by the Three States assembled in the Name of the Infant King, who by Nature or Alliance, hath most

Inter

interest in the preservation of the Life and Authority of the infant, and to whom least Benefit can accrue by his Death or Diminution; as the Uncle by the Mother's side, if the Crown come by the Father, and so *vice versa*, is made Protector: So during the Minority of Edward the Sixth, his Uncle by the Mother's side, the Duke of Somerset, had the Tutition of him, and was called *Protector*, and when this Rule hath not been observed, (as in the Minority of Edward the Fifth) it hath proved of ill consequence.

Absence.] If the King be absent upon any Foreign Expedition, or otherwise, the Custom was to constitute a *Viceroy* by Commission under the Great Seal, giving him several Titles and Powers, according as the Necessity of Affairs have required; sometimes he hath been called *Lord Warden* or *Lord Keeper* of the Kingdom, and therewith hath had the general Power of a King, as was practised during the Absence of Edward the First, Second and Third, and of Henry the Fifth; but Henry the Sixth, to the Title of *Warden* or *Guardian*, added the Title of *Protector* of the Kingdom, and of the Church of England, and gave him so great Power in his Absence, that he was *tantum non Rex*, swaying the Scepter, but not wearing the Crown; executing Laws, summoning *Parliaments* under his own *Teste*, as King, and giving his Assent to Bills in *Parliament*, whereby they became as binding as any other Acts.

Sometimes during the King's Absence, the Kingdom hath been committed to the Care of several Noble Men, and sometimes of Bishops, as less dangerous for attempting any Usurpation of the Crown; sometimes to one Bishop; as Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, was *Viceroy* of England for many Years; and when Edward the Third was in Flanders, tho' his Son then but nine Years old, had the Name of *Protector*, John Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, was Governour both of the King's Son and of the Realm; so King Henry the First during his Absence (which was sometimes three or four Years together) usually constituted Roger, that famous Bishop of Salisbury, sole Governour of the Realm, a Man excellently qualified for Government.

Lastly, sometimes the Queen, as twice during the Absence of Henry the Eighth in France.

Incapacity.] If the King of England be *Non compos mentis*, or by reason of an incurable Disease, Weakness, or Old Age, becomes incapable of Governing, then is made a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian* to govern. King

King Edward the Third being at last Aged, Sick, and Weak, and by Grief, for the Death of the Black Prince, fore Broken in Body and Mind, did of his own will create his Fourth Son, John Duke of Lancaster, Guardian or Regent of England.

CHAP. IV.

Of the present King of England; and therein of his Birth, Name, Surname, Genealogy, Arms, Title, Education, Marriage, Exploits, and Accession to the Crown of England.

THE King of England now Reigning, is *WILLIAM* the Third of that Name, born at the Hague, the 4th of November, 1650. Nine Days after his Father's Death, was baptised by the Name of *William Henry*, had for God-fathers the Lords States General of Holland and Zealand, and the States of the Cities of Delft, Leyden and Amsterdam.

His present Majesty is the only Off-spring of *William* Prince of Nassau, and of Orange, whose Father was *Frederick Henry* Prince of Orange, who was younger Brother to Prince Maurice, and Son to that most excellent *William* Prince of Orange, that laid the Foundation of the most puissant Common-wealth of the United Netherlands, and was chief of that most ancient and most Illustrious House of Nassau in Germany, which hath lasted near one thousand Years, and hath been grac'd with the Imperial Dignity, in the Person of *Adolphus* of Nassau, Emperor of Germany four hundred Years ago.

His present Majesty is also the only Off-spring of the Royal Princess *Mary*, Eldest Daughter to *Charles* the First of that Name, King of Great Britain, and *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter of King *Henry* the Great of France; from which Royal Stock he hath in his Veins some of all the Royal Blood of Europe, and is by his Mother lineally descended from the British, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and Scottish Kings and Princes of this Island. From the first British King his present Majesty is reckoned the 141st, from the Scottish the

11th. from the Saxon the 48th. and from the first of the German Line the 28th. So that for Royal Extraction and long Line of Descent, his Majesty now *Reigning* excels all the Monarchs of all the Christian, if not of all the whole World.

The present King is the fifth King of *Great Britain*.

At Eight Years of Age he was sent to the University of *Leyden*, and even then was observed to be of a reserved and thinking Temper, far beyond those of his Age; and being educated in all *Princely* Exercises, after many Appearances and Tokens of surpassing future Bravery, he was in the Year 1672. being then but 22 Years of Age, invested with the High Title of his Ancestors, viz. *Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General* of all the *United Netherlands*; all which Country at that juncture of time was just upon the point of being utterly and irrevocably ruined and lost, had not his then *Highness* by his great Prowess, rescued it out of the very Jaws of the *French King*, whom in a few Months his *Highness* drove quite out of the *United Netherlands*, and then took infinite pains in changing, reconciling, and settling the Magistrates of several Towns and Provinces with most admirable Success.

After this, in the Year 1674. the *States General* in Consideration of the inestimable Benefits accruing to them by the wise Conduct, undaunted Courage, indefatigable Pains of his *Highness*, and the often Hazards of his Life, thought fit to confirm not only the high Title of *Stadtholder*, or *Lord Lieutenant* of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Westfriesland*, on this Prince during his Life, (as his Ancestors held it) but settled it likewise upon the Heirs-male of his Body begotten in lawful Marriage.

About three Years after, his *Highness's* Uncle, *Charles* the second King of *Great Britain*, having taken special notice how his Nephew had signaliz'd his Wisdom, Courage and Conduct, upon divers Occasions, more especially at the Sieges of *Narden* and *Bon*, at the Battels of *Senef*, *Cass* &c. invited him over into *England*, and judg'd him well worthy to espouse the most Excellent Lady *Mary*, who was Eldest Daughter to his Royal *Highness*, *James*, then Duke of *York*, next Heir to the Crown of *England*; and accordingly upon the 4th of November 1677. being the Prince's Birth-day, the Marriage was solemnized, and the Ceremony performed by the Bishop of *London*.

At

At the end of the same Month his *Highness*, with his most Illustrious Spouse, sailed over into *Holland*; and the next Year, near *Mons in Hainault*, took Occasion for the Defence of his Country, to shew his wanted *Magnanimity* against a mighty *French* Army, commanded by the Duke of *Luwenberg*, an Experienced General, and to hazard several times his Person and Life, which *Den Heer van Overkirch* saved by venturing his own, with Singular Courage and Fidelity.

Immediately after, (the Peace being concluded at *Nimwegen*) his *Highness* applied himself to the settling of the Government at home, where he gained as great Applause in managing the Civil Concerns, as he had before abroad in Martial Affairs. About the beginning of September, 1688. his *Highness* went to *Minden* in *Westphalia*, and had a Conference with the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, the *Landgrave* of *Hesse*, and divers other Protestant Princes; and soon after, in Execution of the Councils there taken and agreed, his *Highness* sent away from his Camp then at *Mulker Heyde* (with incredible Expedition and Secrecy of his Design) several Regiments of Horse and Foot to be embark'd at *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Helvoet Sluys*, *Zealand*, &c. On the 16th of October, the Prince set sail with the whole Army, consisting of above 3600 Horse and Dragoons, and above 10600 Foot, in a Fleet of Ships, small and great, about 600; but the Wind turning against them, they all returned into Harbour, not without much damage, 500 Horse having been flung over-board; yet with much Undaunted Courage they refitted, and set Sail again on the first of November, with a most favourable Wind, and upon the fifth (being *Gunpowder-Treason-Day*) came all into *Torbay* in *Devonshire*, whence his *Highness* marched speedily to *Exeter*; and after some Days of Refreshment, advanc'd with his whole Army towards *Salisbury*, where King *James* was posted with a Royal Army, which began there to desert him. So that upon the Advancing of the Prince's Army, the King thought fit to retreat to *London*, and upon the 10th of December to send away the Queen at three of the Clock in the Morning, with her supposed Son, of just half a Year old, for *France*, and the next Morning about the same Hour, the King in Disguise followed after her.

Upon the 14th of December, the Prince came to *Windsor*; and upon the 16th King *James* (having been stop't by some Water-

Watermen near *Faversham* in *Kent*) returned to *Whitehall*, and upon the 18th. of the same Month, about Ten of the Clock in the Morning withdrew again from thence, and upon his own Choice went to *Rocheſter*, guarded thither with the Prince's Souldiers; from whence, soon after, without any Lett or Hindrance, he privately went for *France*. In the mean time upon the same 18th. of *December*, his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, about Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, entred into the Suburbs of *London*, being invited by Dr. *Sandcroft*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and almost all the Lords then in *London*, to take upon him the Government, and lodged that Night at the Palace of Sr. *James's*, to the unspeakable Joy of all the City, which on the 20th. in a solemn Speech by their Recorder Sir *George Treby*, late Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, unanimously declared to his Highness, not only their most humble and hearty Thanks for his coming, but acknowledged also that he was the only Person under Heaven, that was able to relieve them; that he and his Ancestors enjoyed Dignity singular and transcendent, to be Champions of Almighty God, sent forth in several Ages to vindicate his Cause against the most mighty Oppressors, &c.

About the end of *December*, the Prince (at the humble Request of divers of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled) took the Government upon him, and sent forth his Circular Letters to all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and to all the Counties, Cities and Burroughs of *England*, freely to elect fit Persons to assemble at *Westminster* on the 2^d of *January* following, upon which Day there was a very full Convention both of Lords and Commons, who after mature Deliberation, concluded and voted, That King *James* having Abdicated the Government, the Throne was become vacant: Whereupon they (after having asserted and declared the Rights of the Subjects of *England*) resolved and declared the Prince and Princess of *Orange* King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland* (*Scotland* not yet having had time to come to the like Resolution) and of all the Dominions thereunto belonging; to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them; and that the Exercise of the legal Power be only in the Prince of *Orange*, yet in the Names of both the Prince and Princess; and after their Decease, the Crown and Dignity of the said Kingdoms

and Dominions to be in the Issue of the said *Princess*; and for Default of such Issue, to the *Princess Ann of Denmark*, and the Issue of her Body; and for Default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the Prince of *Orange*.

This was decreed *February 12*. And the very same Day the *Princess of Orange* came from *Holland*, and landed at *Whitehall*; at the Gates whereof the next Day, being the *13th. of February*, the Prince and *Princess of Orange* were solemnly Proclaimed King and Queen of *England, France and Ireland, &c.*

*Ultero se purpura supplex
Obiulit, &c.*

Upon the *11th of April* following, their Majesties were, with all the wonted Ceremonies, Crowned at *Westminster*.

Since that, *Scotland* in a Convention of the Three Estates, and *Ireland* in a full Parliament, have made an ample Recognition of their Majesties Titles to those Kingdoms, and they were thereupon fully invested with the ancient Dignity and Stile of their Predecessors, viz. King and Queen of *Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c.*

The Resolution and Bravery in Arms that his Majesty hath since shew'd, the Difficulties and Dangers he hath gone through, the signal Victories and Deliverances he hath obtained, and the providential and amazing Successes by Sea and Land, both at home and abroad, he hath met with, are well known to all the Christian World; and will doubtless shine out in the brightest Paragraphs of Modern History.

His Majesty's Character is so universally known, not only in *England* and *Holland*, but in all the Courts of *Europe*, that as the Writing of it might appear a Needless Undertaking to those that are already well acquainted with it: So to others, if it were done with the true Faith of an Historian, it might perhaps look more like a *Panegyrick* than a Relation; and being withal conscious of my own Weakness, I shall content my self with saying, That he is the true Inheritor of that Mighty and Heroick Genius which hath rendred his Family in all Ages, and himself most of all, the Envy and Terror of all Tyranny.

His Majesty's Titles are (besides all those of his Predecessors, Kings of *England*, all, and more than any of his An-

cestors

cestors, Princes of Orange enjoyed ;) viz. William Henry, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and of Nassau, Earl of Catzenellebogen, Vianden, Dietz, Lingen, Meurs, Buiren, Leerdam, &c. Marquis of Ter Vere, and of Flushing, Lord and Baron of Breda, of the City of Grave, and of the Land of Cwick, Dieft, Grimbergen, Herftal, Cranendonek, Warnefton, Arlay, Noferoy, St. Vith, Duesborgh, Polaxen, Willemstat, Niervaert, Yffelstein, St. Martensdyck, Steenberg, Gertrudenberg, Turenhoudt, Zeeubergen, of the Upper and Lower Spaluwen, Naeltwick, Soeft, Baren, the Eem, the Inward and Outward Immenes, &c. Hereditary Marquis of Antwerp, and of Besançon in Burgundy, Hereditary Marshal of Holland, Governour and Hereditary Stadtholder of Guelderland, and County of Zutphen, Holland, Zealand, Westfriesland, Utrecht, Over-yffel, and Country of Drenthe, Hereditary Captain-General and Admiral of all the United Netherlands.

CHAP. V.

Of the late Queen Consort, and Sovereign of England.

HER most Serene Majesty, *Mary*, eldest Daughter of the late King *James*, by his first Wife, was born at the Palace of *St. James*, the 30th of *April*, 1662. Her Godfather was Prince *Rupert*, her Godmothers, the present Dutchess of *Buckingham*, and the late Dutchess of *Ormond*.

Upon the 4th of *November*, 1677. after she had been piously educated in the Religion of the Church of *England*, and had acquired all other Princely Accomplishments, she was given in Marriage to the most Illustrious *William Henry of Nassau*, then Prince of *Orange*, now King of *England*, which was solemnized by the present Lord Bishop of *London*, Brother to the late Earl of *Northampton*, who had a great share in the Religious part of both their Royal Highnesses (her, and her Sisters) Education.

Soon after she was conducted by the said Prince into *Holland*, where she resided above Eleven Years, until the Month of *February* 168³. that she came over to *England*, and on the 12th of the same Month landed at *Whitchal*, and the

the next day, as is before said, was solemnly proclaimed Queen, &c.

Her Majesty was an *Equal Sharer* with her Royal Husband in the Regal Sovereignty, Supremacy, and Authority in all the Dominions and Rights belonging to the Crown, but the Administration and Execution thereof was lodged solely in the King, according to a Sanction of the aforesaid Convention; but in the King's Absence out of *England*, by an Act of Parliament afterwards made, the Queen had solely the same, assuming it always at the King's departure, and resigning it at his Return.

To give such an Account and Character of her Majesty as she deserved, would take up a Volume, and be unsuitable to all other Accounts given in this small Treatise; yet for her Majesty's Honour, and some satisfaction to her loving Subjects, some few of her most eminent and Rare Qualifications and Endowments shall here be briefly noted.

First, for her Disposition and temper of Mind: She was Affable and Courteous, of a Quiet and Meek Spirit, a most Gracious Sovereign to her Subjects, a very Obliging Wife to her Husband, and an excellent Mistress to her Servants.

Her Majesty's Stature was Tall, her Mien Majestick and Graceful, her Countenance and Air Serene and Pleasing, her Features Beautiful, her Complexion Ruddy.

Her Intellectuals and Abilities of Mind both Natural and Acquired, were Transcendent, having always taken much delight, and spent much of her time in reading the best Books, and hearing Discourses of divers Learned Men. Her Skill in Languages, especially in the *French* and *Dutch* Tongues, her accurate Knowledge in all sorts of Needle-Works (wherein almost every Day her Majesty employed her self, her Ladies and Maids of Honour) are all remarkable.

Her easiness of Conversation and Affability, as it hath been the Characteristick or peculiar Mark of some of her Family, so was it most eminent in her. In her Discourse she was very innocent and inoffensive, without Reproaches or Reflections upon any Person.

She had a great and natural Disposition to Bounty and Munificence, taking all occasions to help those who were in necessity, so that some thousands did daily taste of her Charity; nor is there any Princess in Christendom who gave

gave away more to charitable Uses than she did, with so little Ostentation.

Above all, her Majesty's Piety and Devotion, and her Constancy therein, both in publick and private, was hardly ever paralleled by any Queen: Her Majesty having been bred up in the Religion of the Church of *England*, established by Law, she had always profess'd it both at home and abroad, seldom or never missing Prayers, Sacraments, or Sermons, during all the time of almost Eleven Years abode in *Holland*: Her Concern for Religion, and her Zeal was such, that she could not forbear to reprove those who misbehaved themselves therein. Her Devotion was without any kind of Affectation, she coveting rather to be good, and to make others so, than to be prais'd for either, having always had an Aversion to Flattery.

All these Vertues and Accomplishments made her the Darling and Delight of that Country which enjoyed her so long. Never any Princess more affectionately beloved, respected and honoured, whilst she resided in *Holland*, or more universally bewailed and lamented when she was obliged to leave them.

CHAP. VI.

*Of the Queen of England when she is Consort only,
not Regent.*

THE word *Queen* comes from the *Saxon Cwen*, signifying *Mulier*, as also *Uxor*, and seems to be applied in process of time by our Ancestors, to the *King's Wife* (as *Hlafdig* or *Lady* afterwards was,) because she was the chiefest Woman or *Wife* in the Kingdom. Just as we now say *the Town* or *the City*, for *London*, &c.

She hath as high Prerogatives, Dignity, and State, during the Life of the King, as any Queen in *Europe*.

[*Prerogative.*] From the *Saxon* times the *Queen-Consort* of *England*, though she be an Alien born, and tho' during the Life of the King, she be *Feme Covert*, (as our Law speaks) yet without any Act of Parliament for *Naturalization*, or Letters Patents for *Denization*, she may purchase

Lands in *Fee-Simple*, make *Leases* and *Grants* in her own Name, without the King; hath power to *Give*, to *Sue*, to *Contract*, as a *Feme-Sole*, may receive by Gift from her Husband, which no other *Feme Covert* may do.

She may *Present* by her self, to a *Spiritual Benefice*; and in a *Quare Impedit*, brought by her, *Plenary* by the Presentation of another, is no more a Bar against her, than it is against the King.

She shall not be *Amerced*, if she be *Non-suited* in any Action, &c.

Had anciently a Revenue of *Queen-Gold*, or *Aurum Regine*, as the Records call it, which was the tenth part of so much, as by the name of *Oblata* upon *Pardons*, *Gifts* and *Grants*, &c. came to the King.

Of later times she hath had as large *Dower* as any Queen in Christendom; hath her Royal Court apart, and Officers, &c.

The Queen may not be *Impleaded* till first *Petitioned*; if she be *Plaintiff*, the Summons in the Process need not to have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, &c.

She is reputed the *Second Person* in the Kingdom.

The Law setteth so high a Value upon her, as to make it *High Treason* to conspire her Death, or to violate her Chastity.

Her Officers, as *Attorney* and *Solicitor*, have Respect above others, and Place within the *Bar* with the King's Council.

The like Honour, Reverence, and Respect that is due to the King is exhibited to the Queen, both by Subjects and Foreigners, and also to the Queen *Dowager*, or Widow Queen, who also, above other Subjects, loseth not her *Dignity*, though she should marry a private Gentleman: So Queen *Katharine*, Widow to King *Henry* the Fifth, being married to *Owen ap Theodore* Esq; did maintain her Action as Queen of *England*; much less doth a Queen by *Inheritance*, or a Queen Sovereign of *England*, follow her Husband's Condition, or is subject as other Queens, but is Sovereign to her own Husband, as Queen *Mary* was to King *Philip*, unless it be otherwise mutually agreed upon in Parliament.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the present Queen Dowager of England.

DONNA CATHARINA, *Infanta of Portugal*, being now *Queen Dowager*, and the Third Person in the Kingdom, was Daughter of *Don Juan*, the Fourth of that Name, King of *Portugal*, descended from our *English John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lincoln*, and King of *Castile and Leon*, Fourth Son of *Edward the Third*, King of *England*, and of *Donna Lucia*, Daughter of *Don Gusman el Bueno*, a *Spaniard*, Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, who was lineally descended from *Ferdinando de la Cerde*, and his Consort *Blanche*, to whom *St. Lewis* King of *France*, her Father, relinquished his Right and Title to *Spain*, descended to him by his Mother *Blanche*, Eldest Daughter and Heir of *Alphonso* the *Spanish* King.

She was born the 14th of November, 1638. at *Villa Viciosa* in *Portugal*: Her Father being then Duke of *Braganza*, (though right Heir to the Crown of *Portugal*) the most Potent Subject in *Europe*; for a third Part of *Portugal* was then holden of him in Vassallage. She was only Sister of *Don Alphonso*, the Sixth of that Name, and the Three and twentieth King of *Portugal*, who in the Year 1657, was dethroned and kept Prisoner in *Portugal* for some time, from whence he was sent to the *Tercera* Islands, where he was under Confinement for certain Years, and then brought back and kept in the Palace of *Cintra*, about fifteen Miles from *Lisbon*, where he died in the Year 1683. His Brother, the Prince *Don Pedro*, born in the Year 1648. the present King, was after his Brother's removal, made Prince Regent of *Portugal*, and married to the Queen his Brother's Wife, after her Divorce, by whom he had one Daughter.

She had another Brother called *Don Theodosio*, the eldest Son of that King, who was the most gallant and hopeful Prince of all *Europe*, but died 1653. aged about 18 Years, yet his Life thought worthy to be written by divers grave Authors of *Portugal*.

She having been most carefully and piously educated by her Mother, and at the Age of 22 desired in Marriage by King CHARLES the Second; the Marriage was not long after concluded by the Negotiation of Sir Richard Fanshawe, his Majesty's Ambassador in the Court of Portugal, and Don Francisco de Melo, Conde de Ponte, Marquis de Sande, the Extraordinary Ambassador of the King of Portugal, and solemniz'd at Lisbon by his Excellency the Earl of Sandwich. She embark'd for England upon the 23d of April 1662. and was safely, by the Earl of Sandwich, conducted with a Squadron of Ships to Portsmouth, where the King first met her, and was remarried.

On the 23d of August 1662. her Majesty coming by Water from Hampton-Court, was with great Pomp and Magnificence, first received by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London at Chelsey, and thence conducted by Water to Whitehall.

The Portion she brought with her, was Eight Hundred Millions of Reas, or two Millions of Crusadoes, being about Three hundred thousand Pounds Sterling, together with that ancient City of Tangier, upon the Coast of Africa, and the Isle of Bombaim, near Goa, in the East-Indies, with a Privilege, that any Subjects of the King of England, may Trade freely in the East and West-India Plantations, belonging to the Portugueses.

Her Majesty's Jointure by the Articles of Marriage, is Thirty Thousand Pounds Sterling per Annum; And King Charles out of his great Affection towards her, did as an Addition, settle upon her Ten thousand Pounds per Annum more: Of which Joynture, she is allowed to spend but Twenty thousand Pounds out of the Nation.

The Queen's Arms, as Daughter of Portugal, are Argent 5 Scutcheons, Azure, cross-wise, each Scutcheon charged with 5 Plates, Argent, Sailer-wise, with a Point Sable, the Border Gules, charged with 7 Castles, Or. This Coat was first worn by the Kings of Portugal, in Memory of a signal Battle obtained by the first King of Portugal, Don Alphons, against five Kings of the Moors, before which Battle appeared Christ crucified in the Air, and it is said that a Voice was heard, as once to Constantine the great, *In hoc signo vinces*. Before that time the Portugal Arms were Argent, a Cross, Azure.

Queen

Queen *CATHARINE* is a Person of rare Perfections of Mind, of great Piety, Modesty, and many other eminent Vertues.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Sons and Daughters of England.

THE Children of the King of England, are called the *Sons and Daughters of England*, because all the Subjects of England have a special Interest in them.

Eldest Son.] The Eldest Son of the King was stiled in the Saxon times, *Clito*, quasi, *Karl* ☉, *illustris*: And so likewise *Aetheling* or *Atheling*, which is a Patronymick of the Saxon Word *Athel*, *Nobilis*. As *Eadgaring* was the Son of *Eadgar*, so *Atheling*, the Son of a Noble, was afterwards used only for the King's Eldest Son, *ælf* *Heorow*. He is born Duke of *Cornwal*, and, as to that Dutchy, and all the Lands, Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth-day presumed, and by Law taken to be of full Age: so that he may that Day sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom, and ought of Right to obtain the same, as if he had been full 21 Years of Age. Afterwards he is created Prince of *Wales*, whose Investiture is performed by the Imposition of a Cap of State, and Coronet on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a *Serge* of Gold, the Emblem of Government, and a Ring of Gold on his Finger, to intimate that he must be a Husband to his Country, and Father to her Children. Also to him is given and granted Letters Patents, to hold the said Principality, to him and his Heirs, *Kings of England*, by which Words, the separation of this Principality is for ever avoided: His Mantle which he wears in Parliament, is once more doubled, or hath one Guard more than a Duke's; his Coronet is of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces*, and his Cap of State *Indented*.

Since the happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second it was solemnly ordered, That the Son and Heir apparent of the Crown of *England*, shall use and bear his Coronet of *Crosses*,

Grosses and *Flower-de-luces*, with one Arch, and in the midst a Ball and Cross, as hath the Royal Diadem. That the Duke of York, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of England, shall use and bear their Coronets, composed of *Grosses* and *Flower-de-luces* only, but all their Sons respectively, having the Title of *Dukes*, shall bear and use such Coronets as other *Dukes*, who are not of the Royal Family.

From the Day of his Birth he is commonly stiled *The Prince of Wales*, a Title which is ancient, and was first given by King Edward the First, to his eldest Son; for the *Welsh* Nation, till that time, unwilling to submit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King so ordered, that his Queen was delivered of her first Child in *Caernarvan Castle* in *Wales*, and then demanded of the *Welsh*, as some affirm, *If they would be content to subject themselves to one of their own Nation, that could not speak one word of English, and against whose Life they could take no just Exception.* Whereunto when they had readily consented, the King nominated this his new-born Son, and afterwards created him *Prince of Wales*, and bestowed on him all the Lands, Honours, and Revenues belonging to the said Principality.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled *Prince of Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*; which Earldoms are always conferred upon him by Letters Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magna Britannia Princeps*, but more ordinarily the *Prince of Wales*. As Eldest Son to the King of *Scotland*, he is Duke of *Rothsay*, and Seneschal of *Scotland* from his Birth.

The King of *England's* Eldest Son (so long as *Normandy* remain'd in their Hands) was always stil'd Duke of *Normandy*.

Anciently the Princes Arms of *Wales*, whilst they were Sovereigns, bare quarterly Gules, and Or, four Lions passant guardant counterchanged.

The Arms of the *Prince of Wales* at this day, differ from those of the King, only by addition of a Label of three Points, charged with nine *Tourteaux*, and the Device of the Prince is a Coronet, beautified with three Ostrich Feathers, inscribed with *Ich dien*, which in the German, or old Saxon Tongue, is, *I serve*. This Device was born at the Battel of *Cressy*, by John King of *Bohemia*, serving there

there under the *French* King, and there slain by Edward the *Black Prince*; since worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and by the Vulgar called the *Princes Arms*.

Dignity.] The Prince in our Law, is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of Henry the Eighth, *Coruscat enim Princeps* (say our Lawyers) *Radiis Regis Patris sui, & censetur una persona cum ipso*. And the Civilians say, the King's Eldest Son may be stiled a King.

Privileges.] He hath certain Privileges above other Persons.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, or to violate the Wife of the Prince, is made *High Treason*.

He hath had Privilege of having a *Purveyor*, and taking *Purveyance*, as the King.

He can retain and qualifie as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

To the Prince, at the Age of 15, was a certain Aid of Money from all the King's Tenants, and all that held of him *in Capite*, by *Knights-Service*, and *Free-Socage*, to make him a Knight.

Yet as the Prince in Nature is a distinct Person from the King, so in Law also, in some Cases, he is a *Subject*, holdeth his *Principalities* and *Seignories* of the King, giveth the same Respect to the King, as other Subjects do.

Revenues.] The Revenues belonging to the Prince, since much of the Lands and Demesns of that Dutchy have been alienated, are especially out of the *Tin-Mines* in *Cornwal*, which with all other Profits of that Dutchy, amount yearly to the Sum of 14000 l.

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, surveyed Three hundred years ago, was above 4680 l. yearly; a rich Estate, according to the Value of Money in those Days.

Till the Prince came to be fourteen years old, all things belonging to the Principality of *Wales*, were wont to be disposed of by Commissioners, consisting of some principal Persons of the Clergy and Nobility.

Cadets.] The *Cadets*, or younger Sons of *England*, are created (not born) *Dukes* or *Earls*, of what Places or Titles the King pleaseth,

They

They have no certain *Appanages*, as in *France*, but only what the good pleasure of the King bestows upon them.

All the King's Sons are *Consilarii nati*, by Birth-right *Counsellors of State*, that so they may grow up in the weighty Affairs in the Kingdom.

The *Daughters of England* are stiled *Princesses*, the Eldest of which had an *Aid*, or certain Rate of Money paid by every Tenant in *Capite*, *Knights-Service*, and *Socage*, towards her Dowry or Marriage-Portion; and to violate her unmarried, is High-Treason at this Day.

To all the King's Children belong the Title of *Royal Highness*; all Subjects are to be uncovered in their presence, to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands, and, at Table, they are (out of the King's Presence) served on the Knee.

The *Children*, the *Brothers* and *Sisters* of the King, being *Plaintiffs*, the Summons in the Process need not have the Solemnity of fifteen days, as in case of other Subjects.

All the King's Sons, *Grandsons*, *Brothers*, *Uncles*, and *Nephews* of the King, are by *Stat. 3. Hen VIII.* to precede others in *England*. It is true, the Word *Grandson* is not there in *terminis*, but is understood (as Sir *Edward Cook* holds) by *Nephew*, which in *Latin* being *Nepos*, signifies also, and chiefly, a *Grandson*.

The *Natural*, or *Illegitimate* Sons and Daughters of the King, after they are acknowledged by the King, have had here sometimes by *Courtesie*, as in *France*, precedence of all the Nobles, under those of the Blood-Royal.

They bear what *Surname* the King pleaseth to give them, and for Arms, the Arms of *England*, with a *Baston*, or a *Border Gobonne*, or some other mark of *Illegitimation*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the present Princes and Princesses of the Blood;
and first of her Royal Highness the Princess ANNE
of Denmark.

THE next Heir to the Crown of England, is the Princess Anne, second Daughter to the late King James, and only Sister to the late Mary, Queen Regent and Consort to his present Majesty of England; she was born the 6th of February 1664. her Godfather was Gilbert, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and her Godmothers were the young Lady Mary her Sister, late Queen of England, and the Dutchess of Monmouth. She had her Education together with her Royal Sister, under the Government of the Honourable Lady Frances Villiers, Daughter to the Earl of Suffolk, and Mother to the present Earl of Jersey. Their Chaplains and Tutors were the Reverend Doctor Doughty and Doctor Lake, under the Direction and Superintendence of my Lord Bishop of London.

In the Year 1683, after a Treaty between England and Denmark, she was disposed of by the Care of her Uncle King Charles II. in Marriage to his Royal Highness George, Prince of Denmark, on the 28th. of July, being St. Anne's Day; by whom her Royal Highness hath had divers Children, the Lady Mary, the Lady Anne, the Duke of Gloucester, another Lady Mary, and a Son named George, &c. of which the longest Liver was his late Highness William Duke of Gloucester.

The Princess, is a Lady, whose Perfections Natural and Acquired, are equal to her High Birth: She is of just Height and Proportion, Decorous in Mien, Noble in Aspect, Fine and Tender in Complexion, and withal bright and healthful. She is quick of Apprehension, mild in Discourse, and humble in Address; Governs her Court with great Order and Easiness, and is her self an Illustrious Example of Piety, Honour, Munificence, Temperance, Abstemiousness, and all kind of Probity, not only in publick to all, but to her Ladies and Women that wait on her in private.

And

And that which is above all, she is a devout Worshipper of God, a frequenter of his Word and Sacraments, and in all Respects, a true Daughter of the Church of *England*.

In case this *Princess* should survive *Prince George*, it was agreed by the Articles of Marriage, that her Dowry should be 6250 *l. Sterling per Annum*, and this secured upon the Bailiage of *Wardenburg*, and the Island of *Fehmarn*.

Prince George, Hereditary Prince of *Denmark* and *Norway*, &c. second Son of *Frederick* the Third, late King of *Denmark*, &c. and only Brother to King *Christiern* the Fifth, was born at *Copenhagen* in April 1653; where his Royal Highness was educated in a Prince-like manner, till the Year 1668, then went to travel into *Holland*, *France*, *England*, and thence into *Italy*. In the Year 1670. came back to *Copenhagen*, and about three Years afterwards, being Twenty Years old, he travelled into *Germany*, and took a view of the two puissant Armies then encamped near the *Rhine*, whereof one belonged to the Emperor, and the other to the *French* King. In the Year 1675. his Royal Highness served in the War against the *Swedes*, and was at the taking of *Wismar*. The next Year he commanded a part of the *Danish* Army at the signal Battel of *Lunden* in *Schonen*, against the King of *Sweden*. In the Year 1677. he commanded again a part of the *Danish* Army at the famous Battel of *Landskroon*, where he greatly hazarded his Royal Person, and signalized his Valour.

Afterwards, his Royal Highness made several Voyages into *Germany*, and continued some Years abroad.

In July 1683. he was married to her Royal Highness the *Princess Anne*, by whom he hath had several Sons and Daughters, as aforesaid. By the Articles of Marriage, he is declared to be received as one of the Princes of the Blood-Royal of *England*. All his Officers and Servants to be from time to time appointed by and with the Approbation of the King of *England*. His Revenue coming from *Denmark* to be Seventy thousand Crowns yearly, or Seventeen thousand five hundred pounds *Sterling*, of which one part arises from a Branch of the Customs assigned for this purpose, the rest comes from his Highness's *Lands* and *Demesns*, viz. out of the Isle of *Fehmarn* from the Bailages of *Wardenburg* and *Jongsboft*, a Revenue in that Country greater than thrice as much in *England*. His Royal Highness's Revenue here is Fifty thousand pounds *per annum* paid by the

the King; so that the whole amounts yearly to 77500*l.* Sterling.

Prince George hath four Sisters, the first married to John George the Third, late Prince Elector of Saxony. The second to Christiern Adolph, Duke of Holstein Sunderburg. The third to the Prince Elector Palatine of the Rhine, lately deceased without Issue; and the fourth to the late King of Sweden, Charles the Eleventh.

Of the Duke of Gloucester.

HIS late Highness William Duke of Gloucester, only Son to their Royal Highnesses, was born at Hampton-Court the 24th of July, 1689. His Godfathers were his Majesty King William, and the Earl of Dorset Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household; and his Godmother Gertrude Marchioness of Halifax. His Highness was a Child of fine Shape and pleasing Features: was very inquisitive and apprehensive; had an apt Memory, a quick Invention, a wonderful plenty of Words, a becoming Briskness, a gracious Inclination to good things, and whatever Excellency of Parts could render a Child the Object of three Kingdoms hopes. He died at Windsor of a malignant Fever, on Monday the 29th of July, 1700. between Twelve and One at Night; to the inexpressible grief of the Royal Family, and the whole Nation.

Of the Princess Henrietta.

THE next Heir (after the aforementioned) to the English Crown was the Princess Henrietta, youngest Sister to the late King of England,

She was born the 16th of June, 1644. at Exeter, during the Heat of the late Rebellion; after the Surrender of Exeter, conveyed to Oxford; and thence 1646. to London; whence, with her Governess, the Lady Dalkeith, she escaped into France; was there educated, as became her high Birth and Quality; but being left wholly to the Care and Maintenance of the Queen her Mother, at Paris, embraced the *Romish* Religion.

At

At the Age of 16 Years, she came with the Queen-Mother into *England*, and six Months after returning into *France*, was married to the only Brother of the *French King*, the Illustrious Prince *Philip*, then Duke of *Anjou*, till the Death of his Uncle, and afterwards Duke of *Orleans*, whose Revenue is 1100000 *Livers Tournois*, beside his *Appanage* not yet settled.

This Princess left Issue two Daughters. She was usually stiled *Madam* only, as being the first Lady in *France*. She died suddenly in *June*, 1670.

The Eldest Sister is called *Mademoiselle* only, or *sans queue*, *нар' Хохлу*, because she is the first Gentlewoman of *France*: She was in *December* 1670. married to *Charles* the Second of that Name, King of *Spain*, and died without Issue.

The Younger Sister is called *Mademoiselle de Valois*; married to the Duke of *Savoy*.

The next Heir of the Crown of *England*, was the Princess *Louisa*, only Daughter of *Charles Lodowick*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, born in *May* 1652. and afterwards married to the late Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to the *French King* now reigning, by whom her Royal Highness hath divers Children, whereof the Eldest is Duke of *Chartres*.

The next Heirs to the Crown of *England* after the Issue of the Dutchess of *Orleans*, were three *French Ladies*, Daughters of Prince *Edward* lately deceased, who was a younger Son of the Queen of *Bohemia*, whose Widow, the Princess Dowager, Mother to the said three Ladies, is Sister to the late Queen of *Poland*, Daughter, and Co-Heir to the last Duke of *Nevers* in *France*; amongst which Three Daughters, there was a Revenue of about 12000 *l. Sterling* a Year.

The Eldest of these was married to the Duke of *d'Enguien*, now Prince of *Condé*. The other two Daughters died without Issue.

Last of all, is the Princess *Sophia*, youngest Daughter to the Queen of *Bohemia*, born at the *Hague* 13 *Octob.* 1630. and in 1658. wedded to *Ernest Auguste*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg*, Bishop of *Osnaburg*, late Duke of *Hanover*, and Prince Elector of *Brunswick*, by whom she had six Sons and one Daughter. The Eldest Son named *George Lodowick*, in the Year 1682. married the only Daughter of the Duke of *Zell* his Uncle. The only Daughter of the Princess Palatine *Sophia*, was married to the Electoral Prince of *Brandenburg*.

denburg. The said Princess *Palatine Sophia*, is said to be a Person of the best Address, and most accomplish'd Lady in *Europe*. She is declar'd, as the next Protestant Heir to have the right of Succession to the Crown of *England* next after his present Majesty, and her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of their Bodies : by a solemn Act of Parliament pass'd in this last Sessions, 1701. Anno 12 and 13 W. III. for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, whereof here follows the Abridgement.

I. It having pleas'd Almighty God to take away our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Mary*, and the Most hopeful Prince *William Duke of Gloucester*, the only surviving Issue of her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*; For a further Provision of the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, It is Enacted, That the Most Excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of *Hannover*, Daughter of the Most Excellent Princess *Elizabeth* late Queen of *Bohemia*, Daughter of our late Sovereign Lord King *James I.* be declared the next in Succession in the Protestant Line to the Crown of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, after His Majesty and the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*; and for Default of Issue of the said Princess *Anne* and of His Majesty respectively. And that the said Crown and Regal Government, &c. shall remain to the said Princess *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants.

II. Provided, That all Persons who may Inherit the said Crown by virtue of this Limitation, and are or shall be Reconciled to, or hold Communion with the Church of *Rome*, or profess the Popish Religion, or marry a Papist, shall be subject to the Incapacities of the Act, Anno 1 W. and M. intituled, *An Act for Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*, and for settling the Succession of the Crown. And that every King and Queen of this Realm, who shall come to the Crown by virtue of this Act, shall take the Coronation Oath made 1 W. and M. and Make, Subscribe and Repeat the Declaration in the before-mentioned Act.

III. And for further securing our Religion, Laws and Liberties after the Death of his Majesty, and the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and in Default of Issue of the said Princess and his Majesty respectively, It is enacted,

1. That whosoever shall hereafter come to this Crown, shall join in Communion with the Church of *England*, as by Law established.

I

2. That

2. That in Case the Crown hereafter comes to any Person not a Native of *England*, this Nation shall not engage in any War for Defence of any Dominions not belonging to the Crown of *England*, without Consent of Parliament.

3. That no Person who shall hereafter come to the Crown, shall go out of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, without Consent of Parliament.

4. That after the Limitation by this Act shall take Effect, all things relating to the Government, properly cognizable in the Privy-Council shall be transacted there, and the Resolutions Signed by such of the Privy-Council as shall Advise the same.

5. That after, &c. No Person born out of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, or the Dominions thereunto belonging (al tho' Naturalized or made a Denizen) except such as are born of *English* Parents, shall be a Privy-Councillor, or Member of either House of Parliament, or enjoy any Office or Place of Trust Civil or Military, or have any Grant of Lands, &c.

6. That no Person who has an Office or Place of Profit under the King, or a Pension from the Crown, shall be a Member of the House of Commons.

7. That after, &c. Judges Commissions be *quam diu bene gesserint*, and their Salaries establish'd; but upon the Address of both Houses of Parliament may be remov'd.

8. That no Pardon under the Great Seal be Pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons.

IV. And that all the Laws and Statutes of this Realm for securing the Establish'd Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People be Ratified and Confirmed.

CHAP. X.

Of Ecclesiastical Government.

THE Government of *England* is Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military; of which three Articles, I shall, for Method sake, speak separately and distinctly, although in all respects the Government is harmoniously united and indivisible under one Head, who is Supreme in all Causes.

As soon as the Christian Faith was, by Authority received into *England*, one of the Clergy was in every City, and in some great Towns Ordained a Bishop, who hath (to avoid Confusion, which usually springs from Equality) a Preeminence over the rest of the Clergy within certain *Precincts*.

Afterwards the Bishops being necessitated to meet about publick Affairs of the Church, at Consecrations, Consultations, for Remedy of general Disorders, for Audiences Judicial, when the Action of any Bishop should be called in Question, or Appeals from Bishops, &c. it seemed requisite to our Ancestors (according to other Christian Churches ever since the first *Nicene Council*) to have, amongst a certain Number of Bishops, one to be the Chief in Authority over the rest, from thence named *Archiepiscopus*, *Arch* or *Chief Bishop*, whereof we have Two in *England*, called *Primates*, *Metropolitans* or *Archbishops*, that is, *Chief Bishops*; the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*; each of which have, besides their peculiar Diocess, a *Province* consisting of several Diocesses, and by Grants of several Kings, they have each one certain *Privileges*, *Liberties* and *Immunities* in their own States.

Under these two Archbishops are 24 Bishopricks, whereof 21 are reckoned in the Province of *Canterbury*, and 3 in the Province of *York*, (besides the Bishop of *Sodor* and *Man*). all which have the Title of *Lords*, by reason of their Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks, and have Precedence to all other Barons, both in Parliament and in other Assemblies; amongst these presides always the Bishop of *London*; who, by ancient Right is accounted *Dean* of the Episcopal College of that Province, and by virtue thereof, is to signify the pleasure of his Metropolitan to all the Bishops of the Province, to execute his Mandate, to disperse his Missives on all Emergency of Affairs, to preside in Convocations of Provincial Synods, &c. upon the Death or Incapacity of the Metropolitan.

Next to *London*, in Parliament, precedes *Durham*, and then *Winchester*; all the rest of the Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

The Function of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*; he may Dedicate *Churches* and *Burying-Places*; may administer the Rites and Ceremonies of *Confirmation*; without whom none of these may be done.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; his *Ordinary Jurisdiction* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop in his own *Diocese*; the *Delegated* is what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom.

In the *Ordinary Jurisdiction* of a Bishop, as a Bishop, may be considered either the *Jurisdiction* it self, or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better Execution of that *Jurisdiction*.

The *Jurisdiction* it self is established partly by Statute Law; as to License *Physicians*, *Chirurgeons*, and *Schoolmasters*; to Unite and Consolidate *small Parishes*; to assist the *Civil Magistrates* in Execution of some Statutes concerning *Ecclesiastical Affairs*; to compel the payment of *Tithes* and *Subsidies* due from the Clergy to the King.

Partly by *Common Law*, as upon the King's Writ, to certify the Judges touching *Legitimate* and *Illegitimate Births* and *Marriages*.

And partly by *Common and Ecclesiastical Law together*, as to cause *Wills* of the Deceased to be proved, to grant *Administration* of Goods of such as die intestate, to give Order for the gathering and preserving of *perishable Goods*, where none is willing to administer, to cause Account to be given of *Administrations*; to collate *Benefices*, to grant *Institutions* to *Benefices* upon *Presentations* of other *Patrons*, to command *Induction* to be given, to order the *Collecting* and preserving of the *Profits* of vacant *Benefices*, for the use of the *Successors*, to defend the *Franchises* and *Liberties* of the Church, to visit their particular *Diocesses* once in three Years, and therein to inquire of the *Manners*, *Carriages*, *Delinquencies*, &c. of *Ministers*, of *Church-wardens*, of the rest of the *Parishioners*, and amongst them, especially of those that profess themselves *Physicians*, *Chirurgeons*, *School-masters*, *Midwives*; of *Wardens* of *Hospitals*, how they performed their several *Duties* and *Trusts*; also of all other professing *Christianity*, and offending either against *Piety*, as by *Blasphemy*, *Idolatry*, *Superstition*, *Perjury*, *Heresie*, *Errors* against the *Thirty nine Articles*, *Schism*,
Con

Conventicles, absence from Divine Service, unlawful Abstinence from the Sacrament; or else offending against Justice, as the delaying of the Legacies given to the Poor, or pious Uses, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church; taking Usury beyond the Rate allowed by Statute, Simony, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as by Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any ones Chastity, Clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banns, the want of Parents Consent, the want of Witnesses, which must be above two, or marrying in a private place, in an undue time, before Eight in the Morning, and after Twelve of the Clock in the Day.

Now, for the better executing of this Jurisdiction, the Law of England hath furnished the Bishops with a Power of *Ecclesiastical Censures*, whereof some may be inflicted both upon Lay-men and Church-men, as Suspension from entering into the Church, or else from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunications, &c. Other may be inflicted only upon Ecclesiastical Persons, as Sequestration of their Ecclesiastical Profits, Suspensions, sometimes *ab Officio*, sometimes *a Beneficio*, or both *Deprivation* and *Deposition*, which is sometimes Verbal, by *Sentence* pronounced against them, and sometimes real by *Degradation*. Here note, That of all these Censures, *Excommunication* is never to be inflicted but only for *Contumacy*; as when a Person being duly summoned, will not appear, or appearing, will not obey the Orders of the Bishop.

Archbishop.] Before the coming of the Saxons into England, the *Christian Britains* had three Archbishops, viz. of London, York and *Caerleon*, an ancient great City of *South-Wales*, upon the River *Urke* (as before-mentioned.) The *Britains* being drove out of these Parts, the *Archbishoprick* of London seems to have been wholly extinct. And when Pope Gregory the Great had afterwards sent hither *Augustine* and his *Fellow-Labourers* to preach the Gospel to the then Heathen Saxons, the *Archiepiscopal* See was planted at *Canterbury*, as being the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Kent*, whose King *Ethelberht* had received the same *St. Augustine*, and with his Kingdom was Baptised, and Embraced the Doctrines of Christianity before the rest of the Heptarchy. The other Archbishoprick of *Caerleon* was translated to *St. Davids* in *Pembrokeshire*, and afterwards subjected wholly to the See

of Canterbury; since which, all England and Wales reckon but Two Archbishops, Canterbury and York.

Canterbury.] *Giraldus Cambrensis* writes, That the Archbishop of Canterbury anciently had Primacy as well over all Ireland as England, and the Irish Bishops received their Consecrations from him; for Ireland had no other Archbishop until the Year 1152; and therefore in the time of the two first Norman Kings, it was declared that Canterbury was the Metropolitan Church of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Isles adjacent. He was therefore sometimes stiled a Patriarch, (and a Patriarch was a chief Bishop over several Kingdoms or Provinces, as an Archbishop is of several Diocesses) and had several Archbishops under him; was sometimes called *Aluerius orbis Papa, & orbis Britanici Pontifex*; and Matters done and recorded in Ecclesiastical Affairs, ran thus; *Anno Pontificatus nostri primo, secundo, &c.* He was *Legatus natus*, that is, a perpetual Legantine Power was annexed to that Archbishoprick some hundred Years ago; whereby no other Legate, Nuncio, or Ambassador from the Bishop of Rome could here exercise any Legantine Power, without special License from the King. He was so highly respected abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Archbishops, at the Pope's right Foot. He was at home so highly honoured by the King of England, that according to the practice of Gods own People the Jews, where Aaron was next in Dignity to Moses, and according to the practice of most other Christian States, where the next in Dignity and Authority to the Sovereign, is usually the chiefest Person of the Clergy, he was accounted the second Person in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood. He enjoyed some special Marks of Royalty, as to be Patron of a Bishoprick, (as he was of Rochester) to coin Moneys, to make Knights, and to have the Wardship of all those who hold Lands of him *Jure Homini*, (as it is called) altho' they hold in *Capite* other Lands of the King; a Princely Prerogative, even against the King's written Prerogative.

In an ancient Charter granted by William the Conqueror to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, he is to hold his Lands with the same freedom, *in Dominio suo*, (as the Words are) as the King holdeth his *in Dominio suo*, except only in two or three Cases, and those of no great Importance.

It is an ancient Privilege of the See of *Canterbury*, that wheresoever any Mannors or Advowsons, do belong unto that See, that Place forthwith becomes exempt from the Ordinary, and is reputed a Peculiar, and of the Diocess of *Canterbury*.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by the Favour of our King is judged fit to enjoy still divers considerable Pre-eminences. He is *Primate* of all *England*, and *Metropolitan*, hath a Super-eminency, and had Power, even over the Archbishop of *York*; had Power to summon him to a National Synod, and *Archiepiscopus Eboracensis venire debet cum Episcopis suis, ad nutum ejus, ut ejus Canonici dispositionibus obediens existat.*

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is at this Day *Primus Par Regni*, the first Peer of *England*, and next to the Royal Family to precede not only all Dukes, but all the great Officers of the Crown.

He is stiled *Primate of all England and Metropolitan.*

At the solemn Coronation of King *Charles* the Second, it was expressly order'd in doing Homage to the King, that according to ancient Custom, the Archbishops and Bishops should precede even the Duke of *York*, and all the Lay-Lords.

He is stiled by the King in his Writs directed to him, *Dei gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi*, and writes himself *Divina Providentia*, whereas other Bishops write *Divina Permissione*; and he is said to be *Inthroned*, when he is invested in the Archbishoprick. A Marble Chair remaining for that purpose, in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*.

To Crown the King belongs to him, and it hath been resolved, that wheresoever the Court shall happen to be, the King and Queen are *Speciales Domestici Parochiani Domini Arch. Cant.* and had anciently the Holy Offerings made at the Altar by the King and Queen, wheresoever the Court should happen to be, if his Grace were there present. He hath also the Power of appointing the *Lent-Preachers*.

The Bishop of *London* is accounted his *Provincial Dean*, the Bishop of *Winchester* his *Sub-Dean*, the Bishop of *Lincoln* his *Chancellour*, and the Bishop of *Rochester* his *Chaplain*.

In writing and speaking to him is given the Title of *Grace*, (as is to all Dukes) and *Most Reverend Father in God*.

He hath by Common Law the Power of *Probate* of all Testaments, and granting Letters of *Administration*, where the Party dying had *Bona Notabilia*, that is, Five Pounds worth, or above, out of the Diocese wherein he died; or Ten Pounds worth within the Diocese of *London*; or if the Party dying be a Bishop, though he have no Goods out of the Diocese where he died. Also to make Wills for all such as die intestate within his Province, and to Administer their Goods to the Kindred, or to pious uses, according to his Discretion: Which most transcendent Trust and Power is so anciently in *England* belonging to Bishops, that the best Antiquary cannot find the first Original thereof.

By *Stat. 25. Hen. VIII.* he hath the Honour and Power to grant *Licenses* and *Dispensations* in all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of *Rome*, not repugnant to the Law of God, or the King's Prerogative; as to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Commendam* or *Trust*; to allow a Son (contrary to the Canons) to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice; to allow a Clerk rightly qualified to hold two Benefices with Cure of Souls; to dispense with Irregularity contracted without a Man's own Default, as by defect of Body or Birth, or by accidental killing of a Man, &c. to take off the Guilt of *Simony*; to allow a Benefic'd Clerk, for certain Causes, to be *Non-resident* for some time; to grant *Dispensations* to Sick, to old People, to Women with Child, to eat Flesh on days whereon it was forbidden; to constitute Publick Notaries, whose single Testimony is as good as the Testimonies of any two other Persons. All which aforementioned *Licenses*, *Dispensations*, &c. the said Archbishop grants by himself, or by his Deputy, called the *Master of Faculties*, in all his Majesties Dominions, except *Scotland* and *Ireland*; for all the new late Acquisitions to this Crown, as *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Barbadoes*, *Bermudes*, &c. were heretofore added by due Authority to the Province of *Canterbury*, and put under the Diocese of *London*. He hath also the Power to grant *Literas tutorias*, whereby any one that brings his Appeal, may prosecute the same without any molestation; to bestow one Dignity, Prebend, or Living, in any Diocese within his Province, otherwise in the Gift of the Bishop thereof, which soever he shall chuse, which is therefore called the Archbishop's *Option*, upon every Creation there of a new Bishop; who was formerly also

to provide a sufficient Benefice for one of the Chaplains of the Archbishop, or to maintain him till it be effected.

By the *Stat. primæ Eliz.* it is provided, That the Queen, by the Advice of the Archbishop, might ordain and publish such Rites and Ceremonies, as may be for God's Glory, for Edifying of the Church, and due Reverence of the Sacraments.

He hath the Prerogative to consecrate a Bishop (though it must be done in the presence and with the assistance of two other Bishops, as every Bishop gives Ordination, but usually with the assistance of *Presbyters*) to assign *Coadjutors* to infirm Bishops, to confirm the Election of Bishops within his Province; to call *Provincial Synods* according to the King's Writ always directed to him; to be *Moderator* in the Synods or Convocations, to give his Suffrage there last of all; to visit the whole Province, to appoint a *Guardian* of the *Spiritualities*, during the vacancy of any Bishoprick within his Province, whereby all the Episcopal Rites of that Diocesis belong to him, all Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, as Visitations, Institutions, &c.

The Archbishop may retain and qualifie eight Chaplains, which is two more than any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold divers Courts of *Judicature*, for deciding of Differences in Ecclesiastical Affairs, as his Court of *Arches*, his Court of *Audience*, his *Prærogative Court*, and his Court of *Peculiars*; all which shall be handled particularly.

These and other Prerogatives and Privileges, the Wisdom of our first Reformers thought fit to be retained, and added to the chief Person (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

[*Book.*] The next Person in the Church of *England*, is the Archbishop of *York*, who was anciently also of very high repute in this Nation, and had under his Province not only divers Bishopricks in the *North of England*, but all the Bishopricks of *Scotland* for a long time, until the Year 1470. when Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth created the Bishop of *St. Andrews*, Archbishop and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*.

He hath still the place and precedence of all Dukes, not of the Royal Blood, and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; hath the Title of *Grace*, and

and Most Reverend Father in God ; hath the Honour to crown the Queen, and to be her perpetual Chaplain

He is also stiled *Primate of England*, and Metropolitan, and hath under him the Bishopricks of *York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester*, and that of *Sodor and Man* ; only *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many things is wholly exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

He had the Rights of a *Count Palatine* over *Hexamshire* in *Northumberland* ; may qualifie also eight Chaplains, and hath within his Province divers other of the forementioned Prerogatives and Privileges, which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

Bishops.] The next in place among the Clergy of *England*, are the Bishops, so called from the Saxon Word *Biscop*, and that from the Greek, *ἐπισκοπος*, *Speculator, Explorator, vel Superintendens*, an Officer among the Heathens, so called, *Quia praeerat pani & victui quotidiano, Episcopus enim apud Christianos praestit panis & victui spirituali.*

All the Bishops of *England* are *Barons* and *Peers* of the Realm ; they are Barons by a threefold manner, (which cannot be said of the Lay-Lords) they are *Feudal*, in regard of Lands and Baronies annex'd to their Bishopricks ; they are Barons by *Writ*, being summoned by the King's Writ to Parliament ; and they are created Barons by *Patent*, which by their Consecration is always exhibited to the Archbishop. They have the Precedence of all Temporal Barons under Viscounts : In Parliament have Place in the *Upper House*, in a double Capacity, not only as Barons, but as Bishops ; for before they were Barons, they had in all times place in the Great Council of the Kingdom, and there ever placed on the King's Right Hand, not only to give their Advice as Judges do, but *ad tractandum, ordinandum, statuendum, definiendum, &c.* They have the Title of *Lords*, and *Right Reverend Fathers in God.*

All Bishops in *England* have one or two transcendent Privileges, which seem almost Regal, as in their own Court to judge and pass Sentence alone by themselves, without any Colleague or Assessor ; which is not done in other of the King's Courts ; for the Bishop's Courts (tho' held by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magistratus sui*, and though all Jurisdiction in *England* is inseparably annexed to the Crown, yet) are not accounted to be properly the Kings Courts, and therefore the Bishops send out Writs in their own Names ;

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the Bishop, and not in the King's Name; as all the King's Courts, properly so called, do.

Moreover, Bishops have this other transcendent Privilege, to depute their Authority to another (as the King doth) either to their *Bishops Suffragans*, to their *Chancellors*, to their *Commissaries*, or other Officers, which none of the Kings Judges may do.

All Bishops have one Privilege above and beyond all Lay-ords, viz. That in whatsoever Christian Prince's Dominions they come, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and they may *quatenus Bishops*, confer Orders, &c. Whereas no Lay- Baron, Viscount, Marquiss, nor Duke, is in Law acknowledged such, out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred those Honours.

The Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons of Bishops, our spiritual Fathers, that none might (without special License from the King first obtained) be indicted of any Crime before any Temporal Judge,

Upon severe Penalty by our Laws, no Man may raise Reports, whereby Scandal may arise to the Person of any Bishop, or Debate and Discord between them, and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Tryals where any Bishop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Bishop may, as well as any Lay-Lord, challenge the *Array*, if one Knight at least be not returned of the Jury, and it shall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his Peerage.

In Criminal Trials for Life, all Bishops by *Magna Charta*, and *Stat. 25. Edw. 3.* are to be tried by their Peers, who are Barons, and none under; notwithstanding the late Conceit of some Lawyers, that because Bishops may not be on the Criminal Tryals of a Peer, therefore are not to be tried by Peers; for so neither may Bishops be tried by a common Jury, because they may not be on the Tryal of such Men. Moreover, Noble Women may not be on the Tryal of Peers, and yet they are to be tried by Peers of the Realm: And there is no legal Precedent in *England* of a Bishop, remaining a Bishop, that ever was tried for his Life, but by Peers of the Realm. Anciently indeed, Bishops were so exempted, as not at all to be tried by Temporal Judges, till after *Deprivation* and *Degradation*, and then being thereby rendred no Peers, but common Persons, they might be tried by common Juries.

Since

Since the Reformation, the *English Protestant* Bishops have been so constantly Loyal and True to the Crown, (to the Envy of *Nonconformists*) and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in *England* for their manner of Tryal for Life. As for that common Assertion, That the *Lords of Parliament* are to be tryed by their Peers, but such as sit there, *Ratione Nobilitatis*, and that all *Lay-Lords* have place in *Parliament* for that Reason, it is not only false but frivolous, in the Judgment of very many judicious Men. And indeed how absurd and unreasonable must it needs be, (let all Men judge) that an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who is acknowledged to be *primus Par Regni*, should be tryed by a common Jury of Freeholders, when as the meanest *Lay Baron*, though created but yesterday, may not be tryed by any under the Degree of Barons.

In *Parliament* the Bishops and Barons may be present and vote at the Tryal and Arraignment of a Peer of the Realm, only before Sentence of Death, or loss of Member be pronounced, (that they may have no hand in Blood, no hand in destroying, but only in saving.) They have, by Canon Law, the Privilege and Injunction to absent themselves, and by Common Law, to make Proxies to vote for them.

Primo Eliz. Cap. 2. It is expressly declared, That all Lords of *Parliament* (without any Exception of Lords Spiritual) should be tryed in that particular by their Peers.

The Bishops of *England* enjoy at this day many other Privileges, as freedom from Arrests, Outlawries, Distress per *Equitaturam*, or in a Journey; Liberty to hunt in any of the King's Forests or Parks, to kill one or two Deer, going from, or coming to the King upon his Order; to have certain Tuns of Wine free from Imposts, &c.

The Persons of Bishops may not be seized upon Contempt (as the Persons of Lay-Lords) but their Temporalities may only be seized.

Every Bishop may by Statute-Law qualifie as many Chaplains as a Duke, viz. Six.

The Law of *England* attributeth so very much to the Word of a Bishop, that not only in the Tryal of *Bastards*, the Bishop's Certificate shall suffice, but also in the Tryal of *Heresie*, which touches a Man's Life: Upon the Bishop's bare Certificate, that any Man hath been convicted before him of *Heresie*, the Secular Power puts him to Death without any Tryal by his Peers, till the *Parliament* for some emergent Cause

cause, thought fit, to alter that Course, by repealing the *Act*
Heretico comburendo.

The Persons of the Spiritual Governours of the Church of
England, are of such high and tender Respect in the Eye of
the Law, that it is thought fit to exact the same from a Cler-
gy-man to his Bishop or Ordinary, as from a Child to his
father, and therefore made the Offences of *Parricide* and *E-*
piscopicide equal, viz. Petty-Treason.

Next to the two Archbishops of England, the Bishop of
London amongst all the Bishops hath the Pre-eminence. *E-*
piscopus Londinensis (saith an antient Record) *speciali quadam*
ignitate ceteris anteposendus, quia Ecclesia Cantuariensis Deca-
mus est Provincialis. Being Bishop over the Imperial and Ca-
pital City of England, it is by a Statute of later Times ex-
pressly provided, that he should have the preference and
precedence of all the Bishops of England, whereby he is be-
come (as heretofore, the Lord Prior of the Order of St. John
of Jerusalem) *Primus Baro Regni*, as the Lord Bergavenny is
Primus Baronum Laicorum.

Next amongst those of the *Episcopal College*, is the Bishop
of Durham, within the Province of York, who hath been a
Count Palatine six or seven hundred Years: Wherefore the
common Seal of the Bishoprick hath been of a long time an
Armed Knight, holding in one Hand a naked Sword, and in
the other a Church.

He hath also at this day the Earldom of Sadberg, annex-
ed long ago to the Bishoprick by the King.

In the fifth place, by Virtue of the forementioned Sta-
tute is the Bishop of Winchester, reputed antiently Earl of
Southampton, and so stiled in the Statutes of the Honourable Or-
der of the Garter, by Henry the Eighth; though soon after
that Earldom was otherwise disposed of. He is Sub-dean of
the Province of Canterbury, and in the vacancy of the See
of London, executes the Archbishop's Mandates for Convo-
cation, &c. which Office belongs to the Bishop of Lin-
coln as Chancellor of the Province, in the vacancy of both
those other Sees of London and Winchester.

After these aforementioned, all the other Bishops take place
according to the Seniority of their Consecration, unless any
Bishop happen to be made Lord-Chancellor, Treasurer,
Privy-Seal, or Secretary of State; which antiently was very
usual, as reputed for their Piety, Learning, Single Life, Di-
ligence, &c. far more fit for the Advantage and Service of
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the King and Kingdom, than any Lay-man; and in such Case, a Bishop being Lord Chancellor, had place next to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and above the Archbishop of *York*; and being a Secretary of State, had place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*.

Next follow the *Commons Spiritual*, consisting of *Suffragan Bishops, Deans, Arch-deacons, Prebendaries, Rectors, and Vicars*, to whom also belong divers considerable Privileges.

For easing the Bishop of some part of his Burthen, as the number of *Christians* waxed great, or the Diocese was large, there were ordained in the *Primitive Times*, *Cheriscopici Suffragans*, or *Subsidiary Bishops*. Accordingly, in the *English Church*, of a long time, there have been such ordained by the Name of *Bishops Suffragans*, or *Titular Bishops*, who have the Name, Title, Stile, and Dignity of Bishops, and (as other Bishops) are consecrated by the Archbishop of the Province, each one to execute such Power, Jurisdiction, and Authority, and receive such Profits as are limited in his Commission by the Bishop or Diocesan, whose *Suffragan* he is.

Suffragan Bishops, by an Act of Parliament of *Henry the Eighth*, still in force, are to be only of these Towns following.

The *Suffragan Bishop* for the Diocese of *Canterbury*, must be at *Dover* only; for *York*, at *Nottingham* and *Hull*; for *London*, at *Colchester*; for *Durham*, at *Berwick*; for *Winchester*, at *Guilford*, *Southampton*, and in the *Ile of Wight*; for *Lincoln*, at *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Grantham*, and *Huntington*; for *Norwich*, at *Thetford* and *Ipswich*; for *Salisbury*, at *Shaftsbury*, *Melton*, and *Marlborough*; for *Bath and Wells*, at *Taunton*; for *Hereford*, at *Bridgnorth*; for *Coventry and Lichfield*, at *Shrewsbury*; for *Eli*, at *Cambridge*; for *Exeter*, at *St. Germans*; for *Carlisle*, at *Pereth*. These only to be the Sees of *Bishops Suffragans*, and no more *Suffragans* allowed, than so many to each Diocese, as above-mentioned. In publick Assemblies they were to take place next after the Temporal Peers of the Realm. In the absence of the Bishops, employed oft upon Embassies abroad, or residing at Court, to advise the King, these did usually supply their places. A *Suffragan Bishop* is made, in case the Archbishop, or some other Bishop, for the better Government of his Diocese, desire the same; and in such case, the Bishop is to

present two able Men for any one place afore-named, whereof his Majesty chuseth one; but we have none now in England of this kind.

For supply of able and fit Persons to assist Bishops, or to make Bishops, it seemed good to our Ancestors, that in every Diocess a certain number of the more prudent and pious Pastors should be placed in a *Collegiate* manner, at every *Cathedral*, or *Episcopal See*; where they might not only be ready to assist the Bishop in certain weighty Cases, but also fit themselves, by gaining Experience (and losing by little and little their former Familiarity with the inferior Country Clergy) for Government and Authority of the Church. Accordingly in every Cathedral Church in England, there are a certain number of *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, and over them a *Dean*, in Latin *Decanus*, from *Δέξα*; because antiently set over ten Canons at the least; who is sometimes stiled *Alter Episcopi Oculus*, (the other being the *Archdeacon*, who though a *Presbyter* himself, is so named, for his Charge over the *Deacons*) who are to be guided and directed by him under the Bishop.

Note, That there are some Deans in England, without any Jurisdiction, only for Honour so stiled; as the Dean of the Chappel-Royal, who at present is Dr. Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of London: The Dean of Rippon, Dr. Wivel, and all the Deans created by Hen. 8.

Moreover, some Deans there are without any Chapter, yet enjoying certain Jurisdictions; as the Dean of Croyden, the Dean of *Battle*, the Dean of *Becking*.

Dean and Chapter.] Antiently Bishops did not ordinarily transact Matters of Moment, *sine Consilio Presbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Ecclesie*, and Colleagues of the Bishops, represented in some sort by our Cathedrals; whereof the Dean and some of the Prebends, are upon the Bishop's Summons, to assist him in *Ordinations*, in *Deprivations ab Officio & Beneficio*, in *Condemnation* of obstinate Hereticks, in the Great *Excommunications*, and in such like weighty Affairs of the Church. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d' eslire* (as before-mentioned) the *Dean* and *Prebendaries* are to elect the Bishop of that Diocess. *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches* are, as it were, *Seminaries* or *Seed-plots*, whereout from time to time may be chosen fit Persons to govern the Church: For having left the Country, and

and living here in a Society together, they learn Experience; they read Men; they, by little and little, put off the Familiarity of the Inferiour Country Clergy, and thereby render themselves more fit to be set over them in Government. The *Deans* and *Prebendaries*, during their required Residence in their *Cathedral* or *Collegiate Churches*, are to keep Hospitality upon all Festivals, to read Divinity in their turns, which is now turned to Sermons, or Set-Speeches in the Pulpit; at due time to Administer the Lord's Supper; to frequent publick Divine Service; to instruct the Country Clergy, and direct them how, and what to preach, whereby they may best profit their Auditors. In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are therefore stiled *Prelates*; so by their more eminent Piety and Charity, they are to be Examples and Patterns to the Inferiour Clergy.

In almost every Cathedral, or Bishop's See there is a *Dean*, and divers *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, whose number is in some more, in some less.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops; the King first sending forth his *Commissio* to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his *Mandate* to install him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon Suppression of *Abbeys* or *Priorities*, transformed by Hen. VIII. into *Dean* and *Chapter*) are by a shorter Course Installed by Virtue of the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

Among the *Canons* or *Prebendaries* in the old Foundations, some are *Canonici actu*, having *Prebendam sedilem in Choro, & jus suffragii in Capitulo*; others are *Canonici in Herba* (as they are called) having right to the next *Prebend* that shall become void, and having already a Stall in the Quire, but no Vote in the Chapter.

A *Prebend* is properly the Portion which every *Prebendary* of a *Collegiate* or *Cathedral Church* receiveth in the right of his place for his maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio prebende*.

[*Archdeacons.*] Next in the Government of the English Church, may be reckoned *Archdeacons*, whereof there are Sixty in all England: Their Office is to visit Two Years in Three

Three, and to enquire of Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches, to Reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese; and therefore he is called, *Alter Episcopi oculus* (the other being the *Dean*.) Moreover, the Office of an *Archdeacon*, is, upon the Bishop's *Mandate*, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them possession of all the profits belonging thereto.

Many *Archdeacons* have by Prescriptions their Courts and Officials as *Bishops* have: whereof more hereafter.

Rural Deans.] After the *Archdeacons* are the *Archipresbyteri* or *Rural Deans*, so called perhaps at first for their oversight of Ten Parish-Priests. They were here anciently called *Decani Christianitatis*. *Seld. not. ad Eadmerum*, p. 208. Their Office is now, upon Orders, to convocate the Clergy, to signify to them, sometimes by Letters, the Bishop's pleasure, and to give Induction for the *Archdeacon*, living afar off.

Parish-Priests or Rectors.] Next are to be considered the *Priests* of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the *Rectors*, unless the Predial Tythes are impropriated, and then they are stiled *Vicars*, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum*. Their Office is to take care of all the Parishioners Souls, and like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to catechize the ignorant, reduce the straying, confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate, reprehend the wicked, confute Schismatics, reconcile Differences among Neighbours, to exercise the power of binding and loosing of Souls, as occasion shall offer; to read duly Divine Service, to administer the Holy Sacraments, and to preach, if the Bishop shall think fit; to visit the Sick, to marry, to bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all the Marriages, Christnings and Burials, that shall happen within the Parish.

Lastly, *Deacons*, whose Office was to take care of the Poor, is now to Baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only, &c.

In England are Two *Archbishops*, Twenty Four *Bishops*, no *Suffragan Bishops* at present, Twenty six *Deans* of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, Sixty *Archdeacons*, 544 *Prebendaries*, many *Rural Deans*, and about 9700 *Rectors* and *Vicars*, besides *Curates*, who for certain Stipends assist such

Rectors and *Vicars* that have the Care of more Churches than one.

After this brief Account of *Ecclesiastical Persons*, somewhat may here not unfitly be added, touching those Persons, who, though not in Holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relation to the Church, and are *quasi semi Ecclesiastici*: as first, *Patrons* of Churches, who, by first building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs, a Right of Advowson or Patronage, whose Office and Duty is to propose a fit Clerk (when the Church is void) to the Bishop to be by him Canonically instituted, and to protect the said Church as far as he can from all Wrong; and in case his Clerk prove unfit for the Place, to give notice to the Bishop.

Note, That although the Gift of the Higher Dignities of the Church of England, as *Bishopricks* and *Deaneries* are only in the King, in whom is also the Donation of most of the best *Prebends* and *Canonicates*, and very many great, and some smaller *Parsonages*, which are under the Visitation of the *Bishops* and *Archbishops*; yet there are some *Donatives* and *Free-Chappels*, which are subject to the Visitation only only of the *Lord Chancellor*, and wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of any Bishop.

Next are the *Oeconomi*, vel *Ecclesie Guardiani*, the *Church-wardens*, whose Office is to see that the Church be in good Repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament and Sermons: That the *Church-yard* be sufficiently bounded or enclosed; That there be an exact Terrier of the *Glebe-Land*; and if any thing belonging to the Church be detained, to sue for the same; to observe that all Parishioners come daily to Divine Service; to require the penalty for Absence; to inquire after, to admonish and to present to the Bishop scandalous Livers; to collect the Charity of Parishioners for the poor Strangers; to declare and to execute the Orders of the Bishop; to see that none presume to vent his own Conceptions in the Pulpit, unless he hath a special License so to do. The *Church-wardens* are Elected every *Easter-Week*, usually by the Parson and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the Parishioners.

There are also in greater Parishes joined with the *Church-wardens*. *Testes Synodales*, anciently called *Synods-Men*, now corruptly *Sides-Men*, who are to assist the *Church-wardens* in
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Inquiries into the Manners of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Offenders at Visitations.

Lastly, the *Sacristan*, corruptly called the *Seaton* or *Clerk*, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the *Parson* only; he ought to be Twenty Years old, or above, of good Life, that can read, write, and sing: His Office is to serve at Church the *Priest*, *Curate* and *Churchwardens*.

CHAP. XI.

Of Ecclesiastical Courts of England, and first of the Convocation.

FOR the Church *Legislative Power*, or the making of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, usually convokes a National Synod, commonly called the *Convocation*, which is summoned in manner following;

The King directeth his *Writ* to the *Archbishop* of each *Province*, for summoning all *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Cathedrals* and *Collegiate Churches*, according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the time and place in the said *Writ*; whereupon the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* directs his Letters to the *Bishop* of *London*, as his *Dean Provincial*, first Citing him peremptorily, and then Willing him in like manner to cite all the *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*, and all the Clergy of his *Province* to such a place, and such a day prefix in the *Writ*; but directeth withal, that one *Proctor* sent for each *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Church*, and two for the Body of the inferior Clergy, of each *Diocesis*, may suffice. The *Bishop* of *London* accordingly directs his Letters to the *Bishop* of every *Diocesis* of the *Province* citing them in like manner to appear, and to admonish the *Deans* and *Archdeacons* to appear personally; and the *Cathedrals*, *Collegiate Churches*, and inferior Clergy of the *Diocesis*, to send their *Proctors* to the place, and at the day appointed, to certify also to the *Archbishop* the Names of all so summoned by them.

The place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury*, hath usually been held, is *St. Paul's Church* in *London*, from whence they have been of late by the Archbishop prorog'd to *St. Peter's* in *Westminster*, in the Chappel of *Henry* the Seventh, or in the *Jerusalem Chamber*, where there is (as in a Parliament) a higher and lower House, or a House of Lords-Spiritual, and a House of Commons-Spiritual.

The higher House of Convocation in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of Twenty two Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table; and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all at the opening of a Convocation in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Archbishop's Hood furr'd with *Ermin*, the Bishop's with *Minever*.

The lower House consists of all the Deans, Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocess, in all 166 Persons, viz. Twenty two Deans, Twenty four Prebendaries, Fifty four Archdeacons, and Forty four Clerks representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first day, both Houses being assembled, the Archbishop presides as the head of the Clergy of his Province, and the lower Clergy being required by the Most Reverend, chuse them a Prolocutor or Speaker; which done, they present him to the upper House by Two of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latin*, and then the Ele& Person makes another Speech in *Latin*. Lastly the Archbishop answers in *Latin*, and in the Name of all the Lords, approves of the Person.

Both Houses debate and transact only such Matters as his Majesty by Commission expressly alloweth.

In the upper House things are at first propos'd, and then communicated to the lower House.

The Major Vote in each House prevails.

Out of Parliament time they usually assemble every day about Nine of the Clock; and first the Junior Bishop says Prayers in *Latin*, beginning with the *Litany*, and then for the King, &c. And in the lower House the Prolocutor says Prayers.

In Convocation are debated only Matters concerning Religion and the Church, and aforesometimes of giving his Majesty Assistance in Money; for as the Laity cannot be Tax-

ed without their own Consent, signified by their Representatives in Parliament, so the Clergy could not (till they voluntarily resigned that Privilege,) be Taxed without their own Consent, signified by their Representatives in Convocation.

The Clergy in Convocation might anciently, without asking the Royal Assent, and now may with the Royal Assent make *Canons* touching Matters of Religion, to bind not only themselves, but all the Laity, (as some have asserted) without Consent or Ratification of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Till the Rebellion in the Reign of King *Charles* the First, the Parliament did not at all meddle in the making of *Canons*, or in matters Doctrinal, or in Translation of Scriptures, or Annotations thereon, only by their Civil *Sanctions* (when they were thereto required) did confirm the Results and Consultations of the Clergy, that so the People might be the more easily induced to obey the Ordinances of their Spiritual Governours.

The Clergy of *England* had anciently their Representatives in the lower House of Parliament, as appears by that ancient Record, so prized by the late Lord *Coke*.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same Privileges for themselves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time holds at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner, and by constant Correspondence, doth debate and conclude of the same Matters as are debated and concluded by the *Provincial Synod* of *Canterbury*.

All *Suffragan Bishops*, and *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors* and *Vicars* have Privileges, some by themselves, others by Proxy, or by Representative, to Sit and Vote in the lower House of Convocation.

High-Commission Court.

NOW for the Executive Power in Church-matters throughout the Kingdom of *England*, there have been provided divers excellent Courts, whereof the highest for Criminal Causes was the *High-Commission-Court*; for Jurisdiction whereof, it was enacted *primo Elizabethæ*, That her Majesty and Successors, should have Power by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, to nominate Commissioners

to exercise Jurisdiction throughout the whole Realm, to visit, reform, and correct all Errors, Heresies, Schisms, Abuses, and Delinquencies, that may, by an Ecclesiastical Power be corrected or reformed. But first the Arbitrary Acts of such Ecclesiastical Commissioners have given occasion to prohibit by Law the erecting of any such extraordinary Courts of Ecclesiastical Judicature.

Court of Delegates.

FOR Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is now the Court of Delegates; for the Jurisdiction whereof it was provided 25 Hen. VIII. That it shall be lawful for any Subject of England, in case of defect of Justice in the Courts of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to appeal to the King's Majesty in his Courts of Chancery, and that upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons particularly designed for that Business, who are generally one half Clergy and the other Laity; so that from the highest Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, there lies an Appeal to this Court of Delegates, and beyond this, to none other, unless it be to the House of Lords in Parliament.

Next to the Court of Delegates, are the Courts of the Archbishop of Canterbury, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any Persons within this Province, may (waving all Inferiour Courts) be decided.

The Court of Arches.

AMongst them, the highest Court is the Court of Arches, so called from the Arched Church and Tower of St. Mary's in Cheap-side, London, where this Court was wont to be held; the Judge whereof is called Dean of the Arches, having Jurisdiction over a Deanery consisting of Thirteen Parishes within London, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. Hither are directed the Appeals in Ecclesiastical matters within the Province of Canterbury. To this Court belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, Two Registers and Ten Proctors: The Dean at present is Dr. George Oxenden.

Court of Audience.

IN the next place, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath his Court of *Audience* kept within the Archbishop's Palace, and medleth with any Difference between Parties concerning *Elections* and *Consecrations* of Bishops, Admission, and Institution into *Benefices*, dispensing with *Banns* of *Matrimony*.

Prerogative Court.

THE next Court is called the *Prerogative Court*, which judgeth of Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; so called, because the Archbishop, *Jure Prærogative Jue*, hath this Power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the time of Death, had 5 *l.* or above, in several Diocesses; and these Two Courts hath also the Archbishop of *York*.

Court of Peculiars.

LASTly the *Court of Peculiars* which dealeth in certain Parishes, lying in several Diocesses, which Parishes are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those Diocesses, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are Fifty seven such *Peculiars*.

Bishops Court.

BESIDES these Courts, serving for the whole Province, Every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocess, over which he hath a Chancellour, termed anciently *Ecclesiedicus*, & *Episcopi Ecdicus*, the *Church-Lawyer*, who being skilled in *Civil* and *Canon Law*, sits there as a Judge; and if his Diocess be large, he hath in some more remote place a Commissary, whose Authority is only in some certain places of the Diocess, and some certain Causes, limited to him by the Bishop in his *Commission*, and these are called *Consistory Courts*.

Archdeacon's Court, &c.

Moreover, every *Archdeacon* hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller Differences, arising within his Limits, are pleaded. Also the Dean and Chapter have a Court, and take Cognizance of Causes happening in places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, there are certain *Peculiar Jurisdictions* belonging to some certain *Parishes*, the Inhabitants whereof are exempt sometimes from the Archdeacon's Jurisdiction, and sometimes from the Bishop's.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts are Blasphemy, Apostacy from Christianity, Heresie, Schism, Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Services, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, General Bastardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Simony, Incest, Fornication, Adulteries, Sollicitations of Chastity, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, &c. the Cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common Law of England.

The Laws and Constitutions whereby the Ecclesiastical Government doth stand, and the Church of England is governed, are first General Canons made by General Councils; also the *Arbitria Sanctorum Patrum*, the Opinion of Fathers, the grave Decrees of several Holy Bishops of Rome, in its purer times, which the Kings of England from time to time have admitted.

Next, our own Constitutions made anciently in several Provincial Synods, either by the Legates Otho and Othobon, sent from Rome, or by several Archbishops of Canterbury; all which are by 25 Hen. VIII. of force in England, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of England, or the King's Prerogative. Then the Canons made in Convocations of latter times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority. Also in some Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Ecclesiastical Affairs; and lastly, divers Customs not written, but yet in use beyond the Memory of Man: and where these fail, the Civil Law takes place.

The

The manner of Tryals by these Laws and Customs are different from the Tryals at Common Law, and are briefly thus : First goes forth a *Citation*, then a *Bill* and *Answer*, then by *Proofs*, *Witnesses* and *Presumptions*, the Matters are argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil Laws* quoted ; then, without any *Jury*, the definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and upon that *Execution*. And this, is the manner of Trying *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil Causes* ; but *Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes* are tryed by way of *Accusation*, *Denunciation*, or *Inquisition*. The first, when some one takes upon him to prove the Crime : The second, when the *Church-wardens* present, and are not bound to prove, because it is presumed they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious. Lastly, by *Inquisition*, when, by reason of common Fame, Inquiry is made by the Bishop, *ex officio suo*, by calling some of their Neighbourhood to their Oaths, or the Party accused to his Oath, *ex officio suo*, so called because the Ecclesiastical Judge doth it *ex officio suo*, which is very ancient, and was usual among the *Jews* ; but by the prevailing Faction in the *Long Parliament*, this Power was extorted from the Church, the want whereof is one main Cause of the *Liber-tinism* and *Debauchery* of the Nation.

Of *Punishments*, inflicted upon Offenders by these *Spiritual* or *Ecclesiastical Courts*, according to the aforesaid Laws and Authorities, see *Part 3. Tit. of Punishments*.

Before *William the Conqueror* there were no *Ecclesiastical Courts*, properly so called in *England* ; for anciently the Bishops sat in Judgment together with the secular Judges on the same Tribunal. *Debent Episcopi cum seculis Judicibus interesse Judicis, ne permittant si possint, ut illinc aliqua pravitas germina pullulaverint, & Sacerdotibus pertinet in sua Diocesi, ut ad rectum seduli quemcunque juvent, nec patiantur si possint ut Christianus aliquis alii noseant, &c.* *Chron. Jo. Bromton de Leg. Erklest. Reg.*

C H A P. XII.

Of the Civil Government of England and first of
the Great Officers of the Crown.

NExt to the King and Princes of the Blood, are reckoned the Great Officers of the Crown, whereof there are nine, viz. The Lord High Steward of England, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord President of the King's Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Admiral.

High Steward.] The first Great Officer of the Crown, according to the Account of our Ancestors, was the Lord High Steward of England, or *Viceroy*, for so the Word *Steward* imports, in the Saxon Tongue, from *Stede* and *Ward*, *locum tenens*, in French, *Lieutenant*, and was the same Officer with the *Reichs Droßet*, that is, *Regni-vice-Rex* in Sweden, and the *Stadtholder* in Denmark, who is also called *Viceroy*, or *Lieutenant du Roy*. Our Common Lawyers stile him *Magnus Angliæ Seneschallus*.

He was anciently the Highest Officer under the King, and his Power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit not longer to trust it in the Hands of any Subject; for his Office was *Supervidere & regulare sub Rege & immediate post Regem* (as an antient Record speaks) *totum Regnum, temporibus pacis & guerrarum*.

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this High Office, was Henry of Bullingbrook, (Son and Heir to the Great Duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt) afterwards King of England; since which time, they have been made only *pro hac vice*, to officiate either at a Coronation, by virtue of which Office, he sitteth judicially, and keepeth his Court at the King's Palace at Westminster, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and other, who, by reason of their Tenure, or otherwise claim to do Service; at the King's Coronation, and to receive the Fees and Allowances due and accustomed; as at the Coronation of King Charles the

Second

Second, the Duke of Ormond was made for that occasion, Lord High Steward of England, and (marching immediately before the King, above all other Officers of the Crown) bore in his Hand St. Edward's Crown; or else for the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm, their Wives or Widows for Treason or Felony, or some other great Crime, to judge and give Sentence, as the ancient High Stewards were wont to do; which ended, his Commission expireth: So at the Arraignment of the Earl of Pembroke, the late Lord High Chancellor of England, Henceage Earl of Nottingham, Baron of Darent, was made Lord High Steward, *pro illa vice*: And lately at the Arraignment of the Lord Mohun, Thomas, the now Duke of Leeds, then Marquess of Caermarthen, and Lord President of the Council, was made Lord High Steward for that occasion; during which Trial he sitteth under a Cloth of Estate, and they that speak to him, say, *May it please your Grace, my Lord High Steward of England*. His Commission is to proceed, *Secundum Legem & Consuetudinem Anglia*. He is Sole Judge, yet doth call all the Twelve Judges of the Land to assist him. Is not sworn, nor the Lords, who are the Tryers of the Peer arraigned.

During his Stewardship, he bears a white Staff in his Hand, and the Tryal being over, openly breaks it; and so his Office ends.

Lord Chancellor.] Next is the Lord High Chancellor, *Summus Cancellarius*, so called, because all Patents, Commissions, Warrants, coming from the King, and perused by him, are Signed, if well; or Cancelled where amiss; that is, cross'd out with Lines across like Cross Bars, or Latices, called in Latin, *Cancelli*; or else because anciently he sat *intra Cancellis*; that is, such a Partition, as usually now separates the Church from the Chancel.

Dignity.] He is after the King and Princes of the Blood in Civil Affairs (there being now no Lord High Steward) the highest Person in the Kingdom, as the Archbishop of Canterbury is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Office.] His Office is to keep the King's Great Seal, to judge, not according to Common Law, as other Civil Courts do, but to moderate the Rigour of the Law; and to judge according to Equity, Conscience, or Reason; to bestow all Ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's Gift, under 20 l. yearly in the King's Books; and for this, and other Causes, he was ever, till of late Years, a Clergy-man.

Cath.

Oath.] His Oath is to *do Right* to all manner of People poor, and rich, after the Laws and Customs of the Realm, and truly to *counsel* the King; to keep secret the King's Counsel, nor suffer so far as he may, the *Rights* of the Crown to be diminish'd, &c.

From the time of Henry the Second, the *Chancellors* of England have been ordinarily made of Bishops, or other Clergy-men learned in the Civil Laws, till Henry the Eighth, made Chancellor first Sir Thomas Moor, and after him Sir Thomas Audley. After whom was made Lord Chancellor Sir Richard Rich, Knight, Lord Rich, (a common Lawyer) who had been first the said King's Solicitor, and afterwards Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation, from whom is descended the present Family of the Earls of Warwick and Holland; since which time there have been some Bishops, but most Lawyers.

This High Office is in *France, durante vita*, but here 'tis *durante bene placito Regis*.

Salary.] The Salary from the King was 848*l.* per annum, and when the *Star Chamber* was up, 200 *l.* per annum more for his Attendance there.

Creation] The Lord Chancellor and the Lord Keeper are the same in *Authority, Power* and *Precedence*; yet they differ in Patent, in Height and Favour of the King; the *Keepers* are created *per Traditionem magni Sigilli sibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking an Oath; only the Lord Chancellor hath besides a Patent.

The Right Honourable Sir Nathan Wright is the present Lord Keeper, and lately one of his Majesties Serjeants at Law.

Lord Treasurer] The Third great Officer of the Crown, is the Lord High Treasurer of England, who receives this High Office by delivery of a Staff to him by the King, and holds it *durante bene placito Regis*.

Anciently he received this Dignity by the delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treasury.

Oath.] His Oath is little different from that of the Lord Chancellor.

Office.] He is *Præfatus Erarii*, a Lord by his Office, under whose Charge and Government is all the King's Revenue kept in the *Exchequer*. He hath also the Check of all the Officers any way employed in collecting *Imposts, Customs, Tributes*, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath

hath the Gift of all the *Customers, Comptrollers and Searchers* in all the Ports of *England*.

He hath the Nomination of the *Escheators* in every County, and in some Cases by Statute is to appoint a *Measurer* for the length and breadth of Clothes.

He, with others joined in Commission with him, or without, letteth *Leases* of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth Warrants to certain Persons of Quality, to have their *Wine Custom-free*.

The ancient annual Salary of the *Lord High Treasurer of England*, was in all 383 l. 7 s. 8 d. but the late Salary was 8000 l. per annum.

This High Office is in the Hands of Five Commissioners, hereafter named.

Lord President.] The Fourth Great Officer named in the Statute 31 Hen. VIII. is the *Lord President* of the King's Privy-Council; an Officer as ancient as King *John's* time; was usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis*. His Office is to attend upon the King, to propose Business at Council-Table, and then to report to the King the several Transactions there. It hath been always granted by Letters under the Great Seal *durante bene placito*.

This Office of later times was grown obsolete; ceasing in the first Earl of *Manchester*; the Lord Chancellor afterward supplying that Place; till of late the Earl of *Shaftsbury* was made *Lord President*, and since that the Lord *Roberts* succeeded him, and was created Earl of *Rodnor*, who was succeeded by the Marquis of *Hallifax*, and he by the Duke of *Leeds*. The present *Lord President* is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke and Montgomery*.

Lord Privy-Seal.] The Fifth Great Officer is the *Lord Privy-Seal*, who is a Lord by his Office, under whose Hands pass all Charters and Grants of the King, and Pardons Signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal of *England*; also divers other Matters of less Concernment, as for the Payment of Money, &c. which do not pass the Great Seal.

He is by his Place of the King's Privy-Council, and was Chief Judge of the Court of Requests; and besides his Oath of *Privy-Counsellour*, takes a particular Oath as *Lord Privy-Seal*.

His Salary was 1500 l. per annum.

His

His Place, according to Statute, is next to the *Lord President* of the King's Council.

The last *Lord Privy-Seal* was the Earl of *Tankerville*. This Office is now held in Commission, by Three of the Clerks of the Council, hereafter named.

Dignity.] It is an Office of great *Trust* and *Skill*, that he put not his Seal to any Grant without good warrant under the King's Privy Signet; nor with Warrant if it be against Law or Custom, until that the King be first acquainted.

This great Officer is mentioned in the Statute of a *Rich. II.* and then ranked among the chief Persons of the Realm.

Note, That anciently the *Lord Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President*, and *Privy-Seal*, were generally Clergy-men.

Chamberlain.] The Sixth Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of *England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the King's Court, and certain Fees due from each Archbishop or Bishop, when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King, and from all the Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty; and at the Coronation of every King, he is to have Forty Ells of *Crimson Velvet* for his own Robes; and on the Coronation-day, before the King riseth to bring his *Shirt*, *Coyf*, *Wearing-Clothes*; and after the King is by him Apparellled and gone forth, to have his *Bed* and all the Furniture of his *Bed-Chamber* for his Fees, and all the King's *Night-Apparel*, and to carry at the Coronation the *Coyf*, *Gloves* and *Linnen*, to be used by the King upon that occasion; also the *Sword* and *Scabbard*, and the *Geld* to be offered by the King, and the *Robe Royal* and *Crown*, and to undress and attire the King with the *Robes Royal*, and to serve the King that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands, and to have the *Bason* and *Towels* for his Fees, &c.

Moreover, To this Great Officer belongs the care of providing all things in the *House of Lords*, in the time of Parliament, and to that end he hath an Apartment near the *Lords House*.

To him belongeth the Government of the whole Palace of *Westminster*: He also issueth out of his Warrant for the preparing, sitting and furnishing of *Westminster-Hall* against Tryals of Peers in Parliament time. The Coronations and Gentle

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the Tremen-Usher and Door-keepers, are under his Command.

He disposeth of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleaseth, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament, and goes on the Right Hand of the *Sword* next to the King's Person, and the *Lord-Marshal* on the Left.

Upon all Solemn Occasions, the *Keys of Westminster-Hall*, and the *Keys of the Court of Wards, and Court of Requests*, are delivered to him.

This Honour was long enjoyed by the Earls of Oxford, from the time of *Henry the First*, by an *Estate Tayl* or *Inheritance*; but in the Two last Coronations by the Earls of *Lindsey*, and that by an *Estate* or *Inheritance*, from a Daughter and Heir General claimed and controverted, but is at present enjoyed by *Charles Earl of Lindsey*.

Constable.] The Seventh Great Officer is the *Lord High Constable of England*, so called, from *Comes Stabuli*, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so great, that after the Death of *Edward Bagot, or Stafford, Duke of Buckingham*, 1521. and the last *High Constable of England*, it was thought too great for any Subject.

But since upon occasion of Coronation (as at that of *King Charles the Second*, was made the late Earl of *Northumberland*) and at solemn Tryals by Combat as that which was intended between *Rey and Ramsay*, 1631. was made *Robert Earl of Lindsey*) there is created *Pro illa Vice*, a *Lord High Constable*. His Power and Jurisdiction is the same with the *Earl Marshal*, with whom he sits Judge in the *Marshal's Court*, and takes place of the *Earl Marshal*.

Earl Marshal.] The Eighth Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Earl Marshal of England*. He is an Earl, some say, by his Office, whereby he taketh, as the *Constable* doth, Cognizance of all matters of War and Arms, determineth *Contracts* touching *Deeds of Arms*, out of the Realm upon Land, and Matters concerning Wars within the Realm, which cannot be determined by Common Law; and in these Matters he is commonly guided by the Civil Law.

Note, That anciently he had several Courts under him, but bath now only the *Marshalsea*, where he may sit in Judgment against Criminals offending within the Verge of the King's Court.

This Office is of great Antiquity in *England*, and anciently of greater Power than now.

Tho-

Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham, was the first Earl Marshal of England, made so by Rich. II.

Henry Duke of Norfolk was Earl Marshal of England, and executed that place till his Death, since which time during the Minority of his Heir, this Place is committed to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Admiral.] The Ninth and last Great Officer of the Crown, is the Lord High Admiral of England; whose Trust and Honour is so great, that this Office hath usually been given either to some of the King's younger Sons, near Kinsman, or to some one of the highest and chiefest of all the Nobility.

He is called *Admiral* from *Amir* in *Arabick*, and *Ἀναγ* in *Greek*; that is *Præfectus Marinus*, a Word borrowed from the Eastern Empire, where such kind of Compounds were much in request, and introduced in England after the Wars in the Holy Land, by King *Richard*, or, as some say, by King *Edward* the First.

The Patent of the Lord Admiral did anciently run thus: *Anglia, Hibernia, & Aquitania Magnus Admirallus*; but at present thus, *Anglia, & Hibernia, ac Dominiorum & Insularum earundem, Villa Cylisia & Marchiarum ejusdem, Normandia, Gasconie, & Aquitania, Magnus Admirallus & Præfectus Generalis Classis & Marium dictorum regnorum*.

To the Lord High Admiral of England, is by the King intrusted the management of all Maritime Affairs, as well in respect of Jurisdiction as Protection. He is that High Officer or Magistrate, to whom is committed the Government of the King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all Cases Maritime, as well Civil as Criminal; of all things done upon or beyond the Sea, in any part of the World; all things done upon the Sea-Coasts, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea.

The Lord Admiral hath a Power to Commissionate a Vice-Admiral, a Rere-Admiral, and all Sea-Captains; all Deputies for particular Coasts; Coroners to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-Coasts, or at Sea; Commissioners or Judges for exercising Justice in the Courts of Admiralty, to Imprison, Release, &c.

He hath sometimes a Commission to bestow *Knighthood* on such as shall deserve it at Sea.

To the *Cord High Admiral* belongs, by Law and Custom all Penalties and Amercements of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-shore, in Ports, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards the Sea; also the Goods of *Pirates, Felons, or Capital Faulters*, Condemned, Out-lawed, or Horned. Moreover, all *Waifs, Stray Goods, Wrecks of Sea, Deodands*, a share of all lawful Prizes, *Lagon, Florsen, and Jetson*, as our Lawyers term it; that is Goods lying in the Sea, on Ground, Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore, not granted to Lords of Mannors adjoyning to the Sea: All great Fishes, as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fishes of extraordinary bigness, called *Royal Fishes*, except only *Whales and Sturgeons*.

This High Office is at present executed by Five Commissioners, that shall be hereafter named.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Privy-Council.

THE *Primum Mobile* of the Civil Government of England, from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called *Consilium secretum privatum, vel continuum Regis Concilium*, which is a Court of great Antiquity and Honour.

Before the latter end of Henry the Third, *Quod provissum fuit per Regem & Consilium suum privatum, sigilloque Regis confirmatum, procul dubio Legis vigorem habuit*, saith *Spelman*.

The primitive and ordinary way of Government in England, was by the King and his Privy-Council, and all our King's have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great Importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Presidents; and the Judges of England, in some difficult Cases were not wont to give Judgment, until they had first consulted the King or his Privy-Council. Moreover, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oftentimes transmitted Matters of high Moment to the King and his Privy-Council, as by long experience, better able to

udge of, and by Secrefie and Expedition, better able to tranſact ſome State Affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At preſent the King and his *Privy-Council* take Cognizance of few or no Matters, that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Juſtice ; but only conſult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not meddling with Matters that concern Free-holds, but Matters of Complaint, and ſudden Emergencies.

The Lords of the *Privy-Council* are, as it were a part of the King, incorporate with him and his Cares, bearing upon their Shoulders that great weight, that otherwiſe would lie wholly upon his Maſteſty ; wherefore of ſuch high Value and Eſteem they have always been, that if a Man did but ſtrike in the Houſe of a Privy-Councellor, or elſewhere in his preſence, he was grievouſly fined for the ſame ; and to conſpire the Death of any of them, was made Felony, in any of the King's Servants, within the *Cheque Roll*, and to kill one of them was High-Treaſon.

A Privy Counſellor, though but a Gentleman, ſhall have Precedence of of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viſcounts.

The Subſtance of their Oath is, That they ſhall according to their Power and Diſcretion, truly, juſtly, and evenly counſel and adviſe the King, in all Matters to be treated in his Maſteſty's Council ; That they ſhall keep ſecret the King's Council, &c.

By force of this Oath, and the Cuſtom of the Kingdom of England, a Privy Counſellor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor ſo long unleſs the King pleaſeth.

To his Privy-Counſellors, the King of England may declare or conceal from them, whatſoever he alone judgeth fit and expedient, *quà in re* (ſaith that excellent Sir Thomas Smith) *abſolutiſſimum eſt hoc Regnum Angliæ præ Venetorum Duſatu, aut Lacedæmoniorum Principatu.*

The King, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, doth publiſh Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute, or Common-Law, but in Execution of them.

The Members of this moſt Honourable Council, are ſuch, as the King's own free Will, and meer Motion, ſhall pleaſe

to chuse, and are commonly Men of the highest Rank, Eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c. And because there are few Cases of Moment so Temporal, but that they may some way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore according to the general Rules of Policy and Government, which God himself ordained amongst his chosen People the *Jews*, the Privy-Council, (as well as the great Council of Parliament) is composed of *Spiritual*, as well as *Temporal* Persons, and some of the principal Bishops of *England*, have in all times been chosen by his Majesty, to be of his *Privy-Council*.

They are all to wait on his Majesty, and at Council-Board to sit in their Order bare-headed, when his Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his Opinion first, that so he may be the more free, and the King last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the matter of Debate.

The certain Council Days are *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, in the Mornings, except in Parliament, or Term-time, then they are in the Afternoons; and when the Court is at *Windsor*, his Majesty does for the most part, appoint the Council to meet at *Hampton-Court* on *Thursdays*; but for the more easie dispatch of Business, they were thought fit to divide themselves into divers standing Committees, three whereof to be a *Quorum*, and to meet as oft as they please; where note, That the Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord *Keeper*, Lord *President*, Lord *Privy-Seal*, and two *Secretaries*, are of all Committees.

The Lords of these Committees of Council being often changed by reason of Sicknes, or their being out of Town, others are appointed by his Majesty in their steads, and therefore no certainty of their *Lists*.

The Names of these Committees are,

The Committee for *Intelligence*.

The Committee for *Ireland*.

The Committee for *Trade*, and *Foreign Plantations*: Also for consideration of the Affairs of the Isles of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, and the little Isles depending on them.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England* than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

Secretaries of State.] The King of *England* had anciently but one Secretary of State, until about the end of *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by Two Persons, both of equal Authority; and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those days and some while after, they sat not at Council-Board, but having prepared their Business in a Room adjoining to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But *Queen Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the Two Secretaries took their places as Privy-Councillors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since; and a Council is seldom or never held without the presence of one of them at the least.

Their Employment being of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable in the Eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every Day, as Occasion requires; and of the Subject also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most part lodged in their Hands, to be represented to the King, and always to make Dispatches thereupon, according to his Majesties Answers and Directions.

As for Foreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the *Kingdoms* and *Nations*, which have intercourse of Business with the King of *England*, into Two grand Provinces; whereof each Secretary taketh one to himself, receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all Dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all Matters of Home-concern, whether they relate to the publick, or to particular Persons, both the Secretaries do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c.

They

They have this special Honour, that if either of them be a *Baron*, he taketh place, and hath the Precedence of all other Persons of the same Degree, though otherwise by their Creation some of them might have Right to precede him; and a *Knight* in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification; but if above the Degree of a *Baron*, then he takes place only according to the Seniority of his Creation.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the King's Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the King's Charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it.

And to shew how considerable their Place is, their settled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is little less than Two thousand Pounds Sterling *per annum* to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they employ under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependence upon any other Power or Persons besides themselves.

The Secretaries of State have the Custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet*; the Use and Application whereof, gives Denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are Four Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare such things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy-Seal, or Great-Seal.

These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Pension is 200 *l.* yearly; their Office is in *White-Hall*: they wait by Month, each of them three Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court wheresoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council prepare such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants, either prepared by the King's Learned Council at Law, or by themselves, for the King's Hand, when signed, are returned; and there transcribed again, and that Transcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and sealed, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy-Seal upon it, which prepared by the Clerks of

that Seal, is sufficient for the payment of any Moneys out of the *Exchequer*, and for several other uses : but when the Nature of the Grant requires the passing the Great-Seal ; then the Privy-Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to pass the Great-Seal, as the Signet was to the Lord Privy-Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant : But in all Three Offices, &c. Signet, Privy-Seal, and Great-Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King, hath these several ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also Four Clerks of the Privy-Seal. * *Vid, Their Names in the List.*

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat. 27 of Hen. 8.* worthy to be noted.

To this Office in (time when the Court of *Requests* is in being) belongs the Sealing of all Commissions and other Processess out of that Court,

The Two present Secretaries of State are the Right Honourable *Jaynes Vernon Esq;* and the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Hedges.*

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an ancient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council ; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the King's publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the Two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time transmitted into this Office, and here remain, disposed by way of a Library, within his Majesty's Palace of *White-hall*. This considerable Officer hath a Fee of 160 *l. per annum*, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and is at present Sir *Joseph Williamson, Kt.* formerly one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and late one of his Majesties Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the PARLIAMENT of ENGLAND,
and therein of the Person summoning, the manner of
the Summons, the Persons summoned, their Privi-
leges, the Place and manner of Sitting, the pas-
sing of Bills in either House, the passing of Acts of
Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissol-
ving of Parliaments, &c.

BEfore the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or else *Prælatorum Porcerum-que Concilium*, and by the Saxons in their own Tongue *Micel Gemot*, the Great Assembly; after the Conquest, about the beginning of K. Ed. I. some say, in the time of Hen. I. it was called by the French Word *Parlementum*, from *Par-ler*, to talk together, still consisting (as divers great Authors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of Henry the Third, the Commons also were called to sit in Parliament; for divers Authors presume to say, the first Writs to be found in Records, sent forth to summon them, bears date 49 Hen. 3. above Four hundred Years ago. Yet some Antiquaries are of opinion, that long before, nothing of moment wherein the Lives or Estates of the Common People of *England* were concerned, ever passed without their common Consent.

None but the King hath Authority to summon a Parliament: In the King's Absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni* in the King's Name doth summon a Parliament; and during the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the same.

No Parliament can begin without the King's Presence, either in Person, or by Representation in Commission.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in time of Peace, he is then said to be in the Heighth of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the Head of his Army, in time of War. There is then scarce any thing that the

King cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons within any Bounds. He can, with the Concurrence of his Lords and Commons, abrogate Old Laws, make New, change Right and Possession of private Men, alter Weights and Measures, raise Taxes, give Indemnity or Pardon in general, restore Condemned Persons and Families in Blood and Name, legitimate one that is born illegitimate, bastardise one that is born by Common Law legitimate; (that is to say, one begotten in Adultery, the Husband being then within the Four Seas.) He can make an Infant of full Age, make an Alien or Foreigner an *English-Man*, can attain a Man of Treason when he is dead, when he is no more a Man, &c. In a word, a Parliament's Authority is most Absolute; a Parliament can do all that *Senatus populusque Romanus* could do, *centuriatis Comitibus seu Tribunis*; it represents the whole Kingdom; so that the Consent of the Parliament is presumed to be the Consent of every Man in England.

A Parliament is summoned in manner following: About Forty Days before the Parliament doth assemble, the King issues out his Writ, *cum Advysamento Concilii sui*; and the Warrant is, *Per ipsum Regem & Consilium*.

The King's Writ (which is a short Letter or Epistle) is directed and sent to every particular Person of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Sords Spiritual, in *Fide & Dilectione*, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain time and place, to Treat, and give their Advice in some certain important Affairs concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County, to summon the People to elect Two Knights for each County, Two Citizens for each City, and One or Two Burgesses for each Burrough, according to Statute, Charter, or Custom.

In these Elections anciently all the People had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and Trouble, it was enacted by *Hen. VI.* That none should have any Suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but such as were Free-holders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue 40 s. (which, till the Discovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30 or 40 l. now) whence it came to pass, that the *Lay-Commons* were then elected as the *Clergy-Commons*, the *Procuratores Cleri* were, and ever have been, *viz. sine Prece, sine Pretio, sine Poculo, &c.*
Yet

Yet there was then, as now, this Defect or Absurdity, That whereas all *English-men*, who have considerable Estates, ought not to be taxed without their own Consent in Parliament, by themselves, or by their Representatives, yet Copy-holders in *England*, whereof there are very many, who have a Thousand Pounds a Year, have no Voice in the Elections of Knights of the Shire.

The Persons elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least *Esquires*, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statutes of Hen. VI. They ought to be *de discretioribus Militibus, & ad laborandum potentioribus*, as the Words in some Writs have been: They ought not to be of younger Years; for then it would be *Juvenatus* (if the Word may be allowed) rather than *Senatus*, not lazy Epicures, but Men of Years, vigorous, active and abstemious; Men that will be content to give their constant Attendance in Parliament, or else to enjoy neither Privileges nor Expences, allowed to every Member of the Commons-House. They ought to be Native *English-men*, or at least, such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament; no Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person that hath Cure of Souls, may be chosen a Parliament-man, to serve for any County, City, or Burrough.

Two things are said to be requisite to the Legality of sitting in Parliament: First, That a Man should be of full Age; that is, Twenty-one Years old at least; for if no Man under that Age can dispose of his Estate, nor can make one legal Act to that purpose, then much less may he bear any part in the Supreme Power of the Nation, to Judge, Vote, or dispose of the Estate of the whole Realm; yet the practice in the House of Commons (though very rarely in the House of Lords) hath oft been otherwise, and therefore by a late Law wisely restrain'd to the full Age of Twenty-one Years. Secondly, That he should be a Member of the *Church of England*, as by Law Established.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Country, are privileg'd, with their Menial Servants attending on their Persons, together with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments and Imprisonments for Debts, Trespasses, Account or Covenant, all the time that they are on the way to the place of Parliament, all the time

time of the Session, and all the time they are on their way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo* (for so were the old Words;) but they are not privileg'd from Arrests for Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace.

The Place of meeting for this High and Honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town or House the King pleaseth; but of later times it hath usually been held at the King's ancient Palace, and usual Residence at *Westminster*; all the Lords in a fair Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the ancient Free Chappel of *St. Stephen*.

The manner of sitting in the Lord's House is thus :

The King, as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at the opening of Parliaments, or at the passing of Bills, or at some solemn Debates, as some Kings have frequently done) is placed at the upper End of the Room, in a Chair of State, having a Cloth of State over his Head, under which, on either Hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's Right Hand is a Seat, anciently for the King of *Scotland*, when he was summoned to Parliament, as he sometimes was, in *Fide & Legiantia*; but now it is for the *Prince of Wales*. On the King's Left Hand is a Seat for the *Duke of York*.

On the King's Right Hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, first the King's Vicar-General in all Causes Ecclesiastick, in case his Majesty shall (as *Henry the Eighth* did) create any such; and then next to him on the same Form, the Two Archbishops; below these on another Form, the Bishops of *London, Durham and Winchester*; then upon other Forms on the same side, all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the priority of their Consecration.

On the King's Left Hand, upon Forms are placed the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the King's Council, and Lord Privy-Seal; if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family.

On the same side sit the Dukes, Marquisses and Earls, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form across the House, below the Wool-Sacks, sit the Viscounts, and upon the next Form the Barons all in order.

The

The Great Chamberlain, the Constable, the Marshal, the Lord Admiral, the Great Master, or Lord Steward, the King's Chamberlain, shall sit above all other of the same degree of Nobility with themselves, by an Act of Parliament in *Rot. Parl.* 3 Hen. 8. N. 10. and the chief Secretary being a Baron, shall sit above all Barons, who have none of the aforementioned Offices; and if he be a Bishop, above all other Bishops not having any of the said Offices.

The rest of the Peers to sit according to the order of their Creation.

The Lords Chancellor, Treasurer, President, Privy-Seal, and Secretary of State, being under the degree of Baron, shall sit at the uppermost part of the Wool-Sacks in the midst of the Parliament-Chamber, *Seld. Titles of Honour*, p. 2. cap. 11. §. 3.

Of late the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, (if the King be present) stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise sits on the first Wool-Sack, thwart the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him: He is Lord Speaker of the Lord's House. Upon other Wool-Sacks sit the Judges, the Privy-Counsellors, and Secretaries of State, the King's Council at Law, the Masters of Chancery. These being not Barons, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The reason why these Sages are placed upon Wool-Sacks may probably be, to mind them of the great Importance of Wool and Sheep to this Nation, that is never to be neglected.

Heretofore, on the lowermost Wool-Sack, were placed the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament; whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other Records all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same. This Clerk hath also Two Clerks under him, who used to kneel behind the same Wool-Sack, and write thereon: but now they sit on a Form behind a Table. Without the Bar of the Lords House sits the King's first Gentleman-Usher, called the Black-Rod, from a Black Staff he carries in his Hand; under whom is a Yeoman-Usher, that waits at the Door within, a Cryer without, and a Sergeant at Mace always attending the Lord Chancellor.

When the King is present with the Crown on his Head, none of the Lords are covered.

The Judges stand till the King gives them leave to sit.

When

When the King is absent, the *Lords* at their Entrance do Reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done by all that enter into the King's *Presence-Chamber*.

The *Judges* then may sit, but may not be cover'd, till the Chancellor or Keeper signifie to them the Leave of the *Lords*.

The King's Council, and *Masters of Chancery* sit also, but may not be cover'd at all.

The *Commons* in the House sit promiscuously, only the Speaker hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the Clerk of that House near him at the Table. They never had any *Robes* (as the *Lords* ever had) but wear every one what he fashieth most, which to Strangers seems very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of *England*: And during the Attendance on Parliament, a Robe or grave Vestment would as well become the Honourable Members of the *House of Commons*, as it doth all the Noble *Venetians*, both Young and Old, who have a Right to sit in the Great Council at *Venice*, and as it doth the Senators of *Rome* at this Day, &c.

The time of sitting in Parliament, is on any Day in the Morning, or before Dinner, only it hath anciently been observed, not to assemble upon some high Festival Days.

When the Day prefix by the King in his Writs of Summons is come, the King usually cometh in Person, with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed with his Royal Robes, declares the Cause of the Summons in a short Speech, leaving the rest to the *Lord Chancellor*, who then stands behind his Majesty; the *Commons* in the mean time standing bare at the Bar of the *Lords House*, are afterwards in the King's Name commanded to chuse them a *Speaker* (which without the King's Command they may not do) whereupon, they returning to their own House, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards, upon another Day, they present to the King; and being approv'd of by his Majesty sitting in his Chair, all his *Lords* both Spiritual and Temporal being in their Robes of Scarlet, he makes a modest Refusal; which not allowed, he petitioneth his Majesty, That the *Commons* may have during their Sitting, First, a free Access to his Majesty; Secondly, Freedom of Speech in their own House; Thirdly, Freedom from Arrests. They used likewise to pray, That they might have solely the privilege of punishing their own Members or other Offenders against their House and Privileges.

Be.

Before any Affair be medled with, all the Members of the *House of Commons* take the Oath of *Allegiance and Supremacy* in the presence of an Officer appointed by the King; but since the late Revolution, they take the New Oaths appointed by an Act of Parliament, *i Will, & Mary*; and of late, they are all, after the Choice of a Speaker, to declare their Opinions against the Doctrine of *Transubstantiation, Invocation and Adoration of Saints*, and the *Sacrifice of the Mass*, which Test the Lords also are now obliged to take in their House before they can sit and debate upon any Affair.

By the old Manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, it doth appear, That the *House of Commons* did anciently (as the *House of Lords* at this Day) consist, 1. *ex procuratoribus Cleri*; 2. *Militibus Comitatum*; 3. *Civibus & Burghensibus*: To wit, of Clergy-men as well as Lay-men; there sate the *Procuratores Cleri*, Two for each Diocess representing all the Clergy-Commons of the Diocess, as the Knights of the Shire do all the Lay-Commons of the Shire: for it was then judged expedient, that every Free-man of *England*, as well Clergy as Laity, should in passing of Laws touching Property, whereunto they were to be subject, give their Consent personally, or immediately by themselves, or else by some that by their Election, should immediately undertake for them; and the Words of the Writ for summoning the *Procuratores Cleri*, as aforesaid, seem to warrant the same at this day.

Besides, it is certain by an ancient Record, That at least in 23 *Ed. 1.* when Writs were sent out for summoning Knights, Citizens, and Burghesses, there were at the same time Writs for summoning the Deans or Priors of Cathedral Churches: One Proctor for each Chapter, and Two Proctors for the Clergy of each Diocess, to appear in Parliament, to be held on the Sunday after St. Andrew, at *Westminster*, 1295.

The Power and Privileges of both Houses of Parliament, are divers and distinct one from another,

The *Lords House* hath a Power, not only in making and repealing Laws, but also in *tractando & consilium impendendo*, as the Words of the Writ are; also in judging of Controversies, judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*, &c.

The

The *Lords* that in their Religion conform not to the Church of *England*, no longer sit, nor have Suffrage in the *Lords House*, by *Stat. 30 Car. 2.*

All the *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal have this Privilege, That if by reason of Sickness, or other Business they cannot appear, they make their *Proxies* to vote in their stead, after License obtained by a Letter under the King's Signet, to be excused for their Absence; so that in every Parliament, every Person in *England*, either by himself or Proxy, or Representative, is said to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law.

The *Commons* also have a Power in making and repealing Laws, for they also have their Negative Voice: and for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the *Commons House*, because from them doth arise the greater part of Moneys; neither will they allow the *Lords* to make any Alteration in a Money-bill.

The *Commons* have the Privilege to supplicate and propose Laws, to impeach publick Delinquents, even the Highest *Lords* of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The *House of Commons* is the *Grand Inquest* of the Realm, summoned from all parts to present publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and *Lords*, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this purpose the *Lords* sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the *Commons House* stand bare at the Bar of the *Lords House*, produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note, That although every Member of the Commons House be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Burrough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other, his Power absolute to consent or dissent without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the States-General of the United Netherlands are obliged to do in many Cases.

Yet are they to make it their special Care to promote the good of that County, City, or Burrough, for which they serve, and from which heretofore they usually did receive Instructions and Directions concerning their Grievances, Wants, &c.

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own Charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons, both Lay and Clergy, that is, *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabilior Expensas*, (as the Words of the Writ are) that, is such Allowance as the King considering the prices of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the People to pay; in the 17th. of Ed. II. it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgeses; but not long after it was Four Shillings a day for Dubbed Knights, and Two Shillings for all other; which in those days, as appears by the prices of all things, was a considerable Sum, above Ten times more than it is now; for not only their Expences were considered, though that was great, by reason of the suitable Attendance that then every Parliament-Man had, but also their Pains, their loss of time, and necessary neglect of their own private Affairs for the Service of their Country; and when the Counties, Cities and Burroughs, paid so dear for their Expences, they were wont to take care to chuse such Men as were best able, and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of Affairs; by which means, with some others, more Business in those times, was dispatch'd in Parliament in a Week, than is now perhaps in Ten: So that the Protections for Parliament-Men, and their Servants from Arrests, were not then grievous, when scarce any Parliament or Sessions lasted so long as One of the Four Terms now at *Westminster*.

The afore-mentioned Expences being duly paid, did cause all the petty decayed Burroughs of England to become humble Suiters to the King, that they might not be obliged to send Burgeses to Parliament; whereby it came to pass, that divers were unburgesed, as it was in particular granted to *Chipping*, or *Market-Torrison*, upon their Petition; and then the Number of the *Commons House*, being scarce half so many as at present, their Debates and Bills were sooner expedited.

The manner of Debates of passing of Bills and Acts, is thus:

It is free for any Man of the Parliament, or not of the Parliament, to get a Bill drawn by some Lawyer, and give the same to the Speaker or Clerk of the Parliament, to be presented at a time convenient; and this Bill may be put first either in the *Lords House*, or the *Commons House*. Whatever, is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a
Bill;

Bill ; which being read, commonly after Nine of the Clock in a full Assembly, it is either unanimously rejected at first, or else allowed to be debated ; and then it is committed to a certain Number of the House presently nominated, and called a *Committee*. After it hath been amended, and Twice read two several Days in the House, then it is *Ingross'd* ; that is, Written fair in a Parchment, and read the Third time another day ; and then the *Speaker* demandeth, if they will have it put to the question, whether a Law or no Law ; if the *major* part be for it, then it is written on the *Bill* by the Clerk, *Soit baille aux Communes*, or *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, retaining still in this, and some other things about making Laws, the Custom of our Ancestors, who were generally skill'd in the *French Tongue*.

Note, That when the *Speaker* finds divers *Bills* prepared to be put to the question, he gives notice the Day before, That to morrow he intends to put such *Bills* to the passing, or Third Reading, and desires the Special Attendance of all the Members.

Note also, That if a *Bill* be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed, during that Session.

A *Bill* sent by the *Commons* up to the *Lords*, is usual (to shew their Respect) attended with Thirty or Forty of the Members of the House : as they come up to the *Lords Bar*, the Member that hath the *Bill*, making three profound Reverences, delivereth it to the *Lord Chancellor*, who, for that purpose comes down to the *Bar*.

A *Bill* sent by the *Lords* to the *Commons*, is usually sent by some of the Masters of *Chancery*, or other Person whose place is on the *Wool-Sacks* (and by none of the Members of the House) and they coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing Thrice, deliver to him the *Bill*, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it might be there taken into Consideration ; if afterwards it pass the House, then it is written on the *Bill*, *Les Communes ont assentez*. In Messages of great Importance, the *Lords* make use of one or two of the Chief Judges to go to the House of *Commons*.

When any one in the *Commons House* will speak to a *Bill*, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the *Speaker* ; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to answer again the same day, lest the whole time should be spent by two talkative Persons. Also if a *Bill* be debated in the House, no Man may speak to it in one day above once, unless the whole House be

be turned into a *Committee*, and then every Member may reply as oft as he judges it expedient.

If any one in either House speaks Words of Offence to the King's Majesty, or to the House, he is called to the Bar, where commonly on his Knees he receives a Reprimand from the *Speaker*, and asking Pardon of the House he returns to his place, but if the Offence be very great, he is sent to the *Tower*.

The *Speaker* is not allowed to perswade or dissuade in passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative; nor Vote, except the House be equally divided.

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily assembles not, tho' many times they continue sitting long in the Afternoon, and sometimes after Candle-light.

Committees sit after Dinner, where it is allowed to speak and reply as oft as they please.

In the *Lords House* they give their Suffrages, or Votes, beginning at the *Puisne*, or lowest Baron, and so the rest *Seriatim*, every one answering apart, [*Content*, or *Not Content*.] But in this House if the Affirmatives and Negatives are equal, *semper præsumitur pro Negante*, the *Speaker* being not allowed a casting Voice.

In the *House of Commons*, they Vote by *Yea's* and *No's* altogether; and if it be doubtful, whether is the greater Number, then the House divides, and the *Yea's* are to go forth, and the *No's* are to sit still (because these are content with their present condition, without any such addition or alteration of Laws, as the other desire) and some are appointed to number them: But as a Committee, though it be of the whole House, as is oftentimes, the *Yea's* go on one side, and the *No's* on the other, whereby they may be discerned.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they demurr upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, the Commons standing bare with great Respect, where the Business is debated; if they then agree not, that Business is nulled; but if they agree, then it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, and being seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the

Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King, who before hath maturely considered each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a publick Bill, the Answer is, *Le Roy le veut* which gives Life and Birth to that Bill that was before but an Embrio.

If a private Bill, the Answer is, *(Soit fait comme il est désiré)*. If it be a Bill, which the King likes not, then the Answer is, *Le Roy s'avisera* which is taken for an absolute denial in a more civil way, and that Bill is wholly nulled.

Note, That the King without his Personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give his Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to his Majesty, then the Answer is, *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut.*

The Bill for the King's General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either House, for this Reason, because they must take it, as the King will please to give it, When the Bill for the General Pardon is passed by the King, the Answer is thus, *(Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets remercient tres humblement votre Majeste & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & longe.)*

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of Henry the Seventh, were passed and enrolled in French, now in English.

Most of our ancient Acts of Parliament run in this Stile : *The King at the humble Request of the Commons, with the Assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls and Barons, hath ordained, or Enacted.* After, it was thus ; *the King by the Advice and Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Assent of the Commons, doth Enact.* Of later times it hath been thus : *Be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by, and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons :* Although the Words of the Writ for summoning the Commons, is only *ad Consentendum*, and not *ad Concilium impendendum*, as it is in the Writ of the Lords; and it is evident that the Commons, in the late Long Parliament, made an Advantage of that for justifying their Usurpations against King Charles the Martyr.

When

When those things, for which the Parliament was summoned, have been sufficiently treated and brought to a conclusion, then the King doth usually Adjourn, Prorogue, or Dissolve the Parliament in manner following.

The *Adjournments* are usually made in the *Lords House* by the *Lord Chancellor* in the *King's Name*, to what other day the King pleaseth, and also to what other place, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next meeting in the same state they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed.

In the like manner the Parliament is *Prorogued*; but by a Prorogation there is a Session ended, and then the Bills that were almost ready in both Houses for the Royal Assent, not having it, must, at the re-assembling of the Parliament, begin a new.

The *Speaker* of the *House of Commons*, upon Notice given, That it is the *King's Pleasure* that House shall also *Adjourn*, doth say, with the Assent of the House, *This House is Adjourned*.

When the *King's Pleasure* is to *Prorogue* or *Dissolve* the Parliament, His Majesty commonly cometh in Person with his Crown on his Head, sendeth the *Black Rod* for all the *House of Commons*, to come to the Bar of the *Lords House*, and after the *King's Answer* to each Bill signified, as aforementioned, his Majesty usually makes a solemn Speech, the *Lord Chancellor* another, and the *Speaker* of the *House of Commons* a Third. Then the *Lord Chancellor*, by the special Command of the King, doth pronounce the Parliament *Prorogued* or *Dissolved*.

Note, That the *King* being Head of the Parliament, if his death doth happen during the sitting of the Parliament, it is, ipso facto, *Dissolved*. But to prevent Tumults and Confusions, it has been of late expressly provided by a solemn Act, That a Parliament sitting, or in being, at the Demise of the King, shall continue for keeping the Peace, and preserving the Succession.

Anciently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended that every one hath notice by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament:

Of latter times, since *Printing* became common, that Custom hath been laid aside.

Note, *That the Sovereign's Assent is never prayed by the Lords, but always by the House of Commons, by the Mouth of their Speaker.*

Of Temporal Peers of *England* there are at present 164; who, with the 2 Archbishops and 24 Bishops, make in all 190 Lords of Parliament.

[*Number.*]

Dukes and Dutcheffes	19
Marquiffes	2
Earls and Counteffes	72
Viscounts	8
Barons and Baroneffes	67
In all	168

Besides Peereffes by Marriage:

Whereas within Eighty Years last past there was not One Duke, and but one Marquiss, with about Nineteen Earls, Three or Four Viscounts, and Forty Barons.

These Great Officers following, in respect of their Offices, have Precedence before all Dukes not of the Blood-Royal, except Prince *George of Denmark*, who takes place by a special Act of Parliament.

The Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord *Keeper* of the Great Seal.

The Lord *Treasurer*.

The Lord *President* of the King's Council.

The Lord *Privy-Seal*.

These other great Officers take place also, in respect of their Offices, above all others of the same degree that they shall happen to be of.

The Lord *Great Chamberlain* of *England*.

Lord *High Constable*.

The *Earl Marshal* of *England*.

The Lord *Admiral* of *England*.

The Lord *Steward* of the King's Household.

The Lord *Chamberlain* of the King's Household.

Note also, That the King's Chief *Secretary of State*, being of the Degree of a Baron of Parliament, shall precede all *Bishops*, not having any of the said Offices; and if he be a *Bishop*, take place of all other *Bishops*, not having the Office.

CHAP. XV.

Of Particular Governments, and first of the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Government of the King's Household.

FOR the Ecclesiastical Government of the King's Court, there is first a *Dean* of the *Chappel-Royal*, who is usually some grave, learned *Prelate*, chosen by the King, and who, as *Dean*, acknowledgeth no Superior but the King; for as the King's Palace is exempt from all inferior *Temporal Jurisdiction*, so is his Chappel from all *Spiritual*; it is called *Capella Dominica*, the *Domain Chappel*; is not within the Jurisdiction or Diocese of any Bishop, but as a Regal Peculiar exempt and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King, who is Supreme Ordinary as it were, over all *England*.

By the *Dean* are chosen all other Officers of the Chappel, viz. a *Sub-Dean*, or *Præcentor Capella*; Thirty two Gentlemen of the Chappel, whereof Twelve are Priests, and one of them is Confessor to the King's Household, whose Office is to read Prayers every Morning to the Family, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, to inform such as desire advice in any case of Conscience, or point of Religion, &c.

The other Twenty Gentlemen, commonly called the *Clerks* of the *Chappel*, are with the aforesaid Priests to perform in the Chappel the Office of Divine Service, in Praying, Singing, &c. One of these being well skilled in Musick, is chosen Master of the Children, whereof there are Twelve in Ordinary, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of Musick, for the Service of the Chappel. Three other of the said Clerks are chosen to be Organists, to whom are joyn'd upon Sundays, Collar-days, and other Holy-days, a Consort

of the King's Musick, to make the Chappel Musick more full and compleat.

There are moreover Four Officers, called *Virgers*, from the Silver Rods carried in their Hands, being a *Sergeant*, Two *Yeomen*, and a *Groom* of the Chappel.

In the King's Chappel thrice every day Prayers are read, and Gods Service and Worship performed with great Decency, Order and Devotion, and should be a Pattern to all other Churches and Chappels of *England*.

The King hath also his private Oratory, where some of his Chaplains in Ordinary are to read Divine Service to the King on working Days every Morning and every Evening.

The *Lord High Almoner* is he who disposeth of the King's Alms, and for that use receives (besides other Moneys, allowed by the King,) all *Deadlands*, & *bans Felonum de se* to be that way disposed.

Moreover, the *Lord Almoner* hath the Privilege to give the King's Dish to whatsoever poor Man he pleases, that is, the first Dish at Dinner, which is set upon the King's Table, or instead thereof *4 d per diem*, (which anciently was equivalent to *4 s.* now) next he distributes to Twenty four poor Men, nominated by the Parishioners of the Parish adjacent to the King's Place of Residence, to each of them *4 d.* in Money, a Two-penny Loaf and a Gallon of Beer, or instead thereof, *3 d.* in Money, equally to be divided among them every Morning at Seven of the Clock at the Court Gate; and every poor Man before he receives the Alms, is to repeat the *Creed* and the Lords Prayer in the presence of one of the King's Chaplains, deputed by the *Lord Almoner* to be his *Sub-Almoner*, who also is to scatter new coin'd Two-pences in the Towns and Places where the King passeth through in his Progress, to a certain Sum by the Year. Besides, there are many poor Pensioners to the King and Queen below Stairs; that is, such as are put to Pension, either because they are so Old, that they are unfit for Service, or else the Widows of such of his Majesty's Household Servants that died poor, and were not able to provide for their Wives and Children in their Life-times: every one of these hath a Competency duly paid unto them.

The present *Lord Almoner* is the Right Reverend Father in God *William Lord Bishop of Worcester*.

Ceremony on Maundy-Thursd^y.

Moreover, the Court is an eminent Pattern of Charity and Humility to all that shall see the performance of that ancient Custom by the King and the Queen, on the *Thursday* before *Easter*, called *Maundy-Thursd^y*, so called from the *Dutch Mand*, in Latin *Sportula*, when the King or his Lord *Almoner* first washeth the feet of as many poor Men as are the years his Majesty hath reigned, and then wipes them with a Towel, (according to the Pattern of our Saviour) and then gives to every one of them two Yards and a half of Woollen Cloth to make a Sute of Clothes, and Linnen Cloth for two Shirts, and a pair of Stockings, and a pair of Shooes, three Dishes of Fish in wooden Platters, one of Salt Salmon, a second of Green Fish, or Cod, a third of Pickle-Herrings, Red-Herrings, and Red Sprats, a Gallon of Beer, a Quart Pottle of Wine, and Six penny Loves of Bread; also a Red Leather Purse, and as many single Pence as the King is Years old, and in such another Purse as many Shillings as the King hath reigned Years.

The Queen Consort also doth the like to divers poor Women.

In *France*, the *Aumofnier* is principal of all Ecclesiasticks of the Court, and all Officers of the King's Chappel; he receiveth their Oaths of Allegiance, and himself swears only to the King for that Office; he hath the Disposition of all Hospitals, the charge for delivering Prisoners, pardoned by the King at his coming to the Crown, or at his Coronation, or first entrance into any of his Cities.

Under the *Lord High Almoner*, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Treasurer*, and two *Grooms* of the *Almshouse*.

Besides all these, the King hath a *Clerk* of the *Closet*, or Confessor to his Majesty, who is commonly some Reverend, Discreet Divine, extraordinarily esteemed by his Majesty, whose Office is to attend at the King's Right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, to wait on his Majesty in his private Oratory or Closet, &c.

Chaplains.] The King hath also 48 Chaplains in Ordinary, who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity, whereof four every Month wait at Court, to preach in the Chappels on *Sundays*, and other Festivals before the King,

and in the Morning early on *Sundays* before the Household, to read Divine Service before the King, out of Chappel daily (as aforementioned) twice in the King's private Oratory, to give Thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Closer's absence, &c.

In the time of *Lent*, according to antient laudable Custom, the Divine Service and Preaching is performed in a more solemn manner.

Lent-Sermons.] Anciently in Court there were Sermons in *Lent* only, and that in the Afternoon, in the open Air, and then only by Bishops, Deans, and principal Prebendaries. The *Lent* Preachers are appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*: On the first *Wednesday*, called *Ash-wednesday*, in the Morning, begins the Dean of the Chappel to preach, on each *Wednesday* after, one of his Majesty's more eloquent Chaplains, every *Friday* the Dean of some Cathedral or Collegiate Church: On the last *Friday*, called *Good Friday*, is always to preach the Dean of *Westminster*; on every *Sunday* in *Lent* some Bishop preacheth; and on the last *Sunday* of *Lent*, called *Palm-Sunday*, is to preach an Archbishop, and upon *Easter-day*, the Lord High-Almoner.

Collar-Days.] Twelve Days in the Year, being high and principal Festivals, his Majesty after Divine Service, attended with his principal Nobility, adorned with their Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds, in their rich Coats, in a grave solemn manner at the Altar, offers a Sum of Gold to God, in *signum specialis Domini*, that by his Grace he is King, and holdeth all of him.

All Offerings made at the Holy Altar by the King and Queen, did anciently belong to the Disposol of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, if his Grace were present, wheresoever the Court was; but now to the Dean of the Chappel, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

Those twelve Days are, *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Witsunday*, and *All-Saints*, called *Household-days*, upon which the *Bisant* or Gold robe offer'd, is deliver'd to the King by the Lord Steward, or some other of the principal Officers: then *New-years-day*, *Twelfth-day*, upon the latter of which, Gold, *Frankincense*, and *Myrrh*, in several Purses, are offer'd by the King. Lastly, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension*, *Trinity-Sunday*, *St. John Baptist*, and *Michaelmas-day*; when only Gold is offer'd. Upon *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsunday*, his Majesty usually receives the Holy Sacrament, none but two or three of the prin-

principal Bishops, and some of the Royal Family communicating with him.

The Gold offer'd by the King at the Altar when he receives the Sacrament, and upon high Festivals, is still called the *Byzantine*, which anciently was a Piece of Gold, coin'd by the Emperors of *Constantinople*, in Latin, *Byzantium*. That which was used by King *James the First*, was a piece of Gold, having on the one side the Pourtrait of the King kneeling before an Altar, with Four Crowns before him, and with this Motto circumscrib'd, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi?* and on the other side was a Lamb lying by a Lyon, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non despiciet Deus.*

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

[Lord Steward of the King's Household.]

FOR the Civil Government of the King's Court, the chief Officer is *Lord Steward*, called also in the time of *Henry the Eighth*, *The Great Master of the King's Household*, after the *French Mode*; but *primo Maria*, and ever since call'd, *The Lord Steward of the King's Household*.

The State of the King's House is committed to him, to be ruled and guided by his Discretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obey'd and observ'd. And as his Power is great, so is his Dignity, State and Honour. The Steward and Treasurer within the King's House, saith an old Manuscript, *Represent the State of an Earl*.

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the King's House, except those of his Majesty's Chappel, Chamber and Stable, &c.

He, by his Office, without any Commission, judgeth of all Enormities, as *Treasons*, *Murders*, *Felonies*, *Bloodsheds*, committed in the Court, or within the *Verge*, which is every way within twelve Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court, (only *London* by Charter is exempted) for the Law having an high Esteem of the Dignity of the King's settled Mansion-House, laid out such a Plot of Ground about his House (as a *Haut pas* or *Foot Carpet*, spread about the King's Chair of State, that ought to be more clear'd and void than other places)

places) to be subject to a special exempted Jurisdiction depending on the King's Person, and great Officers, that so where the King comes, there should come with him *Peace and Order*, and an Awfulness and Reverence in Men's Hearts; besides, it would have been a kind of Eclipsing of the King's Honour, that where the King was, any Justice should be sought, but immediately from the King's own Officers; and therefore from very ancient times, the Jurisdiction of the *Verge* hath been executed by the *Lord Steward*, with great Ceremony, in the nature of a *Peculiar King's Bench*, and that not only within, but without the King's Dominions: For so it is recorded, that one *Engleam* of *Nogent in France*, for stealing Silver Dishes out of the House of *Edward the First*, King of *England*, then at *Paris*, (after the Matter had been debated in the Council of the King of *France*, touching the Jurisdiction; and order'd, That the King of *England* should enjoy this *Kingly Prerogative* of his Household) was condemned by *Sir Robert Fitz-John*, then *Steward* to the King of *England*, and hang'd in *St. German's Fields*.

Note, That to the *Lord Steward* belongs at the beginning of Parliaments to attend the King's Person, and to minister the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy* to all the several Members of the *House of Commons*, and at the end of Parliaments to adjust the *Parliamentary Expenses*, &c.

The *Lord Steward* is a *White-Staff-Officer*, for he in the King's Presence carrieth a *White Staff*; and at other times going abroad, it is carried by a Footman bare-headed. This *White-Staff* is taken for a Commission: At the Death of the King, over the Hearse made for the King's Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers.

Lord Chamberlain.] The next Officer is the *Lord Chamberlain*, who hath the oversight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, except the Precinct of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and all above Stairs, who are all sworn by him (or his Warrant to the *Gentlemen-Ushers*) to the King. He hath also the Oversight of the Officers of the *Ward-robe*, at all his Majesty's Houses, and of the removing *Wardrobes*, or of *Beds*, of the *Tents*, *Revels*, *Musick*, *Comedians*, *Hunting*, and of the *Messengers*, of the *Trumpeters*, *Drummers*, of all *Handicrafts* and *Artisans* retained in the King's Service.

More.

Moreover, he hath the Oversight of the *Sergeants at Arms*, of all *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, *Chirurgions*, *Barbers*, &c. To him also belongeth the Oversight of the *Chaplains*, though himself be a *Lay-man*; contrary in this particular to the ancient Custom of *England*, and modern Custom of all other *Kingdoms*, where *Ecclesiasticks* are never under the ordering of *Lay-men*.

Also the Charges of *Coronations*, *Marriages*, *Entries*, *Cavalcades*, *Funerals*, &c. Of all Furniture in the *Parliament*, and in the Rooms of Address to the *King*, &c.

Master of the Horse. The Third Great Officer of the *King's Court*, is the *Master of the Horse*, anciently call'd *Comes Stabuli*, or *Constable*, to whom a higher Employment and Power was then given.

This Great Officer hath now the ordering and disposal of all the *King's Stables*, and *Races*, or *Breed of Horses*, and had heretofore, of all the *Posts of England*. He hath also the Power of *Escueries* and *Pages*; over the *Footmen*, *Grooms*, *Riders of the Great Horses*, *Farriers*, *Smiths*, *Coachmen*, *Sadlers*, and all other Trades working to the *King's Stables*; to all whom he (or by his *Warrant the Avenuer*) giveth an Oath to be true and faithful.

He hath the Charge of all *Lands* and *Revenues* appointed for the *King's Breed of Horses*, and for Charge of the *Stable*, and for *Litters*, *Coaches*, *Sumpter-Horses*, &c.

He only hath the Priviledge to make Use of any *Horses*, *Pages*, or *Footmen*, belonging to the *King's Stables*.

At any solemn *Cavalcade*, he rides next behind the *King*, and leads a *leer Horse of State*.

The Accounts of the *Stables* for *Horse-meat*, *Livery*, *Wages*, and *Board-Wages*, are brought by the *Avenuer*, being chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be pass'd and allow'd by the Board of *Green-Cloth*.

Under these three Principal Officers of his Majesty's Household, are almost all the other Officers and Servants.

First, under the *Lord Steward*, in the *Compting-House*, are the

Treasurer of the Household.

Comptroller.

Cofferer.

Master of the Household.

Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth.

Two Clerks Comptrollers.

Two Yeomen.

The Cofferers Clerks, or Clerks of the Assignment.

Two Grooms.

Two Messengers.

It

It is called the *Compting-House*, because the *Accompts* for all *Expences* of the King's Household are there taken daily by the *Lord Steward*, the *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Master of the Houshold*, the two *Clerks of the Green-Cloth*, and the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, who also there make Provision for the Household, according to the Law of the Land, and make Payments and Orders for the well governing of the Servants of the Household.

In the *Compting-House* is the *Green-Cloth*, which is a Court of Justice continually sitting in the King's House, composed of the Persons last mention'd; whereof the three first are usually of the King's Privy Council. To this Court, being the first and most ancient Court of England, is committed the Charge and Oversight of the King's Court-Royal, for Matters of Justice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the *Peace*, within twelve Miles distance wherefoever the Court shall be, and within the King's House the power of correcting all the Servants therein that shall any way offend.

It is called the *Green-Cloth*, of a *Green-Cloth* where they sit, over whom are the Arms of the *Compting-House*, bearing *Vers*, a *Key*, *Or*, and a *Staff Argent Saultier*, signifying their Power to reward and correct, as Persons for their great Wisdom and Experience, thought fit by his Majesty, to exercise both these Functions in his Royal House.

[*Treasurer of the King's House.*] The *Treasurer* of the King's House in absence of the *Lord Steward*, hath power with the *Comptroller*, and other Officers of the Board of *Green-Cloth*, together with the *Steward of the Marshalsea*, to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the King's Palace, and that by Verdict of the King's Household.

Among the *Household Servants* within the *Check-Roll*, if any be found guilty of Felony, no Benefit of Clergy is to be allow'd him. Anciently this Court might have held Pleas of *Freehold* also.

[*Comptroller.*] The *Comptroller's* Office is to control the *Accompts* and Reckoning of the *Green-Cloth*.

[*Cofferer.*] The *Cofferer* is also a principal Officer, hath a special Charge and Oversight of other Officers of the House, for their good Demeanour, Entertainment, and Carriage in their Offices, and is to pay the Wages of the King's Servants,

wants, above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, by the Direction and Allowance of the *Green-Cloth*.

Master of the Household.] The next is the *Master of the Household*, whose Office is to survey the Accompts of the House.

All Bills of *Comptrolment*, *Parcels* and *Brievements*, are allotted and allowed by the Clerks-Comptrollers, and summ'd up by the Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*.

The *Cofferer*, *Master of the Household*, the two Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*, and two Clerks *Comptrollers*, sit in Judgment with the *Lord Steward*, *Treasurer* and *Comptroller* in the Court of *Verge*.

Note, That the Clerks of particular Offices succeed to the *Acatary*, and from thence to the *Kitchen*, *Spicery*, or *Avery*, as Vacancies happen, and thence to the Board of *Green-Cloth*, in their several Degrees, from the youngest Clerk *Comptroller*, &c. to the *Cofferer*, and not farther.

Note also, That in each Office there is a Succession from one to another; as one of the *Children* may come to be a *Groom*, then *Yeoman*, then *Gentleman*, then *Sergeant*, as he happens to outlive them above him.

They wait upon, and appoint the King's, Queen's, and Household-Diets every other Month, and wait upon Foreign Princes, when his Majesty gives them Entertainment. The Chief Clerk keeps all the *Records*, *Ledger Books*, and *Papers* relating to that Office; makes up all Bills, *Parcels*, and *Debentures* for Salaries, &c. and Provisions and Necessaries, issuing from the Offices of the *Pantry*, *Buttery* and *Cellar*; keeps Account of, and makes up the Remains with several other Duties, which oblige him to constant Waiting.

The second Clerk waits upon the Diet, as abovesaid, and attends the King and Queen in their Progresses, when appointed by the *Green-Cloth*. This second Clerk waits on all Foreign Ambassadors and Strangers when the King gives them Entertainment.

His Majesty out of his Princely Bounty and Clemency, allows Board-wages to such old Servants as served King Charles the First, and King Charles the Second; viz. In the *Kitchen* 7. *Larder* 3. *Poultry* 1. *Hall* 1. *Pastry* 1. amounting in all to 465 l. 3 s. per Annum; and to Household Servants that serv'd King Charles the Second, and who are now admitted as Supernumerary; viz. in the *Bake-house* 1. *Cellar* 4.

Every

Erry 1. Scullery 3. Kitchin 15. Poultry 1. Pastry 2. Pitcher-house 2. Wood-yard 1. Harbinger 1. Laundry 2. Hall 9. amounting in all to 545 l. per Annum.

*The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary
above Stairs.*

THE Lord Chamberlain, whose Salary is 100 l. Board-wages 1100 l. per Annum.

The Vice-Chamberlain, whose Salary is 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. Board-wages 492 l. 15 s.

Cupbearers 3. Their Salaries 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. each per Annum.

Carvers 4. Their Salaries 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. each per Annum.

Sewers 3. Their Salaries 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. each per Annum.

Esquires of the Body 2. Their Salaries 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. each per Annum.

Whose Office is to guard the King's Person by Night, to set the Watch, and to give the Word, and to keep good order in the whole House by Night; as the Lord Chamberlain, and his other Officers are to do by Day.

There are Forty Eight Gentlemen of his Majesty's most Honourable *Privy-Chamber* in Ordinary; of whom these things are worthy to be noted:

1. They are to be Persons of Birth and Parts.
2. They have formerly had a Salary; but of late none demands it, serving for the Honour of the Place.
3. Their number is Forty Eight, of which Twelve are to be in waiting, and reliev'd every Quarter; Two of them lying every Night in the *Privy-Chamber*.
4. Their Privileges are great in all Places.

They were first established by King Henry the seventh, and so continued successively in every King and Queens Reign since: They have always place at Publick Solemnities and Cavalcades. At every Coronation, two of them personates the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy* in Ducal Robes, &c. And whenever the King sits on the Throne in the House of Lords, six of these Gentlemen kneel on the Steps of the Throne.

They

They are to attend his Majesty where-ever he walks or rides, surrounding him as a Guard, as well as accompanying him; and no Person, not privileg'd by his immediate waiting, ought to come near the King's Person, except *Privy Counsellors*, without Leave; for which they are to address to any one of the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber*, who speaks to the *Lord Chamberlain* or *Vice-Chamberlain*, to ask the King leave for the Party; then the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber* brings the Party to the *Lord Chamberlain*, who presents him to the King.

But in the Absence of the *Lord Chamberlain* and *Vice-Chamberlain*, the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber* represent either of them, and do all that belongs to them, and have place in the King's Barge accordingly.

5. The Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber* execute the King's Orders without any written Orders; and their Persons are sufficient Warrants: For Example:

In King Henry the Eighth's time, Cardinal *Woolsey* was arrested for High Treason by a Gentleman of the *Privy-Chamber* without any written Order: The Cardinal obey'd, saying, *His Person was a sufficient Warrant*, after the said Cardinal had refus'd to submit to the Arrest by a Great Lord, and an Order in Writing.

King James the First sent a *Privy-Counsellor* with a written Order, sign'd and seal'd with the King's own Seal, also a Ring from the King's Finger, commanding the *Lord Chancellor* to deliver the *Broad-Seal* of England to that Noble Lord to carry to the King.

But the King sent a Gentleman of the *Privy-Chamber* hastily to follow that Lord, foreseeing what would happen. This Gentleman coming to the *Lord Chancellor*, told him, *He came from the King, to know if his Lordship had deliver'd the Broad-Seal to that Lord, on such Orders and Tokens as above.* The *Lord Chancellor* made Answer, *No; nor could he with Safety obey; but he would carry it himself to the King:* The Gentleman of the *Privy-Chamber* then used these Words:

My Lord Chancellor I command your Lordship in the King's Name, to deliver the Broad-Seal of England unto me, to carry it to the King.

The *Lord Chancellor* ask'd him who he was? He answered, *A Gentleman of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Chamber.*

The *Lord Chancellor* said, Sir, your Person is a sufficient Warrant, and I obey.

And

And his Lordship deliver'd him the *Broad-Seal*, taking the Company to witness, that he had obey'd and done his Duty, &c.

6. Out of this Society are sometimes chosen *Envoy* to Foreign Princes; and six of these accompany the Master of the Ceremonies to receive all Ambassadors from Crown'd Heads.

7. These Gentlemen serving at their own Charges, are gratify'd by Marks of the King's Favour, as Opportunity offers.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the *Privy-Chamber* are 4. Their Salary, 30 *l.* Board-wages 50 *l.* each *per Annum*.

In the *Presence Chamber*, Gentlemen-Ushers, daily Waiters in Ordinary are four; whereof the first hath that considerable Office of *Black-Rod*; and in time of Parliament is to attend every Day the Lords House, and is also Usher of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*. In the House of Lords he hath a Seat within the *Bar*; and when the King will command the House of Commons to attend him in the House of Lords, he always sends the *Black-Rod*, who is so call'd from a *Black Staff* which he bears in his Hand. To his Custody also are Delinquents committed by the Lords; and he is employ'd in fitting up the Lord's House, before the sitting of Parliament, and afterward, for introducing Lords into that House.

There are four Gentlemen-Ushers daily Waiters. Their Salaries, each 130 *l.* *per Annum*.

One Assistant.

One Chamber-keeper. Their Sal. each 20 *l.* *per Annum*.

Their Office is to wait in the *Presence-Chamber*, and to attend next the King's Person; and after the Lord Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain, to ordain all Affairs; and all Under-Officers above Stairs are to obey these.

Next are *Gentleman-Ushers*, Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary, in number eight. Their Sal. each 40 *l.* *per Annum*.

These wait also in the *Presence-Chamber*, and are to give Directions in the Absence of the *Gentlemen-Ushers* daily Waiters, to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices, next below the *Gentlemen-Ushers*, Quarter-Waiters.

Grooms of the *Privy-Chamber* are four. Their Sal. 20 *l.* Board-wages 53 *l.* *per Annum* each.

The *Pages* of the *Presence-Chamber* are Four. Their Sal. 2 l. Board-wages 23 l. per Annum each.

There are Fourteen *Grooms* of the *Great Chamber*, or *Messengers*. Their Sal. 40 l. per Annum each.

Sewers of the Chamber Eight, Salary 11 l. 8 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Board-wages 27 l. 7 s. 6 d. each per annum.

Coffer-Bearers Two.

Gentlemen of the *Bed-Chamber* are Eleven; whereof the first is *Groom of the Stole*, that is (according to the Signification of the Word in *Greek*, from whence the *Latins*, and thence the *Italian* and *French* derive it) *Groom* or *Servant* of the *Long Robe* or *Vestment*; he having the Office and Honour to present and put on his Majesty's first Garment or Shirt every Morning, and to order the things of the *Bed-Chamber*. His Salary 966 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The Gentlemen of the *Bed-Chamber* consist usually of the Prime Nobility of *England*, whose Office in general is, each one in his turn, to wait one Week in the King's *Bed-Chamber*, there to lie by the King on a Pallet-Bed all Night, and in the absence of the *Groom of the Stole*, to supply his Place. Moreover, they wait upon the King when he eats in private; for then the *Cup-bearers*, *Carvers* and *Sewers* do not wait. Their Salary is 966 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum each.

Grooms of the *Bed-Chamber* Nine. Their Salaries 500 l. per Annum each.

Pages of the *Back Stairs* Six. Their Salaries 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. Board-wages 77 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum each.

King's *Barbers* Two. Sal. 20 l. Board-wages 180 l. per Annum.

Master of the *Great Wardrobe*. Sal. 2000 l. per An.

His Deputy. Sal. 200 l. per An.

The Clerk. Sal. 300 l. per An.

Next is the Master of the *Robes*, whose Office is to order all his Majesty's *Robes*; as those of his Coronation, of *St. George's Feast*, and of *Parliament* also, of all his Majesty's wearing Apparel, of his Collar of *SS's*, *George* and *Garter*, beset with *Diamonds* and *Pearls*. His Salary is 500 l. per An.

The King hath (besides the great *Wardrobe*) divers standing *Wardrobes* at *Whitehall*, *Kensington*, *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, the *Tower of London*, *Greenwich*; &c. whereof there are divers Officers.

Note, That the removing *Wardrobe*, which always attends upon the Person of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends also upon Ambassadors, upon Christnings, Masques, Plays, &c. is at the Command of the Lord Chamberlain, who hath the disposing of vacant Places : Here are Six Officers.

One Yeoman of the Removing *Wardrobe*. Sal. 220 l. per Annum.

Two Grooms of the *Wardrobe*, each 130 l. per An.

Three Pages of the *Wardrobe*, each 100 l. per An.

The Salary of the Yeomen was 200 l. of each Groom 100 l. and of each Page 100 Marks : To all these together were allowed Six Dishes each Meal. All Moveables belonging to this *Wardrobe* are at length divided into three parts ; whereof the Yeoman hath one for his own use, the Grooms another, and the Pages the third part.

Keeper of the private Armory, whose Salary is 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. Board-wages 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. per An.

Surveyor of the Chamber and Dresser, at 11 l. 8 s. 1 d. 29. per An.

House-keeper at *White-Hall*. Board-wages 5 s. a Day while the Court resides there.

At *Kensington*, Board-wages the same.

Theater-Keeper at *White-Hall*, Sal. 30 l. per An.

Two Gallery-Keepers, 3 s. each per Diem.

Under the Master of the Robes, is,

Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes, Sal. 160 l. per An.

One Yeoman, Sal. 95 l.

Three Grooms, each at 77 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An.

One Page, at 18 l. per An.

One Brother, at 40 l. per An.

One Semstrefs, at 200 l. per An.

Body Laundress, Sal. 20 l. Board-wages 199 l. per An.

Starcher, at 200 l. per An.

Keeper of the *Wardrobe* at *White-Hall*, at 7 s. a day.

Keeper of the standing *Wardrobe* at *Kensington* ; at 7 s. a day.

Necessary Woman ; at 60 l. per An.

Treasurer of the Chamber. Sal. 314 l. 1 s. 4 d.

Comptroller of the Chamber. Sal. 150 l. per An.

Auditor of the Chamber.

Master of the Jewel-House, Board-wages 400 l. per An.
Other Officers, Four.

Master of the Ceremonies.] The Office of Master of the Ceremonies was instituted by King *James* the First, for the more Honourable Reception of Ambassadors and Strangers of Quality, now held by Sir *Charles Cotterel*, Knight; whose Father, Sir *Charles Cotterel*, executed the same in the time of King *Charles* the First, during the Civil Wars: In consideration whereof, and of his having followed King *Charles* II. his Fortune abroad, till his happy Restauration, he was pleased as a Mark of his Favour, and of the said Office, to put about his Neck (the day before his Coronation) a Chain of Gold with a Medal, having on the one side under the Crown of *England*, an Emblem of Peace, with King *James's* Motto, *Beati Pacifici*; and on the other an Emblem of War, with *Dieu & Mon Droit*; which Mark is to continue to his Successors; His Salary is 200 l. per Annum.

The Assistant and Marshal.] The Assistant and Marshal of the Ceremonies is his Officer, for the more easie performance of the said Services, and is to act nothing but by his Directions: His Salary is 100 l. per Annum.

Heralds.] Amongst his Majesty's Servants in Ordinary are to be reckoned.

Three Kings of Arms.

Six Heralds, or Dukes of Arms. Sal. 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. per An. each.

Four Pursuivants. Sal. 20 l. each per An.

Nine Sergeants at Arms. Sal. 100 l. each per An.

See more concerning these in the College of Heralds in the Supplement about the City of *London*.

Groom-Porter. Sal. 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. Board-wages 127 l. 15 s. per An.

The Office of Groom-Porter, is to see the King's Lodging furnished with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing; to provide Cards, Dice, &c. to decide Disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowlings, &c.

Master of the Revels. His Sal. 10 l. per An. Whose Office is to order all things concerning Comedies and Masques at Court.

His Yeoman. Sal. 46 l. 11 s. 8 d. per An.

Knight-Harbinger. Sal. 100 l. per An.

Gentlemen-Harbingers, Two. Sal. 50 *l.* *per An.*

Messengers in Ordinary, Forty. Sal. 49 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* each
per An.

Clerks of the Check, Two.

Messenger to the Press. Sal. 50 *l.* *per An.*

Musicians in Ordinary, Four and Twenty: The Master's
Salary is 200 *l.* *per Annum*; the rest 40 *l.* each.

Master *Faulconer*. His Sal. 1500 *l.* *per An.*

Sergeant of the Hawks. Sal. 136 *l.* *per An.*

Master of the Hart and Buck-hounds; who for himself
and Huntsmen is allowed 234 *l.* *per An.*

Lord Chief Justice in *Eyre*.

Forester.

Master of the Harriers.

Master of the Beagles, One.

Keeper of *Audley-end* Park, One.

Ranger of *St. James's* Park, One.

Ranger of *Hide* Park, One.

Master of the *Tennis-Court*, One.

Master of the Barges, One. Sal. 50 *l.*

Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty's Person, Five:
The Salary of the Two first is 400 *l.* *per An.* Board-wages
10 *s.* a day. The other Three have each 300 *l.* *per An.*

Physician to the Household, One. Sal. 200 *l.*

Apothecaries, Two. Sal. 500 *l.* Board-wages 127 *l.* 15 *s.*
each.

Apothecary to the Household, One. Sal. 500 *l.*

Chirurgeons Three.

Sergeant Chirurgeon. Sal. 335 *l.* Board-wages 140 *l.* *per Annum.*

Second Chirurgeon. Sal. 300 *l.* Board-wages 127 *l.* 15 *s.*
per An.

Chirurgeon of the Household. Sal. 180 *l.* Board-wages
100 *l.* *per An.*

Also amongst his Majesty's Servants in Ordinary are
reckoned.

Principal Painter. Sal. 100 *l.* *per An.*

One Poet Laureat, 200 *l.* *per An.*

One Hydrographer.

One Library-Keeper, 200 *l.* *per An.*

One Cosmographer.

One Geographer.

One

One Publick Notary.

House-keeper of the Palace at *Westminster*.

Yeoman-Usher of the House of Peers.

Wardrobe-keeper at *Hampton-Court*.

House-keeper at *Richmond*.

Chief Gardiner.

Gardiner at *Hampton-Court*.

Other Gardiners, Eight.

House-keeper at *Audley-end*.

House-keeper at *Windsor-Castle*.

Keeper of the standing Wardrobe at *Windsor*.

Wardrobe-keeper at *Greenwich*.

Officers of the Works.

Surveyor-General. His Salary 80 l. per An.

One Master of the Mechanics.

Comptroller.

Pay-master.

His Deputy.

Clerks of the Works Seven.

At *White-Hall* One.

At *Greenwich* One.

At *Windsor* One.

At *Hampton-Court* One.

At *Audley-end* One.

At *Kensington* One.

Store-keeper at *Kensington* One

Mason.

Carpenter.

Sergeant-Painter.

Sergeant-Plummer.

Bricklayer.

Joyner.

Carver.

Glasier.

Plasterer.

Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate-maker.

Blacksmith.

Other Tradesmen Sworn Servants to the King.

Jeweller.

Goldsmith.

Mercer to the Robes

Drapers to the Wardrobes.

Bookfeller.

Watch-maker.

Principal Secretaries of State, Two.

His Majesty's Domestick Servants belonging to the Law are divers; of which see among the Lists.

A List of His Majesty's Officers and Servants under the Master of the Horse.

A Vener and Clerk-Marshal. Sal. 260 *l.* *per An.*
 Equerries Five, of which the first is Gentleman of
 the Horse. Sal. to each 256 *l.* *per An.*
 Pages of Honour, Three. Sal. to each 156 *l.* *per An.*
 Sergeant of the Carriages. Sal. 86 *l.* *per An.*
 Master of the Studs. Sal. 26 *l.* *per An.*
 Surveyor of the High-ways. Sal. 82 *l.* *per An.*
 Surveyors of the Stables, Three; each 120 *l.*
 Riding Surveyor; 30 *l.*
 Clerk of the Avery; 82 *l.*
 Yeoman of the Stirrup; 68 *l.* *per An.*
 Yeoman Riders, Two; each 130 *l.* *per An.*
 Clerk of the Stables; 224 *l.*
 Sergeant Farrier; 42 *l.*
 Marshal Farrier; 31 *l.*
 Yeoman Farriers, Two; 48 *l.*
 Groom Farriers, Two; each 28 *l.*
 Esquire Sadler; 18 *l.*
 Yeoman Sadler; 183 *l.*
 Groom Sadler; 58 *l.*
 Coach-maker; 36 *l.*
 Purveyors and Granitors, Two; to each 47 *l.*
 Gentleman Armourer; 31 *l.*
 Riding Purveyers, Three; 200 *l.*
 Mews-Keepers, Two; 36 *l.*
 Three Stable-Keepers; to each 12 *l.*
 Two Yeomen of the Carriages; to each 18 *l.*
 Six Coachmen; to each 73 *l.*
 Sixteen Footmen; to each 53 *l.*
 Four Chairmen; to each 36 *l.* *per An.*
 Twenty one Grooms, to each 54 *l.* *per An.*
 One Bottle-Groom; 54 *l.*
 One Page of the Back-Stairs; 31 *l.*
 One Messenger; 15 *l.*
 One Porter of the Mews; 18 *l.*

There is (besides some other Officers not here named) an ancient Officer in the King's Household, called *Clerk* of the Market; who within the Verge of the King's Household, is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, and to burn all false Weights and Measures: And from the Pattern of his Standard are to be taken all the Weights and Measures of the Kingdom.

Note, That some of these Officers are not subordinate to any other Officer, but are immediately dependant on the King; as Master of the Great Wardrobe, &c.

In the Court of King James the First, there were many more Officers; and to many Offices there belonged many more Persons; which King Charles the First, and King Charles the Second, and King James the Second much lessened, and the present King now reigning, hath yet lessened much more.

Upon the King are also attending in his Court, the Lords of the Privy-Council, the Reverend Judges, the learned College of Civilians, the Masters of Requests, Clerks of the Signet, Clerks of the Council, Keeper of the Paper-Office, or Papers of State, &c.

The Sergeant and Office of Trumpets of the King's Household.

Sergeant Trumpet; his Sal. 160 l. per Annum.

Kettle-Drum One.

There are in all Sixteen Trumpets in Ordinary, the last of which is in the Power of the Sergeant to place in whom he pleaseth, either his Servant or his Son.

Each of the Sixteen Trumpets and Kettle-Drum have 5 s. a Day.

Of the Military Government of the King's Court.

Of the Gentlemen Pensioners.

AT home within the King's House it is thought fit, that the King's Person should have a Guard both above and below Stairs.

In the *Presence-Chamber* therefore wait the Honourable Band of *Gentlemen Pensioners*, first instituted by King *Henry* the Seventh, and chosen usually, in all time since out of the best and most ancient Families of *England*, not only for a faithful Guard to the King's Person, but to be as a Nursery to breed up hopeful Gentlemen, and fit them for Employments both Civil and Military, as Captains of the Guard, and Commanders in the Wars both by Land and Sea; of all which there have been Examples, as *George Lord Hunsden*, Captain of the Pensioners, at the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, intimated in a Letter to King *James*. the First, before he came to *England*.

Their Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-Axes, to and from his Chappel-Royal, and to receive him in the *Presence-Chamber*, or coming out of his Privy-Lodgings; as also at all great Solemnities, as *Coronations*, *St. George's Feast*, *Publick Audiences of Ambassadors*, at the King's going to *Parliament*, and at their *Funerals*.

They are Forty in Number, and each obliged to keep Three double Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed, and so are properly a Troop of Guards, and have accordingly been muster'd by their own Officers; but this last part of Duty to which they are sworn, his Majesty doth dispense withal during his Pleasure.

They have ever been commanded by a Nobleman, or a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, as their Captain; a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and a Clerk of the *Cheque*.

A Gentleman Harbinger to provide Lodging for them, and to assist the Clerk of the *Cheque* in his Absence, as his Deputy; his Fee 70 *l.* yearly.

All the Band and Officers are sworn by the Clerk of the *Cheque* (except the Captain) for which he hath a Fee of 5 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Band wait half at a time quarterly, but on *Christmas-day*, *Easter-day*, *Whit-sunday*, *All-Saints*, *St. George's Feast*, the *Coronation-days*, and on extraordinary Occasions, they are all obliged to give their Attendance under the penalty of the *Cheque*.

They have the Honour likewise to carry up the King's Dinner on the Days of his Coronation, and at *St. George's Feast*, at which times his Majesty usually confers the Honour of Knighthood on two such Gentlemen of the Band that the Captain doth present. Their

Their ordinary Arms are Gilt Pole-Axes.

Their Arms on Horseback in time of War, are Curiaffiers Arms with Sword and Pistols.

Their Standard born in time of War, is, *A Cross Gules in a Field Argent.*

Of the Yeomen of the Guard.

A Gain in the first Room above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*, attend the *Yeomen of the Guard of his Majesty's Body*; whereof there were wont to be two hundred and fifty Men of the best Quality under Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary, (for every one of them was to be six foot high.) There are at present one hundred Yeomen in daily waiting, and seventy more not in waiting; and as any one of the hundred shall die, his place is to be fill'd up out of the Seventy. These wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their Coats, before and behind. Moreover, black Velvet round broad-crown'd Caps, (according to the Mode used in the Reign of *Henry 8.*) with Ribbands of the King's Colour: One half of them of late bear in their Hands Harquebuzes, and the other half Partizans, with large Swords by their Sides. They have Wages and Diet allow'd 'em. Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, Forty by Day, and Twenty to watch by Night: about the City, to wait upon the King's Person abroad by Water or Land.

Of the Troops of the Household: And first of the Horse-Guards.

THE Guards of Horse, which the *Spaniards* call *Guardia de a Cavallo*; the *French*, *Guards du Corps*; the *Germans*, *Liebguardy*; and we *Life-Guard*: That is, the Guards of the King's Body do consist of Eight hundred Horsemen, well arm'd and equipp'd; and are for the most part Reform'd Officers, and young Gentlemen of very considerable

b'e Families, who are there made fit for Military Commands. They are divided into Three Troops.

To each Troop of Guards there now is added by Establishment, a Troop of Granadiers, consisting of Sixty Four Men, besides Officers, which is commanded by the Captain of the Troop of Guards to whom it belongs.

Each of these Three Troops are divided into Four Squadrons or Divisions : Two of which consisting of One hundred Gentlemen, and commanded by one Principal Commission'd Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard one Day in six, and are reliev'd in their Turns. Their Duty is always by Parties from the Guard to attend the Person of the *King* and *Queen*, the *Queen Dowager*, and the *Prince* and *Princess* wheresoever they go near home ; but if out of Town they are attended by Detachments out of the Four Troops.

Besides this, there is a more strict Duty and Attendance weekly on the *King's* Person on Foot, wheresoever he walks, from his Rising to his going to Bed ; and this is perform'd by one of the Three Captains, who always waits immediately next to the *King's* own Person, before all others, carrying in his Hand an *Ebony Staff* or *Truncheon*, with a Gold Head, engraven with his Majesty's Cypher and Crown : Near him also attends another Principal Commission'd Officer, with an *Ebony Staff*, and Silver Head, who is ready to relieve the Captain on occasions, and at the same time also Two Brigadiers, having likewise *Ebony Staves*, headed with Ivory, and engraven as the others.

One Division of Granadiers, mounts with a Division of the Troop to which they belong ; they go out on small Parties from the Guard, perform Centry-duty on Foot, and attend the *King* also on Foot, when he walks abroad, and always march with great Detachments.

*The Pay of the said Guards of Horse is as fol-
loweth, viz.*

THE Captain's Pay of the First Troop of Guards is
1 l. 10 s. per Diem.

The other Two Captains their Pay is to each 1 l. per
Diem.

A Lieutenants Pay of the Guards is 15 s. per diem.

A Cornet's Pay of the King's Troop is 14 s. per diem.

Of each of the other two Troops is 13 s. per diem.

A Guidon's Pay is 12 s. per diem.

A Quartermaster's Pay is 9 s. per diem.

A Chaplain's Pay is 6 s. 8 d. per diem.

A Chirurgeon's Pay is 6 s. and his Chest-Horse 2 s. in
all 8 s. per diem.

A Brigadier's or Corporal's Pay of the King's Troop, is
7 s. per diem

Of each of the other two Troops is 6 s. per diem.

A Trumpeter and Kettle-Drummer, each is 5 s. per diem.

A Sub-Corporal, or Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a
Gentleman of the Troop, viz. 4 s. per diem.

The Pay of the Granadiers of Horse is as followeth.

A Lieutenant's Pay is 8 s. per diem.

A Sergeant's Pay is 4 s. per diem.

A Corporal's Pay is 3 s. per diem.

A Hautboy's and Drummer's Pay is 2 s. 6 d. per diem.

A private Souldier's Pay is 2 s. 6 d. per diem.

As to the Precedency of the respective Officers of his
Majesty's Guards of Horse, by their Commissions, the Cap-
tains always command as eldest Colonels of Horse; the
Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse; the
Cornets and Guidons, as eldest Majors of Horse; the Quar-
termasters as youngest Captains of Horse; the Brigadiers, as
eldest Lieutenants of Horse; and amongst themselves every
Officer, according to the Date of his Commission when on
De-

Detachments, but not when the Three Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

Next immediately after the Three Troops of Guards, his Majesty's Regiment of Horse, commanded by the Right Honourable *Aubrey* Earl of *Oxford*, takes place, and the Colonel of it is to have Precedency after the Captains of the Guards, and before all other Colonels of Horse, whatsoever Change may be of the Colonel, and all the Officers thereof, in their proper degree, are to take place according to the Dates of their Commissions.

As to the Foot, the King's own Regiment of Guards takes place of all other Regiments, and the Colonel thereof is always to precede as the first Colonel. The *Coldstream* Regiment takes the next place, and then all other Colonels according to the Dates of their Commissions.

All other Regiments of Horse or Foot, not of the Guards takes place according to their respective Seniorities from the time they were first raised; and no Regiment loses its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

Of Offences committed within the Verge of the King's Court.

THE King's *Palace Royal* (*ratione Regia dignitatis*) is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the Lord *Steward*, and in his Absence, of the *Treasurer* and *Comptroller* of the King's Household, with the *Steward* of the *Marshallsea*, who may, by virtue of their Office, without Commission, hear and determine all *Treasons*, *Felonies*, *Breaches of the Peace*, committed within the King's Court or Palace. The most excellent Orders and Rules of the *Demeanour* and *Carriage* of all Officers and Servants in the King's Court, are to be seen in several Tables hung up in several Rooms at the Court, and sign'd with the King's own Hand, and worthy to be read of all Strangers.

The King's Court, or House where the King resideth, is accounted a place so sacred, that if any Man presume to strike

strike another within the *Palace* where the King's Royal Person resideth, and by such a Stroke only draw Blood, his Right Hand shall be stricken off, and he committed to perpetual Imprisonment, and fin'd. By the ancient Laws of *England*, only striking in the King's Court, was punish'd with Death and loss of Goods.

To make the deeper Impression and Terror into Mens Minds for striking in the King's Court, it hath been order'd, That the Punishment for striking shou'd be executed with great Solemnity and Ceremony, in brief thus :

Punishment for striking in the King's Court.

The *Sergeant* of the King's *Wood-Yard* brings to the place of Execution a square Block, a Beetle, Staple and Cords to fasten the Hand thereto; the *Yeoman* of the *Scullery* provides a great Fire of Coals by the Block, wherein the *Searing Irons*, brought by the chief *Farrier*, are to be ready for the chief *Chirurgion* to use; Vinegar and cold Water, brought by the *Groom* of the *Saucery*; the chief Officers also of the Cellar and Pantry are to be ready, one with a Cup of red Wine, and the other with a Manchet, to offer the Criminal. The *Sergeant* of the *Ewry* is to bring *Linnen* to wind about, and wrap the Arm; the *Yeoman* of the *Poultry* a Cock to lay to it; the *Yeoman* of the *Chandlery*, Seared Clothes; the *Master Cook* a sharp Dresser-Knife, which at the place of Execution is to be held upright by the *Sergeant* of the *Larder*, till Execution be perform'd by an Officer appointed thereunto, &c. After all, the Criminal shall be imprison'd during Life, and fin'd, and ransom'd at the King's Will.

In the King's Court, not only striking is forbidden, but also all Occasions of striking; and therefore the Law saith, *Nullas Citationes aut Summonitiones licet facere infra Palatium Regis, apud Westm. vel alibi ubi Rex residet.*

Finally, The Court of *England* may for Government and exact Accompts, be a Pattern to all the Courts in the World.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the QUEEN's Court.

THE QUEEN's Court, suitable to the Confort of so great a KING, is splendid and Magnificent.

Her Majesty hath all Officers, and a Household apart from the King; for the Maintenance whereof there is usually settled 400000 *l. per Annum*. tho' her late Majesty Queen Mary the Second, had One thousand Pounds per Week paid constantly into her Majesties Treasurer, &c.

See the Lists of the Officers and Servants of the late Queen Mary of Blessed Memory; and likewise of the Queen Dowager; their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess; and of his late Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

C H A P. XVII.

Of the Civil Government of England in the respective Courts of Judicature: and first of the Court of Justice, call'd the KING's-BENCH.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the highest Court in England, at Common Law, is the King's-Bench, so call'd, because anciently the King sometimes there sate in Person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs in the absence of the King.

In this Court are handl'd the Pleas of the Crown, all things that concern the Loss of Life or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concern'd, because the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King; so that the Pleas are here between the King and the Subject. Here are handl'd all Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppression, Mis-

Government, &c. This Court moreover hath Power to examine and correct all Errors in *Facto*, and in *Jure*, of all the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas Real, Personal and Mix'd, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court sit commonly Four Grave Reverend Judges; whereof the first is stiled the *Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ, thus: *A. B. Militi salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalem, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, quam diu te bene gesseris. Teste meipso apud Westm.*

The rest of the Judges of the *King's-Bench* hold their Places by Letters-Patents in these Words; *Rex omnibus ad quos presentes litera pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus dilectum & fidelem A. B. Militem, unum Justiciariorum, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante bene placito nostro. Teste, &c.*

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the great Wardrobe.

In this Court all young Lawyers that have been call'd to the Bar, are allow'd to plead and practise.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal within their Bounds and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*: is more uncontrollable than any other Court, (for the Law presumes, that the King is always there in Person.)

None may be Judge in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif; that is, a Sergeant at Law, who upon taking this high Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn Coif under his Cap, for ever after.

The Jurisdiction of this *Lord Chief Justice* is very great over all *England*, and even in Parliament time; the Lords sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes.

Of the High Court of CHANCERY.

NEXT to the King's-Bench in *Westminster-Hall*, is wisely placed this High Court, to mitigate the Rigour of that; it is *Curia Cancellaria*; because, as some think, the Judge of this Court sat anciently *intra Cancellor*, or *Laticus* as the East end of our Churches, being separated *per Cancellor*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Chancels*.

The Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, the Womb of all our Fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the Original of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the Civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin*, granting out Writs Mandatory and Remedial: Writs of Grace; or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English Bill*; so that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one; the Equitable part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trusts, Secret Uses, &c. to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the Hands of their Oppressors: To relieve a Man, especially in three things, *viz.* against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued Writs, or Summons for Parliaments, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any Person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records and False Judgments in inferiour Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*: Here are sealed and enrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commission from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold For

For the *Latin* part of this Court, are the Twenty four *Cursitors*; and for the *English* part are the six Clerks.

The Court of Equity, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, not his Lands or Goods.

Chancelloz.] The Judge of this Court is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is here the Sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges: but he may, and doth often, in Cases of greater weight and difficulty, in Cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his Assistance, and therefore it is said this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it was almost always anciently; and so of later times by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and after by Dr. *Williamus* Bishop of *Lincoln*, to their great Praise and Commendation.

This is the highest Office in *England* that a Lay-man is capable of: and the Chancellor under the King, is *Magistratus omnium Artium*, Chief of all Magistrates.

Anciently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great Seal*, but of later times they differ only in Name.

In *France* the Chancellor is so much obliged to attend the sole Interest of the King and People, that he must not be sensible of any Relations, or other Consideration; and therefore may not put himself in Mourning, neither for his own Father, nor for the King himself.

Chancellors have been in *England*, as the Learned Sir *William Dugdale* finds, as soon as Christianity was embraced by the *Saxons*.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to judge *secundum equum & bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; he is to moderate the *τὸ ἀνευβολή*, the exact Rigour and Letter of the Law; whereunto other Judges are strictly tyed; for the Princes of this Realm (in imitation of the KING of Kings, governing the World by Justice and Mercy) have erected two Supreme Tribunals together, at the upper-end of *Westminster-Hall*, one of *Justice*, wherein nothing but the strict Letter of the Law is observed; and the other of *Mercy*, wherein the Rigour of the Law is tempered with the sweetness of Equity, which is nothing else but *Mercy* qualifying the Sharpness of *Justice*.

This Court being a Court of Conscience, the less it is perplexed with the Quirks of Lawyers, the more it is guided by Conscience and Equity; and therefore in all former times, the Judges of this Court were chosen out of the Clergy, able Divines, who by their Skill in the Law of God and of Nations, were best able to judge according to Moderation and Equity, and most willing to execute accordingly, also thought fittest to dispose of the King's Spiritual Benefices.

Besides, when this High Office was given to Bishops and Clergy-men, and thereby Wealth and a publick Spirit usually conjoyned: What great publick Acts of Piety and Charity were done by them for this Nation? To mention only in Oxford; What Noble and Rich Foundations are *Christ-Church, Magdalen's, New-College, and Marton-College*? All founded by Bishops that were Chancellors.

The manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law, the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witnesses examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of the Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

Officers of Chancery.] The Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, hath Twelve Assistants; anciently called *Clavici Clerks*, or *Magistri Cancellariae*, because they were usually all in Holy Orders, and Doctors of Laws; for Master and Doctors were anciently the same, as at this day, a Doctor in the Arts, is called *Magister in Artibus*; and sometimes they were called *Coadjutores*.

Master of the Rolls.] The first of these is the Master of the Rolls: in Latin, *Sacrorum Scriniarum Magister*, and *Rotulorum Custos sive Praefectus*, so called from the Chappel wherein the Rolls are kept: It is a place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during his Majesty's Pleasure; and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the Gift of those considerable Offices of the Six Clerks in Chancery, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath all the House of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*; and in the absence of the Chancellor, hears Causes there, and makes Orders, by Virtue of a Commission, with Two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*.

When he sits in the Lords House in Parliament, he sits next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Wool-Sack

One Reason why the Masters of *Chancery* were ever *Civilians*, may be, because for all Causes almost imaginable, some Law, or Case conformable thereunto, may be fetch'd, by a good *Civilian*, out of that Law of Laws, called the *Civil-Law*. Another may be, because the *Chancery*, more ancient than any other Court of *England*, (for all Original Writs and Commissions whereupon the other Courts do ground all their Proceedings, proceed from thence) hath probably been taken from the *Civil-Law*, as divers points of Proceedings, not used in *Common-Law* Courts, as the Defendants answering to the Bill, and sometimes to the Interrogatories upon Oath, though to the accusing of a Man's self in divers matters damageable and penal; the whole matter of Publication, the Deposition of Witnesses upon Interrogatories, and in *perpetuam rei memoriam*, the Term and Use of Final Decree, and many other Points differing from the *Common-Law*, and wholly agreeing with the *Civil-Law*.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term-time; so that if any Man be wrongfully imprison'd in the Vacation time, out of the Term; the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law: So likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in time of Vacation, as well as in Term-time.

The Salary of the Masters in *Chancery*, is One Hundred Pounds to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer* quarterly, besides Robe-Money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall* with the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, Three at a time in Term-time, and Two at a time out of Term, when the Lord Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord Keeper does often refer the further hearing of many Causes, &c. Furthermore, they have a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits, &c.

The House founded at first for the Converted *Jews*, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annex'd for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the Custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave occasion for that Name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls since the beginning of *Richard the Third* : The rest are kept in the Tower of *London*.

In his Gift are, besides the Six Clerks Office; the Offices of the Examiners, Three of the Clerks of the Petti-Bag, and the Six Clerks of the Rolls Chappel, where the Rolls are kept.

Clerk of the Crown.] Next is the Clerk of the Crown. This Office is of high Importance ; he is either by himself, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special Matters of State, and hath a place in the higher House of Parliament : He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member ; and also Commissions of *Oyer and Terminer*, *Gazol-delivery*, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to his Majesty's Subjects : Which Office has been sometimes executed by a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court. This Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies. It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the Hamper or Hanaper, sometime styled Warden of the *Hanaper* ; whose Office is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather Bags now (but anciently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all sealed Charters, Patents, &c. and then those Bags are delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*.

Warden of the Fleet, or Keeper of the *Fleet Prison*, is an Officer very considerable. He is to take care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court, for Contempt to the King or his Laws, or such as will not pay their Debts, &c.

Sergeant at Arms ; whose Office is to bear a Gift Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, for the time being.

Six Clerks are Officers of great Account, next in degree to the Twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are passed the Great Seal. They were anciently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places if they did marry, till by Act of Parliament, in the time of *Henry the Eighth*, they were allowed to take Wives.

They

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Causes depending in this Court.

They keep their several Offices at a place called the *Six Clerks Office* in *Chancery-lane*, and constantly keep Commons together in Term-time.

Under the afore-named Six Clerks, there were Sixty, now Ninety other Clerks, viz. Ten to each of the Six Clerks, and who, with their under Clerks, dispatch the Business of that Office. Some of these Ninety do severally get four, five, or six hundred Pounds *per Annum*, or more.

Examiners in Chancery there are Two. Their Office is to examine the Witnesses on their Oaths in any Suit on both sides.

This Office also is executed at the *Rolls*.

Clerks of the Petty-bag in *Chancery* are Three.

They are under the Master of the *Rolls*: Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Conge d'Esquires*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens and Burgesses to Parliament, &c.

The *Subpœna Office* is to issue our Writs, to summon Persons to appear in *Chancery*.

Clerk of the Patents, or Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of England.

The Principal Register of the Court of *Chancery*. This Office is kept at *Symond's Inn* in *Chancery-lane*.

Clerk of the Reports, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books.

The Office for filing all *Affidavits* in the same Court of *Chancery* is an Office granted by Letters Patent.

This Office is now kept at *Symond's Inn* in *Chancery-lane*.

Cursitors Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs, they were anciently called *Clerici Brevium de cursu*: Of these there are Twenty four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him, into which they make out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their Deputies.

The General Office of the *Cursitors* is kept near *Lincoln's*.

That for *London* and *Middlesex*, at *Symond's Inn* in *Chancery-lane*.

Secretary of the Presentation of Spiritual Benefices.

Alienation Office.

THERE is also an Office called the *Alienation Office*, whereunto all Writs of Covenants and Entry, whereupon Fines are levied and Recoveries suffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation set and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by three Commissioners.

In all are counted Seventy two Officers under the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

The Court of Common-Pleas.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, so called, because there are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject. Some say, this Court, as well as other Courts, was at first held in the King's House, wheresoever he resided; but by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, it was ordained, That this Court should not be Ambulatory, but be held at a certain place, and that hath been ever since in *Westminster-Hall*.

None but *Serjeants at Law* may plead in this Court, and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to assist all that have any Cause depending in that Court.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *King's Bench* doth.

The chief Judge in this Court, is called the *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*, holdeth his Place by Letters Patent *quam diu se bene gesserit*, and so do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly Three.

In this Court all Civil Causes, Real and Personal, are usually tryed, according to the strict Rule of the Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only at this Court at *Westminster*, at a Judges Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special Commission out of Chancery.

The King allows to the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court a Fee, Reward, Robes, and Two Tun of Wine, as is done to the *Lord Chief Justice* of the other Bench ; also to the other Judges of this Court ; and to four Serjeants is allow'd Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

In the 11th and 12th of *Edward 3.* there were Eight Judges belonging to the *Common-Pleas* ; at other times Seven, Six and Five ; and so in the time of *Henry 6.* and *Edward 4.* but since usually but Four, as at this day.

Before the Reign of *Queen Mary*, these and the rest of the Twelve Judges rode upon Mules, and not upon Horses, as they now do in great State, at the beginning of the Term.

Then there is an Officer call'd *Custos Breuium*, the first Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the Protonotaries all Records of *Nisi Prius*, call'd *Postea's*. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the second Protonotaries Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries.

There are three *Protonotaries*, a Word compounded of *Greek* and *Latin*, (such with the Ancients were usual) and signifies the first Notaries ; they are chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and enroll all Declarations, Pleadings, (which the *Filers* did formerly promiscuously do) Assizes, Judgments, and Actions ; to make out Judicial Writs, &c. for all *English* Counties except *Monmouth*. These considerable Offices are in the Hands of Three Persons, in whose Offices all the *Attornies* of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Causes ; each of the said Protonotaries hath a *Secondary*, whose Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other matters relating to the Business of the Court. These Secondaries are commonly the ancientest and the ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court. The *Chirographer* (also from two *Greek* Words, signifying to attest a Writing, by setting ones Hand, is an Officer who ingrosseth Fines acknowledged, &c. He holdeth his Place also by Patent.

In this Office there are several Clerks, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to engross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions.

The Register of the *Fine-Office*; which Office is the only proper place for searching for Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

A Clerk of the Proclamations.

All these *Protonotaries* and *Chirographer* aforementioned, sit in the Court, crown'd with black round Caps, according to the Mode, immediately before the Invention of Hats, which was since the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover, they are all sworn, and have their Offices for Life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court Three Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante bene placito*.

1. One Clerk of the *Treasury*, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi Prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court.

2. The Clerk of the *Enrollments* of Fines and Recoveries is, by Statute, under the Three puisné Judges of this Court, and removable at their Pleasure. Note, that the Enrollment of the Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by *Stat. 23. Eliz. Chap. 3.* is of as good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents and Purposes, for so much of any of them so enroll'd, as the same being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: The general Neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occasion'd many Law-Suits, and hath prov'd in process of time exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates.

3. The Clerk of the *Outlawries*, who makes out the Writs of *Capias Utlegatum* (after the Parties are return'd *Outlawed*) in the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

There are Five Clerks or Officers more.

1. Clerk of the *King's Silver*, unto whom every Fine or Final Agreement upon Sale of Land is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Breviarum*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's use, executed by a Deputy.

2. Clerk of the *Warrants*, executed by a Deputy, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and enrolleth all Deeds acknowledg'd before any of the Judges of this Court.

3. Clerk

3. Clerk of the *Juries*, who maketh out the Writs, call'd *Habeas Corpus*, and *distringas Juratorum*, for Appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country, by his Deputy.

4. Clerk of the *Essoins* or Excuses for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, which is held by Patent. But before King *James the First's* time the Writs of *Supersedeas* were made by the *Exigenter*.

In this Court are also *Filazers* for the several Counties of *England*, so call'd from the *French*, *Fil*, a Thred, because they file their Writs. These make out all Process upon Original Writs, and do many other things too long to be here set down: Of these there are Fourteen; the last of which, is *Protonotary*, *Filazer*, and *Exigenter* of *Monmouth*, by Patent; the rest are in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice of this Court, and hold for Life.

There are also Four *Exigenters*, whose Office is to make all *Exigents* and *Proclamations* in all Actions, where Process of Outlawry doth lie. This Writ is call'd an *Exigent*, because it *exacteth* the Party; that is, requireth his Appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County: So that after Summons by the Sheriff at five several County Courts; if he appears not, he is *Outlawed*.

These are all in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice of this Court; and are for Life.

There are also belonging to this Court Four *Cryers* and a *Porter*.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

THE next Court of Execution of Laws, is the *Exchequer*; so call'd, as some think, from a *Chequer-wrought-Carpet*, covering the great Table in that Court, (as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the King's House, is so call'd from the *Green Carpet*) or else from the *French Word* *Eschequier*, a *Chefs-Board*; because the Accomptants in that Office were wont to use such Boards in their *Calculation*. Here are try'd all Causes which belong to the King's *Treasury* or *Revenut*, as touching *Accomptes*, *Disbursements*,

Customs, and all *Fines* impos'd upon any Man. In this Court may sit,

The Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Baron, and Three other Learn'd Judges, call'd Barons of the Exchequer; also one other Cursitor Baron.

But the Two first seldom sit, and the Five last seldom fail. The first of the *five* is the principal Judge of this Court, and answers the Bar of the Barristers, who direct their Speech to him, takes Recognizances for the King's Debts, &c. It is an Office of high Honour and Profit; He is stil'd Lord Chief Baron; *Tribunus*, or *Juridicus Rationalis primus*, or *Princeps*; is created by Letters Patent, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu se bene gesserit*, wherein he hath a fix'd Estate; for the Law intends this an Estate for Life; He alone, without the other Barons, sits at Guild-Hall the Afternoon in Term-time, upon *Nisi Prius* in London; takes Audits, Accompts, Recognizances, Presentations of Offices, and many other things of Importance. In the Absence of the Lord Chief Baron, the other three Barons supply his Place, according to their Seniority; but the Fifth is said to be the Cursitor of the Court, and administers the Oath to the Sheriffs, under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the Custom-House; but is no itinerant Judge, nor counted one of the Twelve Judges.

In the Exchequer are held two Courts, one of the Law, another of Equity.

All Judicial Proceedings according to Law, are *Coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity held in the Exchequer Chamber, is *Coram Thesaurario, Cancellario & Baronibus*. This Court had its beginning *primo Phil. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, That all the other foremention'd Courts were not instituted by any Statute or Written Law, but have their Original from the Ancient Custom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conquest there sat in the Exchequer both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm; and in later times there sat in their Places others that were no Peers of the Realm, yet stiled Barons, *quia ubi sedere solebant Barones*, because Barons used to sit there.

All the Twelve Judges belonging to these high Tribunals, sit in Robes and Square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity; because (as some say) they were anciently most commonly Clergy-Men and Doctors, Bishops or Prelates.

A List of the several Offices belonging to his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

After the Lord *Treasurer*, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and the Barons of the *Exchequer* aforementioned the next Officer is the King's *Remembrancer*: In whose Office are Eight Sworn Clerks; whereof two are Secondaries.

In this Office are entred the States of all the Accompts concerning the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accompts of what nature soever, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accompts; and also Accompts for Moneys imprested to any Person to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual, all Securities either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majesty by *Accountants* and *Officers*, for the faithful Exercising of their Offices, and many of his Debts are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excises, or any other penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name, by Officers appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted hither for Recovery thereof, are properly in this Office; from whence issue forth Process, to cause all Accountants to come in and accompt. In the Court of *Exchequer* there being a Court of Equity, all Proceedings touching the same, are in this Office; with many other things concerning the King's Revenue. This Office is in the King's Gift.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Next is the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer; whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bayliffs, &c. for their Accompts, and many other things of moment, as *Estreat Rules*, &c. All Charters and Letters Patent, whereupon any Rents are reserv'd to the King, are transcribed and sent into this Office by the Clerk of the *Petty-bag*, to the end such Moneys as are thereby payable to his Majesty, may be transmitted to the Clerk of the Pipe; and Process made to recover the same by the Comptroller of the Pipe. Out of this Office Process issues to levy the 20 l. per Month due from Popish Recusants, when convicted; and also to seize the two Thirds of their Lands, when Schedules thereof are made by the Clerk of the Pipe, and transmitted hither. Out of this Office Process is also made to levy the King's *Free-Farm Rents*, &c.

When the Auditors of the Revenue have made Schedules of such Arrears, and transmitted them to the Remembrancer, the States of all Imprest Accompts, and other great Accompts; and other Accompts whatsoever are also entred in this Office, as well as in the Office of the King's Remembrancer. In this Office there were heretofore Twelve sworn Clerks, whereof the Two first were called *Secondaries*. This is also in the King's Gift.

All Accompts which pass the Remembrancer's Office, are brought to the Office of the Clerk of the Pipe, and remain there, to the end that if there be any determin'd Debt due by any Accomptant, or any other Person in any such Accompt, the same may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the Comptroller of the Pipe taken into his Roll, *verbatim* with the great Roll; and Process may be made by him for the Recovery thereof by a Writ, call'd the *Summons of the Pipe*; which is in the nature of a *Levare facias*.

And if upon Summons of the Pipe, a *Nichil* be return'd by the Sheriff, then a Schedule is made of such Debts as are *Nichiled*, and sent to the Treasurer's Remembrancer, who makes a long Writ, and annexes the same to it; which Writ is a *Capias Fieri Facias*, & *extendi Facias*.

All Tallies which vouch the Payments contain'd in such Accompts, are examin'd and allow'd by the chief Secondary

condary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs, are made up by the Clerks of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accompts before-mention'd, their *Quietus est*, in case their Accompts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leases of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, when he is warranted so to do by the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. And these Leases are sometimes directed to be made under the Great Seal, but for the most part pass the Exchequer. He hath under him Eight Attorneys, whereof the Two first are Secondaries.

Comptroller of the Pipe.] He writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entred in the great Roll can be discharg'd without his Privy. And if *Nichils* be return'd, such Schedules are made to the Treasurer's Remembrancer, as before is mention'd.

He writeth out the Summons twice every Year to the High Sheriffs to levy the Debts charg'd in the great Roll of the Pipe.

Clerk of the Pleas.] In his Office all the Officers of the Exchequer, and other privileg'd Persons, as Debtors to the King, &c. are to have their Privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to all matters at the Common Law: And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials, as at the Common Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their Attendance is requir'd. In this Office there are Four sworn Attorneys.

Foreign Opposer.] His Office is to oppose all Sheriffs upon the Schedules of the Green Wax. This Office is kept in Gray's-Inn.

Clerk of the Estreats.] His Office is to receive every Term the *Estreats*, or Extracts out of the Office of the Remembrancer of the Lord Treasurer, and to write them out, to be levied for the King; also to make Schedules for such Sums as are to be discharg'd.

Auditors of the Imprest.] Audit the great Accompts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-Fruits, and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, Moneys imprested, &c.

Auditors of the Revenue] Are Seven.

These

These Audit all Accompts of the King's Revenue, and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are also several Receivers of the King's Revenues, arising from Lands and Rents, whose Accompts the Auditors do make up yearly.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits.] Takes all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenths, and makes process against such as pay not the same. This Office is kept in the *Middle-Temple*.

Auditor of the First-Fruits.

Receiver of the Revenue of the First-Fruits. The Bishops are Collectors of the Tenths, and accompt annually for the same.

Deputy-Chamberlains.] There are also two other considerable Officers, call'd *Deputy-Chamberlains*; in whose Office at *Westminster* are preserv'd all the Counter-foils of the Tallyes (whereof more anon) so exactly rank'd by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be join'd with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto requir'd; which being done, and prov'd true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, for to be allow'd in the great Roll: But in case any Corruption hath been used, the same is easily and soon discover'd, and the Offender severely punish'd by Fine and Imprisonment.

Other Officers.] There are moreover divers other Officers, as Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, the *Marshal*, the chief Usher of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is an Office of Inheritance, Four under *Ushers*, and Six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in the Gift of the Chief Usher. He is also by Inheritance *Proclamator* of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, and hath the Gift of all the *Ushers* also.

Of the other part of the Exchequer, call'd by some, the Lower Exchequer, where the King's Revenue is receiv'd and disburs'd with admiral Order and Frugality.

THE principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer. *Supremus Erarii Anglici Quaestor* : Or, *Tribunus Erarius Maximus*

But this Office is now executed by Commissioners.

There is one *Secretary*.

Next Officer is the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority ; he hath a principal Power, not only in the *Exchequer Court*, but also here in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue : He hath also the Custody of the *Exchequer-Seal*. He sits in the Court not only above all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, but (as some say) above the *Lord Treasurer*, having a Superintendency and Comptrolment over the *Lord Treasurer's Rolls*.

He hath the Gift of the *Comptroller of the Pipe*, and of the Clerk of the *Pleas*, also of the Clerk of the *Nichils*, and of the *Seal of the Court*,

He is moreover an *Under-Treasurer*, and hath the Gift of the two *Praisers of the Court*.

Then there are Two *Chamberlains* of the *Exchequer*, in whose Custody are many ancient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Standards of Moneys, Weights and Measures, those ancient famous Books, call'd *Dooms-day Book* (which is in two Volumes,) and the *Black Book of the Exchequer* ; whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of all *England*, made by *William the Conqueror*, wherein is describ'd all the Lands of *England*, except the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Northumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which might probably have been entred in a third Volume, now lost) with a true Value, and their Owners Names ; it was six Years in making, viz. from the 14th to the 20th Year of that King, and call'd at first *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since nam'd *Dooms-day Book* ; because therein was set down an exact

exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the Number of Families, of Men, Soldiers and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattel; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possess'd : and when any one was cited, or any difference arose about those things, and Taxes, &c. there was no place for denying or deceiving the King (whereof many Men now make little Conscience, though all good Christians ever accounted it a grievous and heinous Sin) when this Book was open'd, like as it will be at the opening of the Book at the great Day of Doom, or general Judgment of the World. This Book is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6s. 8d. and for every Line transcrib'd, is to be paid 4d.

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*; whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money receiv'd, and to draw all Orders to be sign'd by the *Lord High Treasurer*, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Monies by virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded by the Clerk of the *Pells*, and entred in the Office of the said *Auditor*, and lodg'd in his Office. He also by Warrant of the *Lord Treasurer*, makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patent from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the *Tellers*. He receives every Day the State of the Account of each Teller; and also weekly certifies the whole to the *Lord high Treasurer*, or *Lords Commissioners*, who immediately present the Estimate or Balance to the King. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, a Book, call'd a *Declaration*, which contains a methodical Abstract of all Accompts and Payments, made in the preceding half year, and delivers one of them to the *Lord Treasurer*, and another to the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all Persons in course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliorum*, hath Five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Monies, receiv'd, disburs'd, and remaining.

Next these are Four *Tellers*.

Their Office is to receive all Monies due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the
Tally

Tally-Court, where it is receiv'd by the *Auditor's Clerk*, who there attends to write the Words of the said Bill upon a *Tally*, and then deliver the same to be entred by the Clerk of the *Pells*, or his *under-Clerk*, who there attends to enter it in his Book; then the *Tally* is cloven by the Two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals, and while the Senior-Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other part with the other Two Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells: His Office is to enter the *Tellers Bill* into a *Parchment-Skin* (in Latin *Pellis*, whence this Office hath its Name) all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cause, or by whomsoever, and is in nature of a Comptroller; hath Four Clerks; whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Emitus*.

In the *Tally-Court* sit the Deputies of the Two Chamberlains, who cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each piece apart; also the *Tally-cutter* attends there.

A *Tally* in the *Exchequer*, from the French Verb, *Tailler*, and the Italian, *Tagliare*, to cut, is a very ancient and most certain way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, the like no where else in *Christendom*: And is after this manner:

He that pays or lends the King any Moneys, receives for his Acquittance or Acknowledgement a *Tally*, which is a Stick, with Words written on it on both sides, containing the Acquittance proper to express what the Money received is for, which being cloven asunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, one part thereof call'd the *Stock*, is delivered to the Party that pays that Money, and the other part, called *Counter-Stock*, or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept till it be called for, and join'd with the *Stock*; after which they send it by an Officer of their own to the *Pipes*, to be applyed to the discharge of the Accomptant.

This most ancient way of striking of *Tallies*, hath been found by long Experience to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented; for it is morally impossible so to falsifie or counterfeit a *Tally*, but that upon rejoyning it with the *Counterfoil*, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the cleaving, in the Longitude, or in the Latitude, in the natural Growth, or in the Shape of the *Counterfoil*: Whereas Acquittances in Writing cannot be so done but that they may be counterfeited by skilful Penmen, and

that so exactly, as that he who wrote the Original shall not be able to know his own Hand from the Counterfeit, as hath been frequently seen in all the Courts of *Westminster*.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the Exchequer, are the *Ushers* of the Receipt, a *Tally-cutter*, and Four *Messengers* of the Receipt. The *Usher's* Duty is to take care to secure the Exchequer by Day and by Night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all Necessaries, as Books, Papers, &c.

By long continuance, and the wisest contrivances, that the ablest Men of many Ages could invent, the Exchequer of the King of *England* is become the best ordered publick Revenue in the World.

Though the number of Officers in the Exchequer is far greater than in any of the King's Courts, yet not near so great as the *Financiers*, and other Officers belonging to the Revenues of the *French* King, who are so many, that their Fees eat up a very considerable part of the whole Revenue; Whereas, for rewarding all the Officers in the *English* Exchequer, whereof most are ever Persons of Estates, Parts, and great Integrity, it costs the King a very inconsiderable Sum of Money, as will easily appear to any one who shall consider, That in case of a Gift from the King of Moneys or Pension out of his Exchequer, he that receives it pays but 5 *l. per Cent.* amongst the *Tellers*, *Auditors*, Clerk of the *Pells*, and their Clerks; and to all other Officers whatsoever; and, which is remarkable, there goes not amongst the said Officers and Clerks, so much as 5 *s. per Cent.* out of publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treasurer of the Chamber, &c.

In case of Moneys paid in by any of the King's Tenants, Receivers, &c. it cost them sometimes but 6 *d.* and at most but 3 *s.* for every payment under a Thousand Pounds, and that goes only to the Clerks for their pains in writing and attending.

The bringing in of all Moneys to the King, costs his Majesty, amongst Receivers, Collectors, and all others in the Country, not above 2 *s.* in the Pound; and at his Exchequer it costs him in a manner, nothing at all: For the *Tellers*, who are bound to the King in 20000 *l.* Security, for the true discharge of their great Trusts, have under 33 *l. per Annum* for their Salary from the King, and the Two Clerks of each Teller, who constantly attend their Offices, have nothing at all from the King.

The

The Court of the Dutchy-Chamber of Lancaster, at Westminster.

THIS Court takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been long since annexed to the Crown.

The chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor* of the Dutchy, who is assisted by the *Attorney* of the Dutchy.

There are divers other Officers of this Court, as may be seen among the Lists.

This Court is kept at *Westminster*, by the lower *Exchequer*.

All the forementioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster*, are opened four times a Year, called the *Four Terms*, viz.

Terms.] *Easter Term*, which beginneth always the seventeenth Day after Easter, and lasteth twenty seven Days.

Trinity Term begins the 5th Day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth twenty Days.

Michaëlas Term began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23d of *October*, and lasteth thirty seven Days.

Lastly, *Hilary Term* begins now ten Days after *St. Hilary*, or the 23d of *January*, and lasteth twenty one Days: The four Terms in all continue 105 Days: From whence must be deducted about twenty Sundays and Holydays, wherein the Courts sit not; so that in one fourth part of the Year, and that in one City, all considerable Causes of the greatest part of *England*, are fully decided and determined: Whereas in Foreign Parts the Courts of Justice are open all the Year except High Holy-days and Harvest time, and that in all great Cities. This may seem therefore strange to all Foreigners, till they know that the *English* have always been given more to Peaceableness and Industry than other People; and that rather than go so far as *London*, and be at so great Charges with Attorneys, and Lawyers, they will either refer their Differences to the Arbitration of their Parish-Priests; who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes, or to the Arbitration of honest Neighbours;

or else are content to submit their Differences to Tryal before the Judges of *Affizes*, called also Justices in *Eyre*, or the *Itinerant Judges*.

Affizes are held twice a year, viz. after the end of *Hilary Term*, and after the end of *Trinity Term*, the twelve Judges, two by two, ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser Moment, both Civil and Criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry the Second*, *Anno 1176*. who at first divided *England* into six Circuits, (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*; for which are design'd in like manner, two Serjeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and all Common Pleas within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily, in Two or Three Days, all Controversies in a County, that are grown to Issue in the aforementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiff and Defendants, and that by their Peers, a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicineto*, out of the Neighbourhood whereabout the Business lies; so that twice a Year in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administered even at our own Doors.

Of the Government of Counties, &c.

HAVING given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in general, next shall be described the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

Justices of the Peace.] For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts, who have their usual Residence in the County; so many as his Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these, by Commission under the great Seal, are called *Justices of the Peace*, at first stil'd *Wardens of the Peace*, and such of them whom the King doth more particularly confide in or respect, are called *Justices of the Quorum*; from these Words in the Commission; *Quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*; that is, some Business of more Importance may not be

be transacted without the Presence or Concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum*, is by the Lord Chancellor made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he hath the Custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace is from the first Year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine, and commit to Prison all Thieves, Murderers, wandering Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Riots, and almost all other *Delinquents*, that may occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the Kings Subjects, to commit all such to Prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed; that is cannot be set at Liberty by Sureties (taken for their Appearance at a place and time certain) and to see them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

Quarter-Sessions.] Every Quarter, or Three Months, the Justices meet at the Chief, or Shire Town, where the Grand Inquest, or Jury of the County is summon'd to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traytors, Hereticks, Thieves, Murderers, Money-Coyners, Rioters, &c. Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be try'd at the next Assizes, when the Judges at *Westminster* come their Circuits aforementioned.

Sheriffs.] For the Execution of Laws in every County, except *Westmorland* and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas* Term nominates for each County a Sheriff, so called from the Saxon *Gerefa*, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County; for the Words of the Patent are, *Commisimus tibi custodiam Comitatus nostri de N.* and he is properly *Quæstor Provinciæ*, he that gathereth up and accounteth to the King for the Profits of the Shire that come to the Exchequer, but call'd in our Law-Latin, *Viccomes*.

The Sheriff's Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him, out of the King's Courts, to impannel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed, to wait on and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a year, so long as they continue within the County, which at

the Assizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendour, Feastings, &c. In order to the better executing of his Office, the Sheriff hath Attendant his *under-Sheriff*, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bailiffs of Hundreds, Constables, Gaolers, Sergeants or Beadles; besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horse-back at the Reception of the Judges.

Before 9 Ed. 2. he was chosen as Knights of the Shire are; but to avoid Tumults it is now thus:

Every Year, about the beginning of November, the Judges Itinerant nominate Six fit Men of each County; that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Councillors, and Twelve Judges assemble in the Exchequer-Chamber, and sworn, make choice of three; of which the King himself after chuseth one to be *Sheriff* for that year only, tho' heretofore it was many years, and sometimes Hereditary: as at this day to the *Cliffords*, who by their Descent from *Robert de Vipont*, are *Sheriffs Hereditary* of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*.

Furthermore, the *Sheriff's Office* is to collect all publick Profits, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's Exchequer, or Treasury at London, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint: To suppress Riots, execute Writs, secure Prisoners, distrain for Debts, empannel Juries, attend the Judges, see the Execution of Malefactors, protect them from the Insults of By-standers, return Knights and Burgessees for Parliament, &c.

The *Sheriff* of each County hath a double Function: First, *Ministerial*, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make Returns of the same: Secondly, *Judicial*, whereby he hath Authority to hold Two several Courts of distinct Nature, the one called the *Sheriff's Turn*, which he holdeth in several Places in the County, enquiring of all Criminal Offences against the Common Law, not prohibited by any Statute: the other, called the *County Court*, wherein he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings, which anciently was a considerable Sum; so that by the great fall of Moneys now, the *Sheriff's Authority* in that part is much diminished.

No Suit begins, and no Process is served but by him ; no Execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County.

Bailiffs.] Every County being subdivided into Hundreds (so called at first, either for containing an Hundred Houses, or an Hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called from touching a Weapon when they swore Allegiance (as the manner at this day is in Sweden, at their solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their Hands upon a Lance or Pike) every such Wapentake or Hundred, hath commonly a *Bailiff*, a very ancient Officer, but now of small Authority.

High-Constable.] Also Officers called *High Constables*, *Custodes pacis*, first ordained by the Statute of Winchester, 13 Ed. 1. for the Conservation of Peace, and view of Armour ; they disperse Warrants and Orders of the Justices of the Peace to each petty-Constable.

Coroners.] There are also in every County two Officers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Person came by a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is Matter Criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners* or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Free-holders of the County, by Virtue of a Writ out of the Chancery. They were anciently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour ; and therefore in the Reign of Edward the Third, a Merchant being chosen a *Coroner* was removed, *quia communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, and no Tradesman.

Clerk of the Market.] Every County also hath an Officer, called *Clerk of the Market*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures exactly according with the King's Standard kept in the Exchequer, and to see that none other be used in the same County ; to seal all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his Custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

*Of the Civil Government of Cities, Boroughs,
and Villages.*

[*Mayor and Aldermen.*]

EVery City of *England*, by their Charters or Privileges, granted by several Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themselves. They chuse among themselves their own Governour. In Cities a Mayor is chosen commonly out of Twelve Aldermen. In some other Corporations a Bailiff is chosen out of a certain number of Burgeesses.

Citizens are not taxed but by their own Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having some of their own always of the Council, to see that nothing be enacted contrary to their Profit.

Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute, moyenne & basse Justice*, a Jurisdiction among themselves, to judge in all Matters Criminal and Civil, only with this Restraint, That all Civil Causes may be removed from their Courts to the higher Courts at *Westminster*.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-council (as it were, King, Lords and Commons in Parliament;) can make Laws, called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is, for his time (which is but for one Year) as it were a Judge to determine Matters, and to mitigate the rigour of the Law.

Boroughs.] The Government of *Boroughs*, and other Towns Corporate, is much after the same manner. In some there is a *Mayor*, in others, one or two *Bailiffs*, who have equal Power with a *Mayor* and *Sheriffs*; and during their Offices, they are *Justices* of the *Peace* within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other *Justices* of the *Peace* have in the County.

Villages.] For the better Government of *Villages*, the Lord of the Soil hath ordinarily Power to hold a Court *Baron*, so called, because anciently such Lords were called *Barons*,

Barons, as they still are in many parts of *France*; or else *Court Baron* (i. e.) Court of Free-holders; as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the Free-holders of the *Cinque-Ports*: And this Court may be held every Three Weeks.

Petty-Constables.] Also for the Government of Villages, there is a *Petty-Constable*, chosen every Year by the Lords of the Place, in the Lord's Court or Leet: This Officer is to keep the Peace in case of Quarrels; to search any House for Robbers, Murderers or others that have any ways broken the Peace, to raise the *Hue and Cry* after Robbers fled away, to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks, or other Prison till they can bring them before some Justice of the Peace, to whom the *Constables* are subservient upon all Occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison.

Every little Village hath almost an Epitome of Monarchical Government of Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity within it self; which, if duly maintained, would render the whole Kingdom happy.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Military Government of England.

IT was a smart *Motto*, that the Great *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, Great Grandfather to our Gracious King now reigning, caused to be engraven on his great Guns, *Ratio ultima Regum*; intimating thereby, That when Subjects refuse to submit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations; then Kings have recourse to Force and Arms to bring them to reason.

So long as Subjects are prone to Sedition, and Neighbour Princes and States to Ambition, there will be a necessity of a Military Power in every State, both by Land, and likewise by Sea, where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

Of the *Military Power* of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King of *England* hath the sole Supreme Power, Government,

vernment, Command and Disposition ; And neither one nor both Houses of Parliament have any Right to levy any Forces, or make any War Offensive or Defensive, as they have at large declar'd in Parliament, *Anno 14. Car. 2.*

Besides his Majesty's Guards aforementioned of Horse, there are two Regiments of Foot-Guards, the one consisting of Twenty eight Companies of Eighty private Soldiers in each Company : The second called the *Gold-stream Regiment*, consisting of Fourteen Companies of Eighty private Men in each Company. These have been since the Peace of *Ryswick* reduced almost to half their number.

The first General Officer is the *Pay-Master-General* of all the Land-Forces, who is also *Surveyor* of the Guards.

An Auditor of the Muster-Rolls.

A Clerk of the Books, who have several Clerks under them.

The Commissary-General of the Musters, is the Right Honourable *Henry Earl of Suffolk*, by Patent under the Great Seal of *England*.

Next under him is *David Crawford Esq;* Deputy-Commissary-General, by Commission from his Majesty, constantly residing in *London*, keeps his Office at the Horse-Guards at *White-hall*, and gives from time to time such Orders to the Deputy-Commissaries as his Majesty's Service requires.

There are Eight Deputy-Commissaries, who have their Commissions from the *Commissary-General* ; and the several Counties in *England* and *Wales* are divided into Eight *Circuits*, and each Commissary is to take care to muster all such Forces as at any time comes into his *Circuit* : immediately after each Muster is taken, the said Deputy-Commissaries make a Return of all their Rolls upon Oath to the said *David Crawford Esq;* who keeps one Roll of each Troop and Company as a Record in his Office ; and another Roll is deliver'd to the *Pay-Master-General* upon Oath, and sign'd by the Commissary who musters them ; and sign'd also by two Commission-Officers of each Troop or Company, and the Mayor or chief Magistrate where each Troop or Company, quarters.

These have their distinct *Circuits* in the Country, for mustering the Forces which lie in several Garisons.

The

The Secretary at War, who has two chief Clerks; the last of which is Messenger to the Secretary.

These Three considerable Offices are kept at the Horse-Guard.

The Judge-Advocate.

In the Horse-Guards, each Troop has an Adjutant.

The Marshal of the Horse-Guards.

The Chirurgon-General of all his Majesty's Forces.

Of the Standing Militia or Trained-Bands.

BESIDES the foremention'd Forces, there is a *Standing-Militia* by Land of all *England*, settl'd in the King, to be Govern'd and Order'd and Enlarg'd from time to time as his Majesty shall see occasion. They are at present computed to be 200000 Horse and Foot.

For the Management of these standing Land Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the principal Peers of this Kingdom, and by Commission creates them Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with Power to Arm, Array and Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to conduct (upon occasion of Rebellion or Invasion) and employ the Men so arm'd, within the Counties and Places for which the said Lords are commissioned, or into any other County, as the King shall give order, to give Commissions to Colonels, or other commissioned Officers, to present to the King the Names of the *Deputy-Lieutenants*, who have, in the Absence of the *Lord-Lieutenant*, the same Power; (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any Person in the County with Horse, Horsemen and Arms, or Foot-Soldiers and Arms, within the said County proportionably to their Estates, with Limitation, That no Person be charg'd with a Horse, unless he hath 500 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 6000 *l.* personal Estate; no Person can be charg'd with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 600 *l.* personal Estate; those that have meaner Estates are to join Two or Three together to find a Horse and Horseman, or a Foot-Soldier.

The

The foremention'd Horse and Foot are to muster once or twice a Year, and each Horseman during the time of the Muster, to be allow'd him, from whom he serves, 2 s. a day, and each Foot Soldier 12 d. a day.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenant may levy every Year one fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70000 l. a Month, upon the whole Kingdom; and in the case of marching against an Enemy, they have Power to cause every Man so charged, to allow each Soldier one Months Pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charg'd with another Month's Pay.

These Forces are always in readiness, with all things necessary, at the Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, to appear, muster, and be compleat with Men, Horse, and Arms; and are at certain times Train'd and Disciplin'd, that they become able, skilful, and useful Soldiers.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom for the security of the King and Kingdom.

Subservient in the *Standing Militia* to the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenant, are the Justices of the Peace of every County, who upon all occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the High-Constable of the Hundred, or Petty-Constable of the Parish, &c.

Beacons.] For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War (whereof more anon) there are upon certain eminent places of all parts of *England* high Poles erected, whereon are fastned *Pitch Barrels* to be fir'd by Night, and a Smoke made by Day, thereby to give notice in a few Hours to the whole Kingdom of the approaching Invasions: Whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms make haste to the Sea-Coasts. These are call'd *Beacons*, from the *Saxon* Word *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to shew by a Sign. In all times of Danger some are set to watch at every *Beacon*.

Anciently there were many *Castles* in all parts of *England*, but *Inland Castles* generally have been demolish'd in latter times, or wittingly suffer'd to decay, that to Rebels they might be no Shelter, to Invaders no Stay, nor to the Invaded any Refuge in Flight; and consequently, that there may

may not be any lingering War again in *England*, which is the greatest Misery and Calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

In 1588 upon Expectation of the *Spanish Armado*, stil'd *Invincible*, there went forth from the Queen Commissions to muster in all Parts of *England*, all Men that were of perfect Sense and Limb, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, except Noblemen, Clergymen, University-Students, Lawyers, Officers, and such as had any publick Charge, leaving only in every Parish so many Husbandmen as were sufficient to Till the Ground. In all those Musters, there were then numbered Three Millions; but of those fit for War, about Six Hundred Thousand.

In another Muster of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England*, fit for War, of Common Soldiers, about four hundred thousand, and of those Arm'd and Train'd, One hundred and eighty five thousand; besides Horse, near forty thousand; and that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the Field, of their Servants and Followers, twenty thousand Men, Horse and Foot, choice Men, and excellent Horses; and in all, fit for War, and ready upon all Occasions, Six hundred forty two thousand, leaving sufficient to Till the Ground, and to furnish Trades, besides Nobility, Gentry, &c.

*Of the present Maritime Power belonging to the
Crown of England.*

THE Kingdom of *England* being a *Peninsula*, almost surrounded by the Sea, there will always be a Necessity of Maritime Forces; and as Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the King of *England* will be necessitated to augment his Maritime Forces proportionably (how great soever the Charge thereof may be) or else to quit his Ancient Right to the Sovereignty of the Narrow Seas, and to suffer his Merchants to be abus'd, and their Traffick every where interrupted.

It is true, that in the 24th of *Elizabeth*, upon a general View and Muster, there were found but Thirteen Ships of War, and one hundred thirty five Ships of considerable Burden,

den, belonging to all the Subjects of *England*. And in the Year 1600. her Majesty had but Thirty Six Ships of War, and Thirteen or Fourteen Pinaces; the biggest Ship was then a Thousand Tun, carry'd Three hundred and forty Mariners, One hundred and thirty Soldiers, and but Thirty Pieces of Ordnance. The lesser Ships of War were of One hundred Tun, Forty or Fifty Mariners, Seven or Eight Soldiers, and Eight Guns. The Pinaces of Thirty Tun, Eighteen or Twenty Mariners, and Two or Four Guns. So small was the *Royal Fleet* in those Days, when our Neighbour Nations were weak, and always engag'd with Civil and Foreign Wars. But now, that their Strength at Sea is of late so prodigiously encreas'd, it will be most expedient for this Kingdom to be always well provided: and, God be thank'd, we have a King that understands and takes delight in *Maritime Affairs*, and Ships of War, and who hath made it his Business that way to fortifie this Kingdom.

The Forces of Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d'Estat*, saith a *French* Author, whosoever commands the Sea, commands the Trade of the World; he that commands the Trade, commands the Wealth of the World, and consequently the World it self.

To the Crown of *England* belongs the Dominion of all the *Narrow Seas* round about the whole Island of *Great Britain*, and by Ancient Right thereof it hath had Possession in all times. First, the *Aborigines*, or Ancient *Britains*, were posselt thereof, (as Mr. *Selden* makes appear) and in their Right the *Romans* held it: Then the *Saxons* having gotten Possession of *England*, kept that Dominion; their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, calling himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claim'd, and quietly possess'd the same Dominion; in Testimony whereof the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to ask leave to pass the *British Seas*, and to take Licenses to fish therein, and to this Day do strike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the King of *England*, as oft as they pass by any one of them, thereby to express that they acknowledge the *Sovereignty* of the *British Seas* to belong to the King of *England*, according to an Ordinance made at *Hastings* in *Sussex*, by *John King* of *England*, about four hundred and fifty Years ago.

Histo-

Histories mention a *Great Fleet* of *Julius Caesar*, a *Fleet* of the aforementioned King *Edgar*, consisting of three thousand six hundred Sail; a *Fleet* of *Lewis* Son to *Philip*, King of *France*, of six hundred Sail, that arriv'd at *Sandwich*, to assist the *English* Barons against King *John*: But those doubtless were but as so many Cottages to Castles, in respect of the present Ships of War.

Henry VIII. in the Fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the greatest that ever had been seen in *England*, and nam'd it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was 1000 Tun.

In the Eighth Year of King *James* the First, was built by the *Londoners* a Ship of 1200 Tun, and call'd *The Trades Increase*; which being lost in the *East-Indies*, King *James* caus'd another to be built of 1400 Tuns; which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him nam'd *The Prince*.

We have now many brave First and Second Rate Ships; and even our Third Rates are now built so large and strong, that they may engage singly with a First Rate Ship of any other Nation.

The Charges of Building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle and Rigging (besides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 62500 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably,

To Man the Navy Royal of *England* requires about Thirty fix thousand Mariners; which is not half the Number which this Nation could upon occasion number; whereas according to judicious Computation, all the Seamen of *France* do not amount to above one and twenty thousand.

The Management of all the *Naval Affairs* of *England* was very anciently committed to three *Lords Admirals* of *England*; one for the North, another for the South, and the third for the West Division. Afterwards it was intrusted solely in One; and *Richard Fitz Alan* Earl of *Arundel* was the first sole *Admiral* of *England* that we read of.

At present the *Admiralty* of *England* is in Commission, and the Commissioners thereof sit at the *Admiralty-House* near *Charing-Cross*.

The *Lord High Admiral* hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition; some at Sea, others at Land; some of a Military, some of a Civil Capacity; some Judicial, others Ministerial. So that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea, may justly be stiled another *Commonwealth*.

wealth, or Kingdom apart; In Mari sunt Regna distincta, idque jure gentium, sicut in arrida Terra, saith Baldur, that learn'd Oracle of the Civil Law; And the Lord High Admiral of England may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a Vice-Roy of the Maritime Kingdom of England.

There is not any Vice-Admiral of England now, that Office was lately enjoy'd by the Lord Torrington, who held it by Patent *Durante bene placito* of the King, and was Lieutenant of the Admiralty, Navies, and Seas of England, with Wages and Fee of 20 s. *per diem* and 10 s. *per Month* for 16 Mento each of them, accounting 28 Days to the Month.

The Lord High Admiral of England doth, by virtue of his Place, appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom his several Vice-Admirals, with their Judges and Marshals by Patent, under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty. These Vice-Admirals and Judges do exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs within their several Limits; And in case any Person be aggriev'd by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that hath the force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty.

Court of Admiralty.

For transacting of Maritime Affairs the Lord High Admiral hath Courts of his own, whereof that at London is the Principal or Supreme, where all Process and Proceedings run in his Name, and not in the Kings, as it doth in all Common Law Courts. In this Court, usually called the Court of Admiralty, he hath a Lieutenant, call'd Judge of the Admiralty, who is commonly some learn'd Dr. of the Civil Law.

The Proceedings in this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of the Common Law, but under the Admirals Jurisdiction; therefore the Civil Law only (all Common-Law seclused) is made use of, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving caution to prosecute the Suit, and to pay what shall be judg'd against him, if he fail in the Suit; the Defendant on the contrary, securing the Plaintiff by sufficient surety or caution, as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment, and to pay that which shall be judg-
ed

ed against him, and that we will ratifie and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his Name, whereby the Clients are well assured to obtain that which by Law shall be judg'd to them, let the cause fall on which side soever.

In the *Admiralty Court* of England use is made not only of the Civil Laws, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, whereof the former is an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 20 Miles distant from the Continent of *Asia Minor*, and is now under the Turk, the Ancient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade and Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all Maritime Matters and Differences, and their Determinations therein were esteem'd so just and Equitable, that their Laws in such Affairs have ever since been observ'd for Oracles. Those Laws were long ago incorporated into the Volumes of the Civil Law; and the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excell'd all Nations in making of good Laws, yet for their Sea Affairs referr'd all Debates and Controversies to the Judgment of these *Rhodian* Laws.

Oleron is an Island anciently belonging to the Crown of England, seated in the Bay of *Aquitain*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garonne*, where our famous Warriour King *Richard* the First, caus'd to be compil'd such Excellent Laws for Sea Matters, that in the Ocean Sea, Westward, they had almost as much Repute as the *Rhodian* Laws in the *Mediterranean*, and these Laws were call'd *La Roole d'Oleron*.

King *Edward* the Third (who first erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as some hold) made at *Queenborough*, 1375. very Excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genoa*, *Marseilles*, *Barcelona* and *Messina*, yet that Fragment of the *Rhodian* Law still extant, with the Comments thereon by the old *Juris-Consults*, inserted in the *Pandects*, and the Constitutions made by the *Roman* Emperors, contained in the Code, and in the *Novelles*, still holds the Pre-eminence.

The Customs and former Decrees of the *English* Court of *Admiralty* are there of force for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there is also a Court of *Equity* for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the Civil Law by a Man's own Confession, or Eye-witnesses, found guilty before he could be condemn'd; but that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by Hen. VIII. that Criminal Affairs should be try'd by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by special Commission of the King to the Lord Admiral, wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Trial according to the Laws of England, directed by those Statutes.

Between the Common Law of England and the Admiralty, there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water Mark is observ'd, that is, counted *Infra Corpiu Gemitatus adjacentis*, and Causes thence arising are determinable by the Common Laws; yet when the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there also (so long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-water Mark and the Land, as appears in Sir Henry Constable's Case, 5. Report Coke. R. 107.

For Regularing and Ordering his Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in Stat. 13 Car. 2. Cap. 9.

Of the NAVY-OFFICE where the whole Business concerning the King's NAVY-ROYAL is managed.

THE Management of the Navy-Royal under the Lord HIGH ADMIRAL of England is entrusted with the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers are Four,

[Treasurer.] Whose Office is to receive out of the Exchequer by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer of England, or Lords Commissioners executing that Place, and to pay all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy; for which he had formerly a Salary of 220 l. 13 s. 4 d. per annum, besides 3 d. per Pound out of all

all Moneys paid by him ; but hath now an Honourable Allowance certain from his Majesty in lieu thereof, viz. 3000 l. per annum, and 800 l. per annum more for his Instruments.

Comptroller.] The second is the *Comptroller of the Navy*, whose Office is to attend and comptrol all Payments of Wages, to know the Market Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit all Treasurers, Victuallers and Store-keepers Accounts, &c. His Salary is 500 l. yearly.

Surveyor.] The third is the *Surveyor of the Navy*, whose Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd ; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture ; to charge all Boatwains and Carpenters of his Majesty's Navy, with what Stores they receive ; and at the end of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accounts, His Salary is 500 l. per annum.

Clerk of the Ass.] The fourth is *Clerk of the Ass*, whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Business transacted by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, at the Salary of 500 l. per annum.

The Commissioners of the Navy.

The First executes that part of the Comptroller of the Navy's Duty, which relates to the comptrolling of the Victuallers Accounts. His Salary 500 l. per annum.

The Second executes another part of the said Comptroller's Duty, relating to the Comptrol of the Accounts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards : His Salary is 500 l. per annum.

The Third resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the care of managing of his Majesty's Navy at that Port : His Sal. is 500 l. per annum.

The Fourth resides at *Chatham*, and has the same charge of Affairs in the King's Yard there : His Sal. is 500 l. per annum.

The principal Officers and Commissioners, do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great Seal of *England*. And since the great Increase of his Majesty's Navy, have several Clerks under them, with Salaries allow'd by the King, for the dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

[Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.]

The Victualling of his Majesty's Navy hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now manag'd by Commissioners, who keep their Office on *Tower-hill*, within the Parish of *St. Botolph Aldgate*.

Yards.] There are belonging to his Majesty's Navy, Six great Yards; viz. *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Sheerness* and *Plymouth*, where his Majesty's Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving places, for the Building, Repairing and Cleaning of his Majesty's Ships; and therein are lodg'd great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other sorts of Stores, needful for his Majesty's Navy-Royal.

The King hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made use of in the times of some great Sea-War, and there are also Officers to take care of the Store-houses there.

Besides the aforementioned Yards, his Majesty hath divers great Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. wherein are made Cables, and all sorts of Cordage for his said Navy.

All the said Officers, and whole Navy-Office, are governed by the Lord High-Admiral of *England*.

All the other under Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of his Majesty's Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral *durante bene placito*.

[A Bears Charge of the Navy.]

The ordinary Charge of his Majesty's Navy for a Year in times of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130000 *l.* besides all Charges of Building of Ships, &c. and besides the setting forth of Fleets, which even at the time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300000 *l. per annum*, as may be easily computed by the number of Men at Sea in pay, which were at fewest, supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand the King in 4 *l. per Mensen* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, &c.

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THE

THE

Present State

OF

ENGLAND.

Part III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

C H A P. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy; Their Name, Orders, Privileges, Revenues, Munificence, &c. Also of Dissenters from the Established Church.

Names.] THE Clergy were so called, because they are God's *Kings* or *Portion*; for although all Christians may be stiled God's *Portion* as well as God's *Servants*; yet amongst Christians, those Persons whom God hath set apart, and separated from common Use to his Service, to be, as it were, his *Domestick Servants*, are more peculiarly the Lord's

Q 4

Portion

Portion : And therefore from the First Age of Christianity, the Persons so set apart, have been called *Clerici, Clerks, or Clergy*.

Orders.] The *Clergy* of the Church of England have in all Ages, ever since our first Conversion to this present Day, consisted of *Archbishops, Bishops, Priests and Deacons*. If any shall object, that *Austin* the Monk was not an *Archbishop*, notwithstanding the venerable *Bede* gives him that Title ; and that *Bede* writes in the Stile of his own Age ; but that no such Word appears in the Epistle of Pope Gregory, either to *Austin* the Monk, or *Eleutherius* Bishop of *Arles* who consecrated him, we shall not contend ; let 'em but allow *Theodorus Grædus*, the sixth Metropolitan from *Austin* the Monk to have had the Stile of Archbishop, Anno 668.

Notwithstanding Archbishops have a Jurisdiction Superior to their Suffragans, yet they are of the same Order as Bishops ; for we have only these Three Orders, *Bishop, Priest, and Deacon* ; of which see Part 2. Cap. 10. of Ecclesiastical Government. But here it may not be unacceptable to entertain the Reader a little with an account of

The Solemn manner of making a Bishop in England.

When any Bishop's See becomes vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Bishopricks in England (except that of the *Ile of Man*, whom the Earl of *Darby* names) and humbly requesting that his Majesty will give leave for them to chuse another, the King hereupon grants to the Dean his *Congé & Eslire*, which in French (wherein it was anciently penn'd) signifies leave to elect. Then the Dean summons a Chapter, or Assembly of the Prebendaries, who either elect the Person recommended by the King's Letters, or shew cause to the contrary. Next, the Election is certified to the Party elected, who doth modestly refuse it the first and second time, and if he doth refuse it a third time, then that being certified to his Majesty, another is recommended. When the Election is accepted by the Party, it is certified to the King, and the Archbishop of that Province whereupon the King gives his Royal Assent under the Great Seal of England, which

is exhibited to the Archbishop of that Province, with command to Confirm and Consecrate him. Hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal, to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting his Confirmation.

The Vicar-General then, in the Name of the Archbishop sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election, or Person elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, especially assigned, to make their Objections: This is done by an Officer of the Archdeacon, usually at *Bow Church* in *Cheapside*, *London*, by Proclamation Three times, and then affixing the said Citation on the Church Door, for all People to read, the said Officer returns an Authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and Vicar-General. At the day and place assigned for the Appearance of the Opposers, the Vicar-General sits; then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter exhibits the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then presents the elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publicly called Three times; which being done, accordingly he accuseth their Contumacy; and for Penalty thereof, desires that the Business may proceed, which the Vicar-General in a Schedule by him read and subscribed, doth order. Next, the Proctor giving a Summary Petition, wherein is deducted the whole Process of Election and Consent, desires a time to be assigned to prove it; which the Vicar-General admits and decrees: After which the Proctor exhibits the Royal Assent, with the elected Bishop's Assent, and the Certificate to the Archbishop, and desires a Term presently to be assigned to hear final Sentence; which the Vicar-General Decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all Opposers should again be called, which being thrice publicly done, and none appearing, nor opposing, they are pronounced Contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and subscribed by the said Vicar-General. Then, the elect Person takes the Oaths of *Supremacy*, *Simony*, and *Cannonic Obedience*.

Next the Judge of the Archdeacon reads and subscribes the Sentence, after which usually there is an Entertainment made

made for the Officers and others there present; which being once done at the Sign of the *Naggs Head* in *Cheapside*, near the said *Bow Church*, gave occasion to our Adversaries of the *Romish Church* to affirm that Fable, That there our Bishops, after the Reformation were consecrated.

When a Bishop is elected, and the Election confirmed, he may give Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction, and may sit in Parliament as Lord thereof; according to *Sir Edw. Coke. 4. Instit. p. 47.*

After the Confirmation then according to the King's Mandate, is the solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop; which is done by the Archbishop, with the Assistance of Two other Bishops, in manner following:

Upon some *Sunday* or *Holy-day*, after Morning-Service, the Archbishop beginneth the Communion-Service after a certain Prayer appointed for this occasion, one of the Bishops there present readeth the Epistle, *1 Tim. 3.* Another readeth the Gospel, *John 21*, and after the *Nicene Creed*, and a Sermon preached by some learned Divine upon the Occasion, the elected Bishop, vested with his *Rochet*, or *Linnen Garment*, is by Two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or some other Bishop commissioned by him; sitting in his Chair, who demands the King's Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read: Then the Elect Bishop takes the Oath of Supremacy and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop. And after divers Prayers, and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put upon him; and after more Prayers, the Elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Archbishop and Bishops there present lay their Hands on his Head, and by a certain pious, grave Form of Words, they consecrate him: Afterwards the Archbishop doth deliver to the Bishop Elect a Bible, with another set Form of Words; and so all proceed to the Communion-Service; and having received the Sacrament and the Blessing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is at the Charge of the Bishop Elect, and is usually very splendid and magnificent; the greatest of the Nobility, Clergy, Judges, Privy-Counsellors, &c. honouring it with their Presence; the Expences whereof, with Fees of Consecration, amounting ordinarily to Six or Seven hundred Pounds.

This

This Form and Manner of Consecrating Bishops, is according to the Rule laid down in the Fourth Council of Carthage, about the Year 470. generally received in all the Provinces of the *Western Church*.

Note, That by our Order of Consecrating Bishops, it is evident Bishops are looked upon as a distinct Order of themselves; and not only as a different Degree from the rest of the Presbytery, as some would have it.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his Diocese, to install the Bishop Elected, Confirmed, and Consecrated: Which Instalment is almost on the same manner in all Cathedrals, and is usually thus: Upon any Day, between the hours of Nine and Eleven, in the presence of a publick Notary, the Bishop Elect, or his Proxy, which is usual, is introduced into the Cathedral Church by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; by whom all the Bishops of that Province are installed (or else by his Proxy, sometimes;) and first he declares his Assent to the King's Supremacy, and swears, That unless he be otherwise dispensed with, he will be resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons, and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Quire, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Bishops, between the Altar and the Right side of the Quire; and then the Archdeacon pronounces these Words in Latin, *Ego auctoritate mihi commissa, induco & inhabito Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum N. N. Episcopum, & Dominum custodiat summ introitum & exitum in hoc nunc, & in seculum, &c.*

Then the Sub-dean, and the Petty-Canons sing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own Place to the Deans Seat, and there in token of taking real Possession, he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord save him thy servant N. our Bishop*; (the People answering) *And give him Health from thy Holy Place, &c.* Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name. After Prayers the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter-House, and there placed on a high Seat. Then the Archdeacon and all the Priests and Officers of the Church, come before the Bishop, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him. Finally, the publick

lick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a solemn Oath to be true and faithful to his Majesty, and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, the new Bishop compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first Years Profits, to be paid to the King within Two Years or more, if the King pleases.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this from the manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by his Majesty to Four, or more Bishops to confirm him. Note, that the Difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop is, that the Archbishop, with other Bishops, doth consecrate a Bishop, as a Bishop with other Priests doth ordain a Priest; the Archbishop visits a whole Province, the Bishop only his Diocess; the Archbishop can convocate a Provincial Synod, the Bishop only a Diocesan Synod. The Archbishop is Ordinary to, and hath Canonical Authority over all the Bishops of his Province, as the Bishop hath over all the Priests of his Diocess.

None may be admitted a Bishop till he is full Thirty Years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is Four times the Year; upon four several Sundays in the Ember, or Fasting Weeks, so appointed first by the Holy Martyr Gelasius, Bishop of Rome, about the Year of our Lord 496. that so all the Nation may at once in their joint Prayers to God, recommend them that are to receive Ordination; which is performed by a Bishop in a Solemn, Grave, Devout manner, thus

[Deacons.] The Person to be ordained, bringing a Certificate to the Bishop, from the College where he last resided, or under the Hands of Three Reverend Divines, who knew him for three Years last past, touching his Life and

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Conversation, his Abilities, his Principles, and Affection towards Church and State ; the Bishop and his Chaplains do severally examine him in *Latin*, as a farther Proof of his Abilities and Proficiency in Theology ; and if he be found fit, and have a Title, that is, Presentation to some Vicarage or Curacy, (for if the Bishop ordains any one before he be provided with a Maintenance, the Bishop himself is bound to maintain him till he be farther provided for) then the Bishop proceeds to Ordination.

After Morning Prayer, there is a Sermon declaring the Duty and Office of Deacons and Priests ; then every one to be ordained, being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Archdeacon or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he hath made due inquiry of them ; and then asks the People if they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any one of them. After follow certain Godly Prayers ; Then a Collect, Epistle, and Gospel. But before the Gospel, the Oath of Supremacy is administred to every one of them ; and the Bishop putteth divers Godly Questions to them ; which being answered, they all kneel, and he laying his Hands upon them severally, doth ordain them Deacons ; then delivers to every one of them the New Testament, and gives them Authority to read the same in the Church ; Then one of them appointed by the Bishop, reads the Gospel ; and then all, with the Bishop, proceed to the Communion ; and so are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

Priests.] The Ordination of Priests, is partly in the same manner, only the Epistle and Gospel are different ; and after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them ; and that ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God secretly in their Prayers ; for doing of which there is a competent time of general Silence : then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus* in Metre to be sung ; then after another Prayer, they all kneeling, the Bishop, with one or two of the grave Priests there present, layeth his Hands upon the Head of every one of them severally, and gives them Ordination, in a grave set Form of Words, different both from that of Bishops, and that of Deacons ; the rest as in the Ordaining of Deacons.

None is to be Ordained Priest till he be Twenty four years of Age, nor a Deacon under Twenty three.

How a Clergy-man becomes sett'd in a Living.

Upon the Vacancy of a Church by death of the last Incumbent, Resignation or the like, the Clergyman desiring to succeed, must justly, honourably, and fairly procure a Presentation from the true Patron : And he must take special care that he doth not procure it by any Promise, Contract, or Agreement, directly or indirectly, which may make him become *Simoniacus* ; or that any Body on his behalf make any such Contract or Agreement, he himself being privy or not privy thereto, whereby he may enter the Church *Simoniacè* ; for that's the Distinction ; and both cases of *Simoniacus*, and *Simoniacè*, are utterly unlawful ; and so much the more heinous, because Perjury must ensue : For no one can be admitted into a Benefice before he take a Solemn Oath against *Simony*, viz. That he is not directly or indirectly privy to any such Agreement ; and if any one unknown to him, hath on his behalf made any such *Simoniacal* Contract, that he will in no wise stand by it, or answer it.

Now by *Simony* is understood not only an Agreement for Money in hand paid, or yearly to be allow'd, but *aliquid aliud emolumentum passo interveniente*, as the Words of the English Canon are, Anno 1229. *Lindwood* : any other Profit, Emolument or Advantage ; and the Words of the Statute of 31 Eliz. c. 6. are, *Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit, or Benefit, directly or indirectly, for or by reason of any Promise, Agreement, Grant, Bond, Covenant, or other Assurance, &c.* And this holds not only in Acceptance of a Living, but likewise in Exchange or Resignation.

The Penalty of this Statute is, that the corrupt Patron shall forfeit the next Presentation to the King, and two Years Value of the Living ; not according to the Valuation in the King's Books, but according to the true and utmost Value of the Benefice.

And the corrupt Incumbent shall be for ever disabl'd to have and enjoy the same Living.

Having therefore obtain'd the Consent of the Patron lawfully and honourably, he must get a Presentation sign'd and seal'd by him in this or some such like Form :

Form

Form of a Presentation to a Living.

Reverendo in Christo Patri & Domino, H. divina permissione, I. Episcopo ejusve vicario in spiritualibus generali, A, B. Armiger indubitatus Patronus Ecclesiæ Parochialis de C. in Comitatu D. Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ad Ecclesiam de C. prædictam vestra Diocesis modo per mortem, (if void by the Death of the last Incumbent; or, modo per resignationem, if by resignation; or, per Cessionem, if by taking a Second Living without Qualification; or, per Deprivationem, if by Deprivation) E. F. ultimi incumbentis ibidem jam vacantem, & ad eam donationem pleno jure spectantem; dilectum mihi in Christo, G. H. Clericum in Artibus Magistrum Paternitati vestra præsentem, humiliter Supplicans quatenus præfatum, G. H. ad dictam Ecclesiam admittere, eumque Rectorem, (if it be a Rectory, or Vicarium, if a Vicarage) ejusdem Ecclesiæ instituere cum suis juribus, & pertinentiis universis, ceteraque expedire, & peragere quæ vestro in hac parte incumbunt Officio pastoralis, dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei testimonium his præsentibus sigillum meum opposui: Datum die M. annos; Regni Domini nostri Willelmi, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. decimo Anno; Domini 1702.

Which Presentation the Clerk presented must carry to the Bishop of that Diocese, in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General; or if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. And he must carry with him and exhibit, if requir'd, Letters Testimonial, either from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided, or under the Hands and Seals of Three, at least, Reverend Divines, who knew him well for three Years last past, and can give a good Account of his Vertue, Uniformity, and Learning, in this, or some such like Form:

Form of a Testimonial.

Cum antiquus & probatus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ mos sit, ut qui ad literarum studium vitæ probitatem adjunxerint, publico hominum fide dignorum testimonio honestarentur; nos, quorum Nomina infra scripta sunt, testamur, perquam eruditum & dilectum nobis

nobis in Christo, A. B. in Artibus Magistrum per triennium proxime elapsam assiduum Officio suo operam dedisse, vitamq; & mores suos pie & sobrie instituisse; dignumq; judicamus qui ad quidlibet munus in Ecclesia promoveatur, & quam de eo opinionem concepimus eandem apud omnes libere profiteamur. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra presentibus apposuimus. Dat. die. M. Anno Dom. 1701.

Such a Testimonial as this is always indispensably required before holy Orders are conferr'd; and sometimes the Bishop demands it even from a Priest, before he admits him to a Benefice.

Note, That if any one living in a certain Diocess, and not in either of the Two Universities go to the Bishop of another Diocess for Orders, he must have *Letters Dimissory* from the Bishop of that Diocess where he last resided, to the other Bishop; and so he ought to have if he goes for a Living.

Note also, That the Presentation must be tendered to the Bishop within an hundred eighty two Days after the Living is vacant, else it lapses to the Bishop; and if the Bishop then doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the Archbishop; and if the Archbishop doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the King; and the next Presentation continues so, till the King (if the Living be 20 *l.* per Annum in the Valuation Book, or the Lord Keepers, if under 20 *l.*) presents, be it when it will; for *Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi.* After this, the Person to be admitted is examin'd, and if he be found duly qualify'd, the Bishop or his Surrogate institutes him in these or other Words: *Instituo te Rectorem Ecclesie Parochialis de C. & habere curam animarum & accipe curam tuam & meam.*

Then a Mandate is issu'd out under the Bishop's Seal, to the Archdeacon of the Place; who himself, or by some Clergyman whom he shall appoint, is to induct the Clerk into his Living; which is done by delivery of the Bell-Rope; and then the new instituted Clerk being left alone in the Church, he tolls the Bell; and now he is inducted.

Within two Months after this he must in the said Church during Divine Service (*i. e.* after some part of the Church-Service, and before the whole is finish'd) read the Nine and Thirty Articles of Religion, and declare a-

loud

loud his unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all that is therein contain'd, positively, and without any Reserve, one or two substantial Parishioners reading along with him, who may testifie he omitted no part. Likewise within two Months after his Induction, he must read the Book of Common-Prayer upon some Lord's Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon; that is, the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, as it is there appointed, and likewise declare his Assent and Consent to all therein, contain'd in these Words:

I A. B. do declare my unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all and every thing contain'd and prescrib'd in, and by the Book, intitl'd The Book of Common-Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of England; together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches; and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

And whereas before he be instituted, he must subscribe to this Declaration following.

I A. B. do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm; And that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law establish'd.

After he hath subscrib'd this Declaration, he must have a Certificate from the Bishop; or, &c. of his Subscription to the said Declaration.

So likewise within three Months after his Institution, upon some Lord's Day, during Divine Service, he must publicly and openly read his Certificate from the Bishop, &c. of his Subscription to the said Declaration, and he must at the same time read the said Declaration it self.

And if he hath fail'd in any of the foresaid things, he hath forfeited his Living.

And whenever any Parson or Vicar goes to Law for Dilapidations, Tythes, or any thing belonging to the Church, if the Defendant insist upon it, he must prove the doing of all these things.

Therefore he must have credible Witnesses when he subscribes before the Bishop.

And Two credible Parishioners having read along with him the Thirty nine Articles, should endorse upon the Book in which they read, their Attestation; which Book so attested, the Parson is to keep by him safely.

So likewise some intelligent Parishioners must attest under their Hands, That such an one on such a Day, read the Common-Prayer and Declaration as aforesaid; and all these Attestations are to be carefully preserv'd.

See more in the Acts of Uniformity, printed before the Book of Common-Prayer.

Privileges of the Clergy.] It hath been provided, not without singular Wisdom, that as the ordinary course of common Affairs is disposed of by general Laws; so likewise Mens rarer incident Necessities and Utilities, should be with special Equity consider'd. Hence it is that so many Privileges, Immunities, Exemptions, and Dispensations have been to the Clergy of England, granted at all times: Our Ancestors thinking it very reasonable, that as Soldiers were wont by the Roman Emperors, to be endow'd with certain Privileges for their Warding and Fighting, to preserve the State from External Enemies, so the Clergy ought to have certain Immunities and Privileges for their Warching and Spiritual Warfare, to preserve the State from Internal Enemies, the World, the Flesh and the Devil.

Of Privileges, some belong to Archbishops, some to Bishops, as they are so, and some belong to them, and the inferior Clergy as they are Ecclesiasticks or Churchmen.

Clergymens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergymen may be compell'd to undergo any personal Functions, (as to be Sheriff, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, &c.) or Services of the Common-wealth.

All Clergymen are free from the King's Purveyors, the King's Carriages, the King's Post, &c. for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *Cum Clausula*

Humana.

If

If a Clergyman acknowledge a Statute, his Body shall not be taken by Vertue of any Process thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si Laicus sit, &c.*

No Clergyman can be arrested in the Church or Churchyard, or any where attending on Divine Service, going, staying, or returning.

Clergymen are not obliged to appear at *Sheriffs Turns* or Views of *Frank Pledge*, there to take their Oath of Allegiance; the ancient Laws presuming, that those whose principal care and office should be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, could not themselves want Loyalty.

No Preacher may be disturb'd, vex'd, or molested while he is preaching or officiating.

By *Magna Charta* no Clergyman is to be fined or amerced according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Estate, and according to the Crime committed.

The Goods of Clergymen are discharged by the Common Law of *England* from Tolls and Customs, (*Si non exercent Merchandizas de eisdem*) of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage, for which they have the King's Writ to discharge them.

The *Glebe Lands* and Spiritual Revenues of Clergymen, being held in *Pura & perpetua Eleemosyna* (i. e.) in *Frankalmorie*, are exempted from arraying and mustering of Men or Horses for the War, as appears in a Statute still in force, viz. 8 Hen. 4. Numb. 12. in the unprinted Rolls of that Parliament.

If a Clergyman have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is subject to be Bayliff, Reeve, or Beadle, and be chosen into any such Office by reason thereof, he hath a *Cursory Writ* out of the *Chancery* to discharge himself.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword, or any Arms (their Habit being alone their Defence) cannot serve in Person in War; they serve their Country otherwise; and for that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergyman is not bound to the Leet, nor to follow Hue and Cry.

A Clergyman arraigned before a Temporal Judge for Felony, may plead the Jurisdiction of the Court.

A Clerk in holy Orders convict of a Crime, for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowable, shall not upon the producing his Orders, be burn'd in the Hand.

A Clerk in holy Orders at this day shall have his Clergy *ad infinitum*, from time to time; which no Layman can have above once.

It was an ancient Maxim in England, *Nullus pro decimis debet onerari aliqua de reparatione Pontis, seu aliquibus oneribus temporalibus*. No one on the Account of Tythes is chargeable with Reparation of Bridges, or any other Temporal Burthen.

These and other Immunities of the Clergy, the great *Aquinas* thought agreeable to natural Equity, or the Law of Nature; Thence it was that King *Pharaoh*, Gen. 47. when all the Lands of his Subjects were mortgaged to him for Bread, yet spared the Lands of the Priests. So *Exra* 7. 24. and so in our Ancient Laws we find, *De Danigeldo, libera & quiesca, erat omnis Ecclesia in Anglia & etiam omnis terra que in proprio Dominio Ecclesie erat, ubicunque jacebat, nihil profus in tali redditione persolvens*; and the reason thereof is added, *Quia Rex magis in Ecclesie confidebat Orationibus quam in Armorum defensionibus*.

The Sheriff may not intermeddle with the Clergy in respect of their Spiritual Promotions, but return, *Quod Clericus est beneficiatus in Episcopatu non habet Laicum sadium in Baliva mea*. And this Privilege is confirm'd to them by *Magna Charta*.

It appears fully by the Common Law and Statutes of this Land, that the Clergy are not to be burthen'd in the general Charges with the Laity of this Realm, neither to be troubl'd or incumber'd, unless they be especially nam'd, and expressly charg'd by some Statutes: for general Words do not affect 'em: Therefore if a Robbery be committed, and the Hundred be brought into Trouble for it, it is not understood that the Minister should contribute, though the Words are *Centies demorantes*. So they are not to be affected for Watching and Warding, nor for mending the Highways, &c.

Many more Privileges, Immunities, Liberties, and Franchises there are rightly belonging to the Clergy of England; so many, that to set down all, saith Sir *Edward Coke* upon *Magna Charta*, would take up a whole Book.

The Privileges of the Clergy, and Franchises of the Church were (with the Liberties of the People) granted, confirm'd and settl'd by the King in full Parliament, *Anno* 1253. in such a solemn manner, as no Story can parallel it : The King stood up with his Hand upon his Breast, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal stood with burning Tapers in their Hands, and the Archbishop pronounc'd as followeth :

By the Authority of God Omnipotent, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, &c. We Excommunicate, Anathematize, and Sequester from our Holy Mother the Church, all those who henceforth knowingly, and maliciously deprive and spoil Churches of their Right ; and all those that shall by any Art or Wit, rashly violate, diminish, or alter secretly or openly, in Deed, Word, or Counsel, these Ecclesiastical Liberties, &c. granted by our Lord the King, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, &c. For everlasting Memory whereof we have hèreunto put our Seal. After which, all throwing down their Tapers, extinguish'd and smoaking, they all said, So let all that shall go against this Curse, be extinct and stink in Hell.

Since which, all King's of England at their Coronations have by solemn Oaths promis'd to preserve the same ; and they have been confirm'd by above Thirty successive Parliaments, commanded to be read once a Year in Churches ; and if any Act shall be made to the contrary, it is to be held for null and void, by the Statute of 4 Ed. 3.

Rebukes of the Clergy.] To the end that Men of the best Rank and Ability, should in all times be encouraged to embrace the most painful and severe Profession of a Clergyman, and that the People should the more willingly be guided and conducted by them, our most Christian Ancestors, according to the Pattern of God's ancient People the Jews, and of all other Christian Common-wealths, judged it expedient to allow large Revenues, and a most plentiful Maintenance to the English Clergy, having observed with Solomon, That a wise Man for his Poverty is too often contemn'd and despis'd, and that there is nothing more contemptible and ridiculous than a poor Clergyman.

The first Kings of England had all the Lands of England in Demesne, the second sole Monarch among the Saxon Kings, *Erchelwolphus* *An.* 855. by the Advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and the Church, both the Tithes of all

Goods, and the Tenth part of all the Lands of *England*, free from all secular Service, Taxations and Impositions whatsoever. The Charter of Donation is to be seen in *Ingulphus* and other Authors; which Charter thus ends, *Qui augere voluerit nostram Donationem* (as many pious Kings and Nobles since have done) *Augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus prosperas, si quis vero mutare vel minuire presumpserit noscat se ad Tribunal Christi rationem redditurum*. He that shall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God encrease his happy Days; but if any one shall presume to change or diminish it, let him know that he must give an account thereof at the Tribunal of Christ.

This solemn Sanction was afterwards confirm'd by divers Acts in following Reigns, as of *Edmund*, *Edgar*, *Ethelred*, *Alured*, and *William the Conqueror*; so that the Clergie of *England* (whether they have *Jus divinum* or no) have an ancienter Right by Common Law to their Tythes than any Lay Subject can shew for his Lands in Fee-simple.

Besides the Teaths of Lands, and the Husbandman's Profits, Merchants also and Shopkeepers paid to their Spiritual Pastors the Tenth of their Gain, Servants in divers places the Tenth of their Wages; and in some places, Ale-sellers the Tenth Flagon; also Handicrafts-men and Day-labourers paid the Tenth of their Wages upon their Oaths, if requir'd.

Per Assisas Forestæ, and other Records it doth appear, That Tithes have been paid, even of Venison in divers parts of *England*, Men making Conscience in those Days, as amongst the Ancient *Jews*, to pay Tithes of all they possessed.

Besides all those, in some Places were paid to the Pastor Obventions, Oblations, Pensions, Mortuaries, &c. So that the *English* Clergy were the best provided for of any Clergy of the whole World, except only the Nation of the *Jews*, amongst whom the Tribe of *Levi*, being not the Twenty seventh part of the Twelve Tribes, as appears in the Book of *Numbers*, yet had, as *Mr. Selden* confesseth, and that by God's own Appointment, three times the Annual Révenue of the greatest of the Twelve Tribes; insomuch that the poorest Priest in the Twenty four Courses might be reputed a wealthy Person.

And as amongst the *Jews*, the Twenty four Chief Priests, for the better Maintenance of their Authority and Dignity had

had means far exceeding those of the inferiour Clergy, and the High-Priest had a Maintenance as far exceeding any of the said 14 Priests; so in *England* the Bishops, by the great Piety and Bounty of several *English* Kings, had, in Lands and Revenues, Temporal and Spiritual, a Maintenance far more ample than those of the inferiour Clergy, and the two Archbishops more ample than the Bishops.

William the Conqueror at his coming into *England*, found the Bishopricks then in being, so richly endow'd with Lands that he erected them all into Baronies, and every Barony then consisted of thirteen Knights Fees at the least.

Besides, there belong'd to Bishops several Perquisites and Duties for the Visitation of their Diocesses, for Ordinations, Institutions, Censur Cathedraticus, Subsidium Charitativum, which upon reasonable Causes they might require of the Clergy under them, also other Duties called Decimarum Quarta, Mortuariorum & Oblationum pensatio, Jus Hospitalii, processio, Litanie, Viatici vel Commensalis collatio, which upon a Journey to *Rome* they might demand,

Tithes and First-Fruits were anciently paid, (as is believ'd) to the several Diocesans, as was continu'd to the Bishop of *Norwich*, till *Hen. VIII.* depriv'd him thereof, and depriv'd the *Pope* of all the rest; moreover all Cathedral Churches were, by divers Kings and Nobles richly furnished with Lands, for the plentiful Maintenance of a Dean, and a certain Number of Prebendaries; insomuch, that together with the Lands given to Monasteries, a Third part of the Lands of *England* belonged to the Church and Churchmen; whereby did accrue much Benefit to this Nation: Great Hospitality was kept, many Hospitals, Colleges, Churches, Bridges built, and other publick, pious and charitable Works; all Leases held of them by the Laity, were not only much more easie than other Tenures, but so unquestionable, that there was little Work for the Lawyers; so much Peaceableness, that an hundred and forty sworn Attorneys were thought sufficient to serve the whole Kingdom.

At present the Revenues of the *English* Clergy are generally very small, and insufficient, above a third part of the best Benefices of *England*, being anciently by the *Pope's* Grant appropriated to Monasteries, towards their Maintenance, were upon the Dissolution of Monasteries, made Lay Fees. Besides

what hath been taken by secret or indirect means, through corrupt Compositions, Compacts, and Customs in many Parishes, there are also very many large Estates wholly exempt from paying Tythes; as Lands belonging to Monasteries, of which about 190 were dissolved in Henry VIII's time, of between 200 and 3500 *l. per Annum* value a-piece; which at a Medium of 1500 *l. per Annum* each, amounts to 285000 *l. per Annum* Tyth-free, besides all the lesser Priories, Abbies, and Monasteries, the Church being not allowed the Tythe of that Land which was once exempted from Tythes, because it belonged wholly to the Church, and which always did pay Tythes before it did belong to the Church. *Miserere Deus!* And those Benefices that are free from these things, yet (besides First-Fruits and Tenths to the King, and Procurations to the Bishops) are taxed towards the Charges of the respective Parishes, and towards the publick Charges of the Nation, above and beyond the Proportion of the Laity.

Instead of having the Tenths, as the Tenth Sheep, the Tenth Lamb, or whatever the product of the Land is, what by reason of Impropropriations, Prescriptions; Alienations, Cousenages, and the like, they have not a fortieth Penny of the yearly Rent of *England*; whereas the Clergy of *France* hath a Sixth part of the whole yearly Revenue.

The Bishopricks of *England* have been also, since the latter end of *Hen. VIII.* to the coming in of King *James I.* most miserably robbed and spoiled of the greatest part of their Lands and Revenues; so that at this day a mean Gentleman of 200 *l.* Land yearly, will not change his worldly State and Condition with divers Bishops. An Attorney, a Shop-keeper, a common Artisan, will hardly change theirs with ordinary Pastors of the Church.

Some few Bishopricks do yet retain an Honourable Revenue; amongst which the Bishoprick of *Durham* is accounted one of the chief, the yearly Revenues whereof are about 3280 *l. per Annum*.

Of this and other principal Bishopricks, the Revenues have been much diminished, some enjoying not a fourth part of their ancient Rights.

The great Diminution of the Revenues of the Clergy, and the little care of augmenting or defending the Patrimony of the Church, is the great Reproach and Shame of the *English* Reformation, and 'tis to be fear'd will one Day prove the Ruin of Church and State.

Judicious Mr. Hooker (who in the Preface of his Works, foretold our late Troubles forty Years before they came to pass) observing in his time how the Church was every day robbed of her Dues, and that it was then an Opinion rise, [*That to give to the Church smelt of Judaism and Popery, and to take from the Church what our Ancestors had given, was Reformation*] declared that what Moses saith in the 90th Psalm, was likely to be verified of Religion, and God's Service amongst us, the time thereof may be Seventy Years; if it continue till Eighty, it will be but small Joy to those that shall then behold the Condition of the *English* Church; nor can the best-read Historian produce one Example of a Happy State, where the Clergy hath been exposed to the Peoples Contempt, which must happen where their Benefices, their Maintenance is scandalous, and thereby their Persons despicable.

It is the last Trick, saith St. Gregory that the Devil hath in the World, when he cannot bring the Word and Sacraments in disgrace by Errors and Heresies, he invented this Project to bring the Clergy into Contempt and low Esteem, as it is now in *England*: Whereas anciently in *England* (as among the *Jews*, the Tribe of *Levi* was counted noble above all other Tribes, except that of the Royal Tribe of *Judah*) the Function of the Clergy was of so high Account and Esteem, that not only the best Gentry and Nobility, but divers of the Sons and Brothers of several *English* Kings since the Conquest, and before, disdained not to enter into Holy Orders, and to be Clergymen, as at this Day is practis'd in most other Monarchies in Christendom. *Ethelwolph*, Son and Successor to *Egbert*, first sole King of *England*, was in Holy Orders, and Bishop of *Winchester* at his Father's Death. *Odo*, Bishop of *Bayeux* in *Normandy*, was Brother to *William the Conqueror*. *Henry de Blois*, Brother to King *Stephen*, was Bishop of *Winchester*. *Geofrey Plantagenet*, Son to *Henry the Second*, was Bishop of *Lincoln*. *Henry de Beaufort*, Brother to *Henry the Fourth*, was Bishop also of *Winchester*: And of latter times, that most prudent *Henry the Seventh* had design'd his second Son to be a Clergyman, to omit many other of noble Blood; which Policy is still observed even amongst the few Families of the *Romish* Religion in *England*; wherein are to be found at this Day some Brothers or Sons of Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, and Barons in Holy Orders, and most of the rest

of the Stock of Barons, Knights, or Gentry; and for this Cause find Respect, not only amongst those of their own Opinion, but even of the most sober, moderate, and best civiliz'd Protestants.

Nor is this present Age wholly destitute of this Honour; witness the present Bishop of London, Dr. Compton, Brother to the Earl of Northampton.

Dr. Fane, late Brother to an Earl of Westmorland.

Dr. Finch, Son to the late Earl of Winchelsea.

Dr. Montague, Uncle to the Earl of Sandwich.

The Right Honourable the Lord Alcham, Dean of Euter, Uncle to the Earl of Anglesey.

Dr. Greenwile, late Dean of Durham, Brother to the Earl of Bath.

Mr. Berkley, Son to the Earl of Berkley.

Mr. Edward and Mr. Charles Finch, both Brothers to the Earl of Nottingham.

Dr. Booth, Uncle to the Earl of Warrington.

The Right Honourable the Lord Crew Bishop of Durham.

Dr. Grahme, Dean of Carlisle, Brother to the late Lord Viscount Preston.

Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Knight and Baronet, Bishop of Exeter.

Sir William Daws, Knight and Baronet, Master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge.

Sir George Wheeler, Prebendary of Durham.

And many others now living, or lately dead.

And when this Policy was more in use, the Clergy were judged the fittest Persons to execute most of the chief Offices and Places of the Kingdom (according to the Divine Policy amongst God's peculiar People, where the Priests and Levites were the principal Officers and Judges in every Court, to whom the People were to be obedient on the severest Pain) and the Laity did with much Reverence and Respect submit to them, and as then, *Os Sacerdotum Oraculum erit plebis*, (according to that of Malach. Chap. 2. 7.) So, *Os Episcoporum Oraculum erat Regis & Regni, & Rex amplectebatur universum Clerum lætæ fronte, & ex eo semper sibi eligebat primos à Consiliis, primos ad Officia Regni obeunda. Primi igitur sedebant in omnibus Regni Comitibus & Tribunalibus Episcopi, in Regali quidem Palatio cum Regni Magnatibus, in Comitatu und cum Comite, in Turri cum Vicecomite, & in Hundredo cum Domino Hundredi, & nihil inconsulto Sacerdote vel*

Epil-

Episcopo, ageretur. And this Union of Civil and Ecclesiastical Persons Authority and Courts of Judicature, did continue, as *Selden l. 2. de Synedrui*, makes apparent above four thousand Years amongst God's own People, both Jews and Christians, till Pope *Nicholas* the First, about the Eighth Century, to exclude the Emperor from meddling in the Ecclesiastical Government, began to exclude the Clergy from meddling with the Civil, *Vide Grat. distinc. C. cum ad verum.*

But to return to our Bishops, upon whom the Weal of this Kingdom, and the Service of the King so much depended, and their Presence for that end so much required at *London*, that it was judged expedient, that every Bishoprick should have a Palace or House belonging to it, in or about *London*; and it is known at this Day where stood the Houses of every one, except that of *St. Asaph*, which also might probably have had one.

Great was the Authority of the Clergy in those Days, and their Memory should be precious in these Days, if we consider, that they were the Authors of so great Benefits and Advantages to this Kingdom, that there are few things of any importance for promoting of the Welfare of this Church and State, wherein the Bishops and Prelates, under God, have not been the principal Instruments. The excellent Laws made by King *Ina*, King *Aethelstan*, King *Edmond*, and *St. Edward* the Confessor, from whom we have our Common Laws, and our Privileges mentioned in *Magna Charta*, were all made by the Perswasions and Advice of Archbishops and Bishops named in our Histories. The Union of the Two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* (whereby a long and bloody War was ended) was by the most wise Advice and Counsel of Bishop *Morton*, then a Privy-Counselor. The Union of *England* and *Scotland*, that inexpressible Advantage to both Nations, was brought to pass by the long foresight of Reverend Bishop *Fox*, a Privy-Counselor, in advising *Henry VII.* to match his eldest Daughter to *Scotland*, and his younger to *France*. Most of the great publick Works now remaining in *England*, acknowledge their ancient and present Being, either to the sole Cost and Charges, or to the liberal Contributions, or at least to the powerful Perswasions of Bishops, as most of the best endowed Colleges in both our Universities, very many Hospitals, Churches, Palaces, Castles have been founded and built by Bishops

shops, even that famous, chargeable and difficult Structure of *London-Bridge* stands obliged to the liberal Contributions of an Archbishop; and it was a Bishop of *London*, at whose earnest Request *William* the Conqueror granted to the City of *London* so large Privileges, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen upon some solemn Days of their resort to *St. Paul's Church*, did, before the late dreadful Fire, go in Procession about the Grave-stone where that Bishop lay interred.

But above all, the converting *England* to the Christian Religion, the reforming that Religion when corrupted; and since that, the maintenance of the Doctrine thereof, against all *Romish* Writers, and of the Discipline thereof (none of the least good Offices) against all the Practices and Power of the Puritan and Presbyterian Factions, and all those other Sectors lineally descended from them. All this, and more is owing (if not solely, yet principally) to Bishops and Prelates; by the late want of whom to sit at the Stern, how soon was this goodly Vessel split upon the Rocks of Anarchy and Confusion!

Even since the late Restauration of Bishops, to set down the many considerable and publick Benefices flowing from them, and other dignified Clergy, would tire the Reader.

I have been very particular in my former Editions as to the Beneficence of our *English* Bishops, in Founding, Building, and augmenting Schools, Colleges and Hospitals, in repairing of Cathedral Churches and Episcopal Houses in their magnificent and useful Works (as the Theatre at *Oxon*, intirely built at the sole Charges of *Dr. Gilbert Sheldon* Archbishop of *Canterbury* (who likewise gave a considerable Estate to the University for the keeping it in constant Repair,) publick Libraries, and the like; in the Redemption of Captives from *Algiers*, all the *English* that were Slaves there being at once redeemed by the *English* Bishops; In Augmentation of poor Vicarages to 80 l. per Annum: In Subsidies, Poll-Money, Benevolences, First-Fruits, &c. Abatements to Tenants; in furnishing Churches and Chappels with Plate, and other decent Ornaments, buying of Improprations, relieving sequestred Clergymen, their Widows, and distressed Cavaliers, even during the time that they themselves were sequestred.

In these and such like particulars you may there see that
Dr. William Juxon, Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s Beneficences
 amounted to _____ 64000 *l*.

Dr. Gilbert Sheldon _____ 57000 *l*.

Dr. Brian Duppa _____ 46000 *l*.

Dr. Frewen, beside Abatements _____ 15000 *l*.

Dr. Cofins _____ 66000 *l*.

Dr. Warner _____ 59600 *l*.

_____ 307600 *l*.

Besides the Deans and Chapters there mentioned.

Canterbury _____ 16000 *l*.

Winchester _____ 45800 *l*.

Durham _____ 1500

Ely _____ 14000

Exeter _____ 26000

Lincoln _____ 11000

Rochester _____ 10000

Worcester _____ 19000

Windsor _____ 28500

York _____ 8000

Wells _____ 8000

_____ 187800

Sum Total _____ 495400

The rest doubtless parted with their Money proportionably.

'Tis true, those Bishops, Deans, and Prebendaries had much greater Abilities than ours at present have, to do what they did, the three or four first Years after the Restauration of the Royal Family bringing them in much more than their ordinary Revenues.

During the Vacancy of a See, or when the Bishop is employed by the King in publick Negotiations beyond Sea, the Law provides an Officer in his Place, to whom Presentations may be made, and by whom Institutions, Admissions, &c. may be given, which Officer is called *Guardian of the Spiritualities*. The Office is sometimes executed by

by the Archbishop of the Province, or his Vicar-General, or the Dean and Chapter of the vacant See.

All Clergymen are in *England* (as anciently among God's own People the *Jews*, and amongst the primitive Christians so soon as they were under Christian Emperors) judged fit to enjoy divers Temporal Honours and Employments, as,

First, To be in the Commission of the Peace; for who so proper to make and keep Peace, as they whose constant Duty is to preach Peace? Who so fit as they whose main business and study is to reconcile those that are at variance? And therefore since his late Majesty, King *Charles* his happy Restauration, as well as before, divers grave, discreet Divines have been made Justices of the Peace, and thereby not only the poor Clergymen have been protected from the Oppression of their causeless Enemies, but many differences have been composed without any Law-suit, in a more Christian and less expensive way.

Moreover the Archbishops and Bishops were called by our Ancestors to their *Witsa-gemote* or Parliament, not so much in respect of their Tenure (for in those Days all their Tenures were by a *Frank-Almoigne*) as for their Gravity, Learning, and Wisdom, as appears by *Britton Glanville*, and *Bracton*.

Secondly, To be of his Majesty's Privy-Council, where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State matters, that will admit neither of delay nor Publication, and therefore after the Pattern of that excellent Christian Emperour *Constantine the Great*, our good Kings, before and since the Reformation, have always admitted some Spiritual Persons to their Council-Tables, and Closet-debates.

Thirdly, To be employed in publick Treaties and Negotiations of Peace, and this both the ancient and modern practice will justify, that none have been more frequently and successfully used in such Messages, than the Ambassadors of Christ: Of which the Reverend Mr. *Hill*, his Majesty's late Envoy at the Court of *Brussels*, and the Reverend Mr. *Robinson* in *Sweden*, are living Instances.

Fourthly, To enjoy some of the great Offices of the Crown, as to be Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, &c. and it hath been observed, that in a late Reign, when the Bishop of *London* was Lord Treasurer, that Office was executed

red with as much Diligence, Faithfulness, Dexterity and Content to the Subject as well as to the King, as it ever had been by his Lay Predecessors.

I shall only add, that in the glorious Reign of that Wise and Experienced King *Edward III.* the Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy-Seal, Master of the Rolls, Ten Masters in Chancery, Chief Chamberlain of the Exchequer, the Receiver and Keeper of the King's Treasure and Jewels, Clerk of the Privy-Seal, Treasurer of the Household, Master of the Wardrobe, one of the other Chamberlains of the Exchequer, Surveyor and Comptroller of the King's Works, Treasurer of *Ireland*, and he for *Guines* and *Calais* were all Clergymen.

DISSENTERS.

THE Inhabitants of this Land being a sensible and civilized People, are generally much addicted to Religion, and whereas in those Countries where the *Roman Catholick Religion* is National, *Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion*, People of the best parts being least affected with a Religion so contrary to Reason; here in *England* those who are of the best Capacities are generally most Devout; and again, the devoutest Men of this Church are always the best Moralists, which shews their Devotion to be unfeigned and without Hypocrisie; but the greatest blemish to Religion amongst us is, the pittyable number of *Dissenters* from the established Church, some prejudiced by Education, some by Sensuality, some by Interest, and some few by a misguided Zeal, for having repented of their former ill Courses, whilst they call themselves *Members of the Church of England*, they think they cannot thoroughly change their Lives without changing their Religion too, becoming like stray Sheep, an easie Prey to the next Claimer.

If we divide the People of *England* into 60 parts, perhaps five of them are such Dissenters of all sorts who never come to the publick Service of the National Church.

Two parts who hold Communion with the National Church, and with their own particular Sect at the same time, as occasion or opportunity offers. These are a foolish and

and inconsiderate People, who are little valued by either side, by reason of their Inconstancy and Prevarication with God and Man, especially if it appears to be done upon a selfish and Temporal Account.

Three parts are these, who being in constant Communion with the *Church of England*, seldom or never joining openly with any other, seem nevertheless somewhat displeased with the Church, and the only Reason they continue in it, is, because they are more displeas'd with every Sect of the Dissenters from it: for they acknowledge this to be the best Form of Religion in the Country; but this they (having new Schemes in their Heads) would reform or refine.

The most understanding of this sort of Men have a Politick Thirst after such a Reformation, in hope by that means to comprehend many of the more moderate Dissenters, and to bring them into Communion with the National Church; and such a design was set on foot in the beginning of this Government in Convocation, where all things of that nature are first to be debated; but few of the Dissenters at that time shewing any willingness to be so comprehended, and some of the Heads of them confessing ingeniously, that all such Attempts would prove successless, without quite dissolving our frame of Church Government, the whole business fell.

And instead thereof all Protestant Dissenters from the Church (except *Antitrinitarians*) are tolerated so long as they live peaceably and conformably in the State, and every Man in *England* doth now enjoy a free Liberty of Conscience, and Use of what Religion best pleases him.

The Dissenters from the Church of *England* are of these five sorts, *Libertines*, *Papists*, *Anabaptists*, *Independents*, and *Presbyterians*.

First, By *Libertines*, we mean those that live *ad libitum*, whether they be *Atheists*, *Scepticks*, *Deists*, and the like; of these there are not many among us, at leastwise professedly so, and those that be are a Vain, Fantastick, Unthinking People, some of whom having a little smattering of Learning, are troublesome with it to themselves and the rest of Mankind. These Men have some superficial Knowledge in second Causes, but for want of due Consideration, they are altogether ignorant of the first Mover, and

of

of his Reveal'd Will ; so that supposing themselves to be Wise, they become Fools : And from a long Indulgence to the Gratifications of Sense, they fall into the Want of all abstracted Notions and Thoughts, and have no distinct Apprehension of any but meer sensitive Things, till a little before their Death, when the Soul begins to separate, stand off, or loose from the Body, then they attempt to unfold the Original Idea's, but not without Horror and Confusion.

The Number of Jews and Socinians amongst us is still more inconsiderable.

Secondly, *Papists* we have many, yet not so many but that in the late Government, when they all appear'd publickly, it was, and is a Wonder how the Designs of that Handful of Men could put the whole Nation into such Convulsions.

I may note here, to the Honour of the Church of *England*, who only durst oppose the Craft and Violence of the Bigotry towards *Rome* in King *James II's* time, that excepting a few, who were corrupted with Money, even then there appear'd scarce any but who were born of Popish Parents, or who were at least bred up in the Communion or Favour of that Church, from their Infancy.

And whereas some of the most inconsiderable Dissenters would formerly charge the Church of *England* with Inclinations to the Church of *Rome* ; the many learn'd Treatises published, the many Triumphant Disputations held, the many Sermons every where preach'd, in bold, and open Defiance to *Rome*, and the strong Resistances made by the alone Members of the Church of *England*, against all the Allurements and Threats that were then used, hath not only powerfully quashed that Calumny, but might very severely retort it, if it were not a Church of the most forgiving temper in the World.

3. *Anabaptists* are of two sorts : First, those who go vulgarly by that Name ; and, Secondly, those who are distinguished by the name of *Quakers*.

The *Anabaptists* which go by that Name are a more reasonable sort here in *England* than those of *Flanders* and *Germany* ; very few of ours are so Wild, Extravagant, and Enthusiastical as those abroad : These submit themselves to Civil Government ; and the chief Article of their Dissent in Religion, is concerning *Pedobaptism*, which they hold un-

reasonable : Yet there is in many other things some of the *Flemish* Leaven still among them, as accounting themselves the only pure Church ; are envious at the *Establisht* Church ; abhor paying of Tithes, and affect Parity : But that which is worst of all, some of them have strange Notions concerning our Blessed Saviour and his Incarnation, the Holy Trinity, the Soul of Man, &c. Some of these, as well as *Quakers*, are great Admirers of *Jacob Behmen* and his sort of Cant ; and many of them are closely wrapt up in *Rosicrucian* Divinity ; they look upon all Liturgy and Ceremonies as Popish, allow that Laymen may administer Sacraments, expect an universal Monarchy of Christ here on Earth. Some of them are call'd *Brownists*, from *Robert Brown* of *Northamptonshire*, but there are some *Brownists* who allow of *Pædobaptism*. *Familists*, or the Family of Love, we have scarce any remaining : *Adamites* none : But here are some *Antinomians*, who hold, That no Transgression is Sin in the Children of God : *Traskitts* now called *Seventh-day-men*, who keep the *Jewish Sabbath* : *Antisabbatarians*, who keep none at all ; and the *Muggletonians* are scarce extinct, who say, That God the Father leaving the Government of Heaven to *Elias*, came down on Earth and suffered in Humane Form ; these deny the Holy Trinity, the Creation of Earth and Water, the Immortality of the Soul, Religious Ministry, and some of them, Magistratual Authority.

Quakers.] The other sort of Anabaptists are called *Quakers* or *Shakers*, from the Trembling and Quaking, caus'd in them by Vapours in their Ecstatick Fits, especially after long Fasting, an Exercise very much practis'd by the first Disciples of this Sect here in *England*, but of late almost wholly diffused.

We have strong Motives to believe, that this Sect was set a-foot here in *England*, and propagated by the Industry of *Romish* Emissaries, sent on purpose from *Spain* and *Italy* ; in the time of the late Troubles : *Mr. William Prynne* made many pertinent Discoveries of it, in several of his Treatises ; wherein he shews their very near Alliance to the Order of *Franciscans*, who ever propagated their Doctrine here in *England* ; the first Author of their Opinions, not to mention Agreement in some only Particulars with divers Hereticks of old, seems to have been *Caspar Schwenckfeldius* of *Offing*, a Nobleman of *Silesia*, who died Anno

1651. from whom they are called abroad *Schwenckfeldians*, and by some, *Enthusiasts*, from their pretence to Inspiration. He taught that the Scripture was a dead Letter; That Men cannot be converted by the means of external Ministry, but merely by Visions, Inspirations, and Raptures: He denied the Divine Nature of Christ while he was here on Earth, and the Humane Nature, after his Ascension into Heaven; affirms that Baptism is of no use in order to Regeneration; that the Body and Blood of Christ are not exhibited in the Eucharist; his Followers neglected the Use of the Word and Sacraments, and pretended to determine the precise Year in which the Day of Judgment shall happen.

Upon these Tenets our *English* Quakers have improv'd.

They reject Ministerial Ordinances, and place Religion wholly in the inward Light of every Man's private Spirit, and how different soever the Impulses of one Man's Spirit are from another, and how different Notions soever they create, they account it all the same Light infused by the Spirit of God in different Measures and Degrees. They agree with other *Anabaptists* against Infant Baptism, and go far beyond them, even to the neglecting all Baptism, and the other Sacrament of the Eucharist, all Human Learning, Appropriate Places and Times of Worship, and abhor paying of Tithes: They practised formerly Abstinence and Self-denial, but now of late none are prouder and more luxurious than the generality of them: They formerly wore plain and coarse Clothes, now the Men wear very fine Cloth, and are distinguish'd from others only by a particular shaping of their Coats, a little pleated Cravat, and a slender Hat-band; the Women nevertheless wear Flower'd, or Strip'd, or Damask Silks, and the finest Linnen cut and pleated, in imitation of Lace; but they wear no Lace or superfluous Ribbons; however they are extremely nice in the choice of Taylors, Semstresses and Laundresses. Those of the Men who wear Perriwigs, have 'em of genteel Hair and Shape, tho' not long: They are as curious in their Meats, and as chearful in their Drink, and as soft in their Amours, and as much in the Enjoyment of Life as others.

They have generally deny'd the Trinity of Persons in the One Godhead, the Resurrection of the Body; the Incarnation of Christ (which they seem to look upon as a Figure)

Figure) the Locality of Heaven and Hell, and many other Catholick Tenets.

[Independants.] *Independants* are a Sect lately sprung up from the *Brownists*. These have no general Church-Government, but each particular Congregation is ruled by their own Laws and Methods without dependance on one another; look upon Tithes as Superstitious and Judaical; are against all set Form of Prayer, even the Lord's Prayer. They give Power to private Men to erect and gather Churches, Elect, Ordain, Depose, Excommunicate, and Determine finally in all Church-Causes. Laity sometimes administer the Sacraments, and Magistrates administer the Office of Matrimony: They are most of them *Millenarians*, and commence the last thousand Years of Christ's Kingdom from the beginning of *Independancy*. All those of the Laity they account Gifted Men, are permitted to preach, and pray, and to chatechise the Preacher concerning the Doctrine he hath preached. They Communicate frequently, sitting at a Table, or without a Table.

[Presbyterians.] *Presbyterians* maintain, That there is only a Nominal Difference between *Bishop*, *Presbyter*, and *Pastor*; and that *Priest* is not a Gospel Word, but belongs only to Sacrifices: They will not allow *Deacons* to preach, but only collect for and administer to the Poor. In every Church they appoint Lay-Elders and Rulers, who are to inspect Mens Manners, and to bear a part in the Government of the Church: They acknowledge a Priority of Order ought to be amongst Church Governours, but not a Priority of Jurisdiction: They deny the Civil Magistrate any Authority in Church Government, making the King *Laicus*, and subject to the Censures of Parochial Church Governours: They have two Church Judicatories, the Classica Assembly; and the General Assembly, to which there lies an Appeal from the Classica.

When we speak of any of these Sectaries indiscriminately, we call them *Dissenters* and *Nonconformists*; and they that speak more freely term them *Fanatics* and *Enthusiasts*. It must be confessed that in all these Sects there are some good Moral Men, nay, some of them zealous towards God; but in such a Zeal as is not according to Knowledge: Neither are they all equally blameable in all Respects. The *Presbyterians* come nearest to the Church; the *Quakers* are the most peaceable; the *Papists* are the most mannerly,

the like ; but take them all generally, they are all Envious at the Established Church ; desirous perpetually of a *Change* of Government ; willing to fish in troubled Waters ; *Opiniative*, relying much upon their own Judgment ; *Ingrateful*, as not owning themselves beholden to any Man, saying, it is God that put such and such Beneficence into their Benefactors Hearts, which they therefore could not avoid doing ; *Proud*, as thinking themselves the only Favourites of God, and the only Wise or Vertuous amongst Men ; *Obstinate* to all manner of Arguments and Entreaties ; *Selfish*, *Pragmatical*, *Censorious*, and the like.

CHAP. II.

Of English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money.

[English Computation.]

IN England at the beginning of Christianity they counted, as all other Christians, according to the then *Roman Accounts* by *Olympiads*, or space of five Years, by the Year since the building of *Rome*, by the Consuls, or by the Years of the Reign of the Emperors, afterwards (in the Reign of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperor) by *Indictions*, or Fifteen Years. At length, in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinian*, 532 Years after Christ's Incarnation, (and not before) all Christians generally began to account *ab Anno Christi Incarnati* ; at which time one *Dionysius Exiguus*, or *Abbas*, a worthy *Roman*, had finished a Cycle for the Observation of *Easter*, which was then generally receiv'd, and is still observ'd by the Church of *England* ; the Ground whereof is this ; the *Vernal Equinox* at that time was accounted to be the 21st. of *March*, and by consequence must be the earliest *Full Moon*, and then *March* the 8th. must be the earliest *New Moon*, and *April* the 18th. must be the latest *Full Moon*, which hapning on a *Sunday* (as it will when the *Dominical Letter* is *C.* and the *Golden Number* 8.) then *Easter* that Year will be *April* the 25th. So when the *New Moon* shall be on *March* 2. (as it will when the *Dominical Letter* is

D. and the Golden Number is 16.) then *Easter* will be on the 22d. of *March*, as was in the Year 1668.

But the *Romish* Church inventing new Rules for finding of *Easter*, it happens sometimes their *Easter* is full Five Weeks before ours, and sometimes with ours, but never after ours; for Pope *Gregory* the Thirteenth, in the Year 1582. having observed that upon an exact Account, the Year contained above 365 Days, not full 6 Hours (as had been from the time of *Julius Cæsar* hitherto reckoned) but only five Hours, forty six Minutes, and sixteen Seconds; and this difference of almost eleven Minutes in the space of about 134 Years maketh one whole Day; which not considered since the Regulation of *Easter*, had brought back the Year at least ten Days; insomuch that the *Vernal Equinox*, which was at first on the 21st of *March*, was now on the 11th of *March*; by reason whereof sometimes two Full Moons pass between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the primitive Institution thereof; which was, That *Easter* should always be observ'd on the Sunday following the first Full Moon after the *Vernal Equinox*. Pope *Gregory* then having observ'd these Inconveniences, resolv'd at once to take away ten Days, and that out of the Month of *October*, by calling the 5th Day thereof the 15th; and that for that Year, those Festivals which fell in those ten Days, which by reason of the Vintage time, were but few, should be celebrated upon the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of that Month; and that the *Equinox* might never retrocede for the future, it was then provided, that every 400 Years three *Bissextile* Years should be left out; that is, in the Years 1700, 1800, and 1900; and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300, leaving the Year 2000 to have its *Bissextile*, and so every 400th Year.

The *English* Nation, as all other States that withdrew themselves from under the Bishop of *Rome*'s usurp'd Authority before the said Year 1582, except *Holland* and *Zealand*, observe still the Ancient Account made by *Julius Cæsar* forty three Years before the Birth of *Christ*, and is therefore called the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account*; the other observed by those who are still under the *Romish* Yoke, is call'd the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account*; and is, (by reason of the aforesaid ten Days taken away, with the *Bissextile* the last Year) now eleven Days before ours, for the beginning of Months, and for all fixed Festivals; but various for all moveable Feasts.

Easter,

Easter, and the other moveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found; *Shrove Tuesday* is always the first Tuesday after the first New Moon after January, and the Sunday following is *Quadragesima*, and the sixth Sunday after is *Easter-day*, and the fifth Sunday after *Easter* is *Rogation Sunday*, and the Thursday following, being forty Days after the *Resurrection*, is *Ascension Day*; Ten Days after which, or fifty Days after *Easter* is *Pentecost*, or *Whitsunday*, and the Sunday following is *Trinity-Sunday*: Which Computation of the Church of *England*, agrees with all the Eastern Christian Churches; for they and we find *Easter* by the Rules which were generally received by all Christendom Anno 532. and ever since, till 1582. it was altered by the Pope as aforesaid, and that was, *That Easter Day should always be on the first Sunday after the first Full Moon after the 21st of March, which was then the Vernal Equinox*. Yet it cannot be denied, but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient; for though the Church begin the Year January 1. yet the Church beginning the Year March 25. according to our Lawyers reckoning, two *Easters* will be observed in one Year; as in the Year 1667. the first *Easter* fell out the 25th of April, and the second the 22d of March following, and not one *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months, as the Author observed formerly in his Proposals to the Parliament, concerning *England's Wants*.

But to reduce all to the same order, as it was at the Birth of Christ, that so the *Annuntiation* or Conception of our Saviour may be at the *Vernal Equinox*, his *Nativity* at the *Winter Solstice*, as it ought to be, may easily be effected, if the King had been pleased to command, That from the Year 1681. forward, there might have been omitted fifteen Leap Years; that is, if there had been no more *Dies Intercalares* for the next sixty Years to come, but that every Year should consist of 365 Days only, for thereby would the Year be brought back just twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes and eight Seconds; for the Year consisting of 365 Days, four Hours, forty nine Minutes, and sixteen Seconds, every fourth Year putting in a whole Day, or twenty four Hours, there is put in too much by forty two Minutes, and fifty six Seconds, which by 418 Leap Years since Christ's Birth, to the Year 1681, have thrust back our Year 12 Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds.

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth Sunday before *Christmas Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *St. Andrew's Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon; and according to Almanacks, begins on the first of *January*; but the *English Church* begins the Year from the Day of *Christs Incarnation*, on the 25th of *March*; which is also observed in *Spain*: Yet the *Portugueses* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *August*; the *Venetians* on the first of *March*, according to the *Epact*; the *Grecians* on the longest Day; as the *Old Romans* did on the shortest Day; which two last seem to have most Reason, as beginning just at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day consisting of twenty four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans*, at Midnight, and counted by Twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by Twelve Hours to next Midnight; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun-setting by twenty four of the Clock, to the next Sun-setting; and at *Nuremberg* and *Wittemberg* in *Germany*, according to the *Old Jewish* and *Babylonian* Account, they begin at the first hour after Sun-rising, to count one of the Clock, and so again at the first hour after Sun-setting; but *Astronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the most noble time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians* and some others.

English Numbering.] There was a time when Names of Number amongst all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they then applied the Fingers of one, and sometimes of both Hands to things whereof they desired to keep Account (as is yet done amongst the illiterate *Indians*) and thence it may be that the numeral Words are but Ten in any Nation, and in some Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem*, *Undecem*, *Duodecem*, &c.

Things, that are sold by Tale and not Weight, are thus accounted.

Cod-Fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike; 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which make 2 Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Last. Of

Of Furrs, Pilches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Mincks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber; other Skins five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, 12 Skins make a Dozen; and 5 Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

Weights and Measures.] For *Weights and Measures* at present used in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and abundance of care taken by our Ancestors to prevent all Cheating and Deceit therein.

By the 27th Chap. of *Magna Charta*, the *Weights and Measures* ought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of *Weights and Measures*, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a special Officer of his House, called the *Clerk*, or *Comptroller* of the Market.

Of *Weights* there are two sorts used at present throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-weight*, and *Averdupois*: in *Troy-weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-weight Sterling, 20 Penny-weight make one Ounce, 12 Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy-weight* we weigh *Bread*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels*, and *Liquors*: The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths* have the same Pound, Ounce, and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains Gr. make a Scruple ℥, 3 Scruples 1 Drachm ℥, 8 Drachms 1 Ounce ℥, 12 Ounces 1 Pound ℔, so that there is in

℔	℥	℥	℥	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That although the *Apothecaries* make up their Medicines by *Troy-weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Averdupois Weight*. The

The Goldsmiths reckon 24 Gr. make a Penny weight; 20 Pen. wt. 1 Oun. 12 Oun. 1 Pound. So that there is in

lb	3	Pen.wt.	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Avoirdupois Weight* are all other things weighed, as Mercery and Grocery Ware, Metals, Wool, Tallow, and the like, which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters an Hundred, 20 Hundred a Tun : So that there is in

Tun.	Hund.	Quart.	Pound.	Ounces.	Drachm.
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy Ounce* is more than the *Avoirdupois Ounce*, for 51 Ounces *Troy* are equal to 56 Ounces *Avoirdupois*.

But the *Avoirdupois Pound* is more than the *Troy Pound*, for 14 Pound *Avoirdupois*, are equal to 17 lb *Troy Weight*.

Note, That Bakers who live in Corporation Towns make their Bread by *Troy weight*, but they who live not in Corporations are to make it by *Avoirdupois weight*; for Freemen are allow'd 3 d. in the Bushel more for Profit, than those that are not free.

For Instance, when the current Market-Price of midling Wheat is 5 s. per Bushel, a Freeman Baker must make a Penny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy weight*, and Three Half-penny White-loaves the like weight; but they that are not Freemen must make it as heavy when the Market Price is but 4 s. 9 d. per Bushel; and when it is 5 s. per Bushel, they must out-weigh the Freemens Penny-Loaf by ten Drachms, and make their Household Penny-Loaf a Pound, or 16 Ounces *Avoirdupois*, and fourteen Drachms.

The

The *Tun* is Twenty Hundred weight of every thing but Lead, of which there is but Nineteen Hundred and an half to the *Tun* or *Fodder*.

Wool is weigh'd by the *Glove*, which is seven Pound, or by the *Stone*, which is fourteen Pounds; or by the *Tod*, *i. e.* Twenty eight Pounds; or by the *Wey*, 182 Pounds; or the *Sack*, 364 Pounds; or the *Last*, 4568 Pounds.

In *Essex* they weigh Cheese and Butter by 8 Pounds to the *Glove*, and 31 *Glove*, Or 256 Pounds to the *Wey*; In *Suffolk* they allow 42 of those *Gloves*, or 336 Pounds to the *Wey*.

Butchers allow but 8 Pounds to the *Stone*, Horse-Racers 14.

56 Pounds of Butter, or 60 Pounds of Soap make a *Firkin*, and 2 *Firkins* a *Barrel*.

A *Faggot* of Steel is 120 Pounds; a Burden of Gad Steel is 180 Pounds; Iron and Shot are weigh'd 14 Pounds to the *Stone*, 28 to the *Quarter*, &c.

Hay is sold by the *Truss* 56 Pounds, and by the *Load* 36 *Trusses*, 18 Hundred or 2016 Pounds.

Sugar, Pepper, Nutmeg, Cinamon, Allum have but 13 Pounds and an half to the *Stone*, and 108 Pounds to the Hundred.

A *Seau* of Glafs is 24 *Stone*, 5 Pounds to the *Stone* make 120 Pounds.

A *Barrel* of Gunpowder is 100 Pounds, and 24 *Barrels* to the *Last*.

Measures.] All Measures in England are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest *Mensura Applicatiois*, or Applicative Measure, is a *Barly-corn*, wherof 3 in length make a *Fingers* breadth, or *Inch*, 4 *Inches* make a *Hand*, 3 *Hand* a *Foot*, 1 *Foot* and an half makes a *Cubit*, 2 *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are 16 *Neyles*, 1 *Yard* and a *Quarter* makes an *Ell*; a *Duth Ell* or *Stick*, by which Tapestry is measured, is but $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Yard*, 5 *Foot* make a *Geometrical Pace*, 6 *Foot* a *Fathom*, 16 *Foot* and a half make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other Customary *Perches* or *Poles*, *viz.* 18 *Feet* for Fens and Woodland, 21 for *Forrest*, *Lancashire* and *Irish Measure*, and 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Scotch*, 40 *Perch* make a *Furlong*, 8 *Furlong*, or 320 *Perch* make an *English Mile*; which according to the Statute of 11 H. VII. ought to be 1760 *Yards*, 5280 *Foot*, that is 280 *Foot* more than the *Italian Mile*; 60 *Miles* (more

(more exactly 69 *English* Miles and an half) make a Degree, and 360 Degrees, or 25020 Miles, compass the whole Globe of the Earth.

Note, That the Measures of Cloth in *England* are as follow :

Kent, York, Reading Cloths 6 quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 30 or 34 yards long, 86 pound weight.

Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, 7 quarters, 29 yards, 80 pound.

Worcester, Coventry, Hereford 6 quarters $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 or 33 yards, 78 pound.

Gloucester, Oxon, Wilts, Somerset, 7 quarters, 29 or 32 yards, 76 pound.

Suffolk Sorting, 6 quarters, 24 and 26 yards, 64 pound.

Broad and narrow *Torkshires*, 4 quarters, 24 and 25 yards, 30 pound.

Taunton, Dunstable, Bridgewater, 7 quarters, 12 and 13 yards, 30 pound.

Devonshire Kerfies and Dozens, 4 quarters, 12 and 13 yards, 13 pound.

Chequer Kerfies, Grays, strip'd and plain, 4 quarters, 17 and 18 yards, 24 pound.

Penninstons or *Forrests*, 3 quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 and 13 yards, 28 pound,

Sorting Penninston, 6 quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and 15 yards, 35 pound.

Washers of *Lancashire*, 17 and 18 yards, 17 pound.

Sack of Wool, 364 pound.

Tod 28 pound, to 1 Sack 13 Tods.

A Nale 7 pound.

1 Sack makes 4 Standard Cloaths, 24 yards long, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, of 60 pound weight, call'd *Sorting Cloaths*.

Horses are measured by the Hand, which is 4 Inches.

For measuring of Land in *England*, 40 Perches in length and 4 in breadth, make an *Acre* of Land, (so call'd from the *German* Word *Acker*, and that from the *Latin* Word *Ager*) 30 Acres ordinarily make a *Yard-Land*, and 100 Acres are accounted an *Hide* of Land, and 640 Acres a Mile Square.

A Table of long Measure.

63360	21120	7040	5280	3520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	8	Mile.
7920	2640	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	Furlong.	
198	66	82	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pole.		
72	24	8	6	4	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	Fathom.			
60	20	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pace.				
45	15	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ell.					
36	12	4	3	2							
18	6	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$								
12	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Foot.								
9	3	Span.									
3	Palm.										
Inch.											

But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In *France* about *Paris*, 12 Inches make a Foot; 12 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpen.

Table

Table of Square Mesasure.

Miles.	640	2560	102400	115136	3097600
Acrees	4	160	1742	4	4840
Rood.		40	425	6	1210
Pole.			10	89	30
Pace.					25
					277
					Yard.
					25
					10890
					43560
					1568160
					39204
					3600
					1296
					Feet.
					9
					144
					Inch.

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Tun, and 50 Foot Load.

Menfura receptionis, Receptive Measure is two fold ; first, of liquid or moist things ; secondly of dry things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is called a *Pint*; 2 Pints make a *Quart*; 2 Quarts make a *Pottle*; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*. A Gallon of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches; and holds of Rain-Water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{34}{100}$ *Avoirdupois*; 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale, 2 such Firkins make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 Kilderkins, or 32 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 Barrels a *Last*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; 2 such Firkins, or 18 Gallons make a *Kilderkin*; 2 such Kilderkins, or 36 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Beer;

one

one Barrel and half, or 54 Gallons make a *Hogshead*; 2 *Hogsheads* make a *Pipe* or *But*; and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*, consisting of 1728 Pints or Pounds: a Barrel of *Butter* or *Soap*, is the same with a Barrel of *Ale*.

The *English Wine Measures* are smaller than those of *Ale* and *Beer*, and hold proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of *Beer Measure* are almost five Gallons of *Wine Measure*, and each Gallon of *Wine* is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Avoirdupois* of *Rain-Water*. Of these Gallons a *Runlet* of *Wine* holds 18. Half a *Hogshead* 31 Gallons and a half; a *Tierce* of *Wine* holds 42 Gallons, a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a *Pipe* or *But* holds 126, and a *Tun* 252 Gallons or 2016 Pints.

Pints.

1	Gallons.					
8	1	<i>Firkins.</i>				
64	8	1	<i>Kilderk.</i>			
128	16	2	1	<i>Barrel.</i>		
256	32	4	2	1	<i>Hogsh.</i>	
512	64	8	4	2	1	<i>Last.</i>
3072	384	48	24	12	6	1

Note, that *Butter*, *Fish*, and *Soap* are sold by *Ale Measure*.

A Table of Beer Measure.

Pints.

8	Gallon.				
72	9	<i>Firkin.</i>			
144	18	2	<i>Kild.</i>		
288	36	4	2	<i>Barrel.</i>	
576	72	8	4	2	<i>Hogsheads.</i>

A Table of Wine Measure.

A Tun of Wine weighing *Avoirdupois* 17 C. weight.

One Pint 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ o. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces Troy.

Pints.	Gallons.		Rundlets.		Barrels.		Tierce.		Hogheads.		Puntions.		Butts.		Tuns.	
8	1	44	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
144	18	252	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
336	42	504	63	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
672	84	1008	126	7	4	3	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2016	256	144	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The same for Honey, Oil, &c.

Note, That a *Roche* Hoghead is but 46 Gallons; and an *High Country* Hoghead but 54: A *Malaga* Butt or Pipe but 112 Gallons: A *Canary* Pipe but 116.

The received Disproportion in the Weights of Liquids is thus:

The *Amphora* of the *Romans* weighed of Wine or Rain-Water 50 lb. of *Anwerp* Weight.

Note that 112 Pound at London makes but 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ at *Antwerp*.

	Pounds.
So that which contains of Wine or Rain-Water	50
Contains of River-Water	53
Of Oil or Butter	45
Of Linseed Oil	39
Of Honey	35
Of Quicksilver	850

To measure dry things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer Gallon; containing 272 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cubick Inches

Inches, and 9 pound, 13 ounces, 12 drachms and $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Avoirdupois* weight. Two of these Gallons make a *Peck*, four *Pecks* a *Bushel*, four *Bushels* the *Comb* or *Curnock*, two *Curnocks* make a *Quarter*, *Seam* or *Rass*, and ten *Quarters* a *Last*, which contains 5120 *Pints*, and so many *Pounds Troy* weight; so that in a *Garrison*, 5000 *Men*, allowing each but a *Pound* of *Bread per diem*, will consume near a *Last*, or 80 *Bushels* every day; and 250 *Men* in a *Ship of War* will drink a *Tun* of *Beer* in two *Days*, allowing each *Man* about a *Pottle per diem*.

A Table of Dry Measure.

Pints.

2	Quarts.				
4	2	Pottles.			
8	4	2	Gallons.		
16	8	4	2	Pecks.	
64	32	16	8	4	Bushels.
512	256	128	64	32	8 Quarters.
2560	1280	640	320	160	40 5 Wey.
5120	2560	1280	640	320	80 10 2 Last.

Meal is weighed as Corn, but the Common Repute is, that a *Gallon* of wheaten Meal weighs 7 pound *Avoirdupois*, and 8 pounds, 6 ounces, 4 penny-weight *Troy*; so a *Bushel* 56 pounds *Avoirdupois*, and 68 pounds, 1 ounce, 12 penny-weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. follow this Measure, which is call'd *Winchester Measure*. But note, that where Sea-Coal and Salt are measured with this *Bushel*, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five striked *Pecks* to the *Bushel*, and this is called *Water Measure*. 36 *Bushels* are a *Chaldron* of Coals; and on *Shipboard* they allow 21 *Chaldron* to the *Score*.

Money.] At first all Nations bartered, and exchanged one Commodity for another, but that being found troublesome, by a kind of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all civiliz'd Nations, Silver and Gold, as most portable, pliable, and beautiful, and less subject to rust, have been as early as the days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Measure of all things, and were at first paid only by Weight, till in process of time, the way of *Coining* or *Stamping* Money was found out.

When *Julius Caesar* first entred this Island, the *Brittains* used Brass Money, and also Rings of Iron instead of Money. And afterwards divers of their Kings and Queens coined Money of other Mettals, of all which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious. Not to mention the *Roman* Money, which by the great Quantities continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In the time of King *Richard I.* Money coined in the East parts of *Germany*, being for its purity highly esteemed, some of those *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employed in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Easterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as some think, (as the first Gold coin'd in *England*, was by King *Edward III.* and those Pieces called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof) though others say of the *Saxon* Word *Ster*, Rule or Standard, from *Steoran* to *steer*, guide, or govern.

Silver.] King *Edward I.* since the *Norman* Conquest, established a certain Standard for *Silver* Coin in this manner: 24 Grains make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 penny-weight one Ounce, and 12 Ounces or 5660 Grains make a *Pound Sterling*, consisting of 20 s. Of these 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces two penny-weight *Sterling* was to be of fine Silver, and the weight of 18 d, *Sterling* in Allay the Minter did add; so that antiently a *Pound Sterling* was a *Pound Troy* weight; whereas now a *Pound Sterling* is but the third part of a *Pound Troy*, and a little more than the fourth part of *Avoirdupois* Weight.

The Money of *England* was abused and falsified for a long time, till Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1560. to her great Praise, called in all such Money, since which time, no base Money hath been coined in the Mint of *England*, but

but only of pure Gold and Silver, called *Sterling Money*; only of latter time, in relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money; a small piece of Copper, called a *Farthing*, or Fourth part of a Penny, hath been permitted to be coined; and so likewise an Half-penny or piece of two Farthings; but no Man inforc'd to receive them in pay for Rent or Debt, which can't be affirm'd of any other State or Nation in the Christian World; in all which there are several sorts of Copper Money as currant with them for any Payment, as the purest Gold or Silver.

No Moneys in any Mint are made of pure Silver, because Silver in its Purity is almost as flexible as Lead, and therefore not so useful as when hardened with Copper.

Gold minted pure would also be too flexible, and therefore is in all Mints allayed with some Copper, or with Silver, and most Mints differ in more or less Allay.

In the time of the aforementioned King Edward I. the Coins were only 4 d. 3 d. 2 d. 1 d. the Half-penny and the Farthing, all of Silver.

The pound weight *Troy* of Silver, since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth hath been currant at 62 s. and the several Silver Coins now currant in England, are the Crown or 5 s. which is almost the Ounce *Troy*, then Half-Crown, Shilling; Sixpence, 4 d. 3 d. 2 d. and 1 d.

For the Coinage there was allowed 2 s. in the pound *Troy* of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, received only 60 s. for lb. each, which made the Ounce to be just 5 s. But by an Act of Parliament 1665. for encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defrayed by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchant receives 62 s. for every pound *Troy* of Bullion.

The Pound weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold is divided into twenty four parts, which are called *Carrats*; so that each *Carrat* is ten penny-weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this *Carrat* is divided into four parts, which are called *Carrat Grains*; so that the *Carrat Grain* is 2 d. weight and an half, or sixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat Grain* is divided into divers parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is twenty two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and two *Carrats* of Allay in the pound weight *Troy*; the Allay of

soms Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guiney-Gold, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins some more white, some more yellow.

In *England* at present the Pound weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into forty four parts and an half, each part is to pass for 20 s. and the half part for 10 s. Yet now by the scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said parts is currant 1 l. 1 s. 6 d. There are also coined some pieces of 40 s. and some of 100 s. which holds proportionably in weight and fineness to the 20 s. piece.

The *English* Gold was coin'd at 44 l. 10 s. to the pound *Troy*, whereof 15 s. were taken by the King for his Seignorage, and Charge of Coinage; and the Merchant for a pound of Gold received but 43 l. 15 s. whereas he now receives by the said Act of Parliament 44 l. 10 s.

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England* is eleven Ounces and 2 d. weight of fine Silver, and 18 d. weight of Allay of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay is worth 3 l. 4 s. 6 d. and an Ounce is worth 5 s. 4 d. 10. but with Allay is worth but 3 l. and the Ounce 5 s.

The *Spanish*, *French*, and *Flemish* Gold is almost of equal fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Allay than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Moneyers divide the Pound weight into twelve Ounces *Troy*.

The	{	Ounce	into	{	20 Penny weight.
		Penny weight			24 Grains.
		Grain			20 Mires.
		Mise			24 Droites.
		Droite			20 Perits.
		Perit			24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as One to Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces, and about one Third; or 3 l. 14 s. 2 d. of *English* Money.

That the *English* Coin may want neither the Purity nor Weight required, it was most wisely and carefully provided That once every Year the chief Officers of the *Mint* should appear before the Lords of the Council in the *Star-Chamber*

at *Westminster* with some pieces of all sort of Money coined the foregoing Year, taken at adventure out of the *Mint*, and kept under several Locks by several Persons, till that Appearance, and then by a Jury of Twenty four able Goldsmiths, in the presence of the said Lords, every piece is most exactly essayed and weighed.

Since the happy Restauration of his late Majesty K. *Charles the Second*, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all stamp'd by a Mill or Screw, whereby it comes to pass, that our New Coins, for Neatness, Gracefulness and Security from Counterfeiting, do surpass all the most Excellent Coins not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

But we must not on this Subject forget that since the late happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was so miserably debas'd by Clipping, that it was a prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation. And had it been much longer permitted, We should have lost the true valuation of Goods, and the proper use of Money: Upon which many Projects were contriv'd to remedy that abominable Mischief. But none could have been effectual without calling in all the old current Stock, and coining all into new *Mill'd* Money; which complete Reformation was made at such a juncture of Difficulties, under which the Publick then labour'd, that this great Expedient and absolute Success of it, must be an eternal Honour to that Parliament that ordain'd it, and to those particular Members who did continue and sollicite such a Work of Interest and Honour to this Age, and to succeeding Generations.

CHAP. III.

Of Names, Titles of Honour, Priviledges, &c.

English Names. *N*omina quasi Notamina. Names were first imposed upon Men for Distinction sake, by the *Jews* at their Circumcision, by the *Romans* at the Ninth Day after their Birth, and by the *Christians* at their Baptism

Baptism, of such Signification for the most part that might denote the future good Hope or good Wishes of Parents towards their Children.

The *English* Names at Baptism, are generally either *Saxon*, as *Robert, Richard, Henry, William, Edward, Edmond, Edwin, Gilbert, Walter, Leonard, &c.* which are all very significative; or else (especially in later Ages) out of the Old and New Testament, *Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, John, Thomas, James, &c.* or sometimes the Mother's Surname, and rarely two Christian Names, which yet is usual in other Countries, especially in *Germany*, to omit some other sententious Names imposed by some Fantastical People upon their Children, such as, *Praise God, Fear of the Lord, &c.*

Surnames.] Names superadded to the Christian Names the *French* call Surnames, (i. e.) *Super nomina*.

The *Hebrews, Greeks*, and must other Nations, had no Surnames fix'd to their Families, as in these Days; but counted thus: for Example among the *Hebrews*, *Melchi, Benaddi, Addi Ben Casam, &c.* So the *Britains*, *Hugh ap Owen, Owen ap Rhese*: So the *Irish*, *Neal, Mac Con, Con Mac Dermoti, &c.*

As Christian Names were first given for distinction of Persons, so Surnames for distinction of Families.

About *Anno 1000.* the *French* Nation began to take Surnames, with *De* prefixt, of a Place, and *Le* prefixt, for some other Qualifications, as at this Day is their usual manner. The *English* also took to themselves Surnames, but not generally, by the Common People, till after the Reign of *Edward the First*.

Great Offices of Honour have brought divers Surnames, as *Edward Fitz Theobald*, being long ago made Butler of *Ireland*, the Duke of *Ormond* and his Ancestors descending from him, took the Surname of *Butler*. So *John Count Tankerville* of *Normandy*, being made Chamberlain to the King of *England*, above 400 Years ago, his Descendents of *Sherborn Castle* in *Oxfordshire*, lately extinct, and of *Prestbury, Maugersbury*, and *Oddington* in *Gloucestershire*, from whom the Author hereof is descended, bear still the same Coat of Arms, by the Name of *Chamberlayne*.

At first, for Surnames the *English* Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place, or Habitation, as *Thomas of Aston*, or *East-Town*, *John of Sutton*, or *South-Town*; and as they altered their

their Habitation, so they altered their Surname. After, when they became Lords of Places, they called themselves *Thomas Aston of Aston*, *John Sutton of Sutton*.

The Saxon Common People for Surnames, added their Father's Name with *son* at the end thereof, as *Thomas Johnson*, *Robert Richardson*; they also oft took their Father's Nick-name, or Abbreviation with Addition of *s*, as *Gibbs* the Nick-name or Abbreviation of *Gilbert*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicolas*, *Bates* of *Bartholomew*, *Sams* of *Samuel*, *Hodges* of *Roger*, *Sander* of *Alexander*, and thence also *Gibson*, *Hobson*, *Nickson*, *Batson*, *Sampson*, *Hodson*, *Sanderson*, and *Hutchinson*, &c. Many also were surnamed from their Trade, as *Smith*, *Joyner*, *Weaver*, *Walker*, that is *Fuller* in Old English, and *Goff*, that is *Smith* in *Welch*, &c. Or from their Offices, as *Porter*, *Steward*, *Shepherd*, *Carter*, *Spencer*, (that is, *Steward*) *Cook*, *Butler*, *Kemp*, that is in Old English, *Soldier*; or from their Place of abode, as *Underwood*, *Underhill*; also *Atwood*, *Atwell*, *At-hill*, which three last are shrunk into *Wood*, *Wells*, *Hill*; or from their Colour or Complexion, as *Fairfax*, that is *Fairlocks*, *Pigot*, that is, *Speckled*, *Blunt* or *Blund*, that is, *Flaxen-hair*: So from *Birds*, as *Arundel*, that is, *Swallow*, *Corbet*, that is, *Raven*, *Wren*, *Finch*, *Woodcock*, &c. So from *Beasts*, as *Lamb*, *Fox*, *Moyle*, that is, *Mule*; from *Colours*, as *Black*, *White*, *Brown*, *Red*, *Green*; from the *Winds*, as *East*, *West*, *North*, *South*.

The *Normans* at their first coming into *England*, brought Surnames for many of their Gentry, with *De* prefix'd, as the *French* do generally at this Day, and their Christian Names were generally *German*, they being originally descended from *Norway*, inhabited by *Germans*; and some for about 200 Years after the Conquest took for Surnames their Father's Christian Name, with *Fitz* or *Fils* prefix'd, as *Robert Fitz Williams*, *Henry Fitz Gerard*, which is as much as *Williamson*, *Gerardson*, &c.

The *Britains* or *Welsh*, more lately refin'd, did not take Surnames till of late Years, and that for the most part only by leaving out *a* in *ap*, and annexing the *P* to their Fathers Christian Names, as, instead of *Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*; so instead of *ap Howel*, *Powel*; *ap Hugh*, *Pugh*; *ap Rogers*, *Progers*, &c.

The most ancient Families, and of best Account for Surnames in *England*, are either those that are taken from places in *Normandy*, and thereabouts in *France*, and from some o-

ther Transmarine Countries ; or else from Places in England and Scotland, as *Evereux, Chaworth, Seymour, Nevil, Montague, Mohun, Biron, Bruges, Clifford, Berkley, Arcey, Stourton, Morley, Courtney, Grandison, Hastings, &c.* which anciently had all *De* prefix'd, but of latter times generally neglected, or made one Word, as *Devereux, Darcy, &c.* unless we should more esteem those, whose Ancestors were of great Account here before the *Norman Conquest*, and their Posterity have still flourish'd ever since, as *Arden, Ashburnham, &c.*

Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility.

[Name.] *Nobles, Nobiles, quasi viri nobiles, or Notabiles.* In all Christian Monarchies, men that have been notable for Courage, Wisdom, Wealth, &c. have been judg'd fit and worthy to enjoy certain Priviledges, Titles, Dignities, Honours, &c. above the Common-People, to be placed in an high Orb, and to be a Skreen between the King and the inferiour Subjects, to defend the one from Insolences, and the other from Tyranny ; to interpose by their Counsel, Courage and Grandeur, where common Persons dare not ; to support their King, and defend the Kingdom with their Lives and Fortunes.

The Nobility of *England* is called the *Peerage of England*, because they are all *Pares Regni*, that is, *Nobilitate Pares*, though *gradu impares*.

[Degrees.] The Degrees of the *English Nobility* are only five, viz. *Duke, Marquiss, Earl, Viscount, and Baron.*

[Duke.] A *Duke* in Latin, *Dux à ducendo*, Noblemen being anciently either Generals and Leaders of Armies in time of War, or Wardens of Marches and Governours of Provinces in time of Peace, afterwards made so for term of Life ; then held by Lands and Fees, at length made Hereditary and Titular.

The first *Duke* since the Conqueror was *Edward the Black Prince*, created *Duke of Cornwall* by *Edward III.* in the 11th Year of his Reign : A *Duke* is at this day created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap, and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

His Mantle is guarded with four Guards.

His

His Title is *Grace*; and being written unto may be Stiled, *Most High, Potent and Noble Prince*.

His Coronet hath only *Leaves*, without *Pearls*.

Marquiss.] *Marchio* a *Marquiss*; was so first called from the Government of *Marches* and *Frontier Countries*: The first that was so created, was *Robert Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*; made *Marquiss of Dublin*.

A *Marquiss* is created by a *Cincture of a Sword*, a *Mantle of State*, *Imposition of a Cap of Honour*, with a *Coronet*, and *Delivery of a Charter or Patent*.

His *Mantle* is double *Ermind*, three *Doublings* and an half.

His Title is *Most Noble, Most Honourable, and Potent Prince*.

His Coronet hath *Pearls* and *Strawberry Leaves*, intermixt round of equal height.

Earls.] *Earls*, anciently called *Comites*, because they were wont *Comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Countel and Advice. The *Germans* call them *Graves*, as *Lantgrave, Margrave, Palsgrave, Rheingrave*; the *Saxons* called them *Earldomen*, unless that Title might be more properly applied to our *Dukes*, the *Danes*, *Eorlas*, and the *English Earls*. They had anciently for the support of their State, the third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court, issuing out of all Pleas of the Shire, whereof they had their Title: but now it is otherwise: for whereas heretofore *Comes* and *Comitatus* were Correlatives, and there was no *Comes* or *Earl*, but had a Country or Shire for his *Earldom*. Of latter Years the number of the *Earls* encreasing, and no more Counties left, divers have made choice of some eminent part of a County, as *Lindsey, Holland, Cleveland, Craven*; some of a lesser part, as *Strafford*, a *Wapentake* in *Turkshire*, &c. Others have chosen for their Title some eminent Town, as *Exeter, Bridgewater, Bristol*, &c. And some of late have taken for their Title the Name of a small Village their own Seat, or Park, &c. as *Bolton, Clarendon, Mulgrave, Danby*.

An *Earl* is created by the *Cincture of a Sword*, *Mantle of State* put upon him by the King himself, a *Cap* and a *Coronet* put upon his Head, and a *Charter* in his Hand.

All *Earls* are stiled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Cousins, and they anciently did, and still may use the Stile of *Nos*.

All the Earls of *England* are local, or denominated from some Shire, Town, or Place, except two, whereof one is Personal, as the *Earl Marshal of England*, who is not only Honorary, as all the rest, but also Officer. The other is Nominal, viz. *Earl Rivers*, who takes his Denomination from an illustrious Family, as the rest do, from some noted Place.

An Earl's Mantle hath three doublings of *Ermin*.

His Title is, *Most Potent and Noble Lord*.

His Coronet hath the *Pearls* raised upon *Points*, and *Leaves* low between.

Viscount.] *Viccomes, quasi Vice Comitibus gubernaturus Comitatum.* This Title was first given, some say by *Hen. VI.* in the 18th Year of his Reign, to *John Beaumont*, though it may be found, that 5 *Hen. V.* Sir *Robert Brent* was by the King created a *Viscount*.

Viscounts are styled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Cousins; and his Title is *Right Honourable and truly Noble or Potent Lord*.

A *Viscount* is made by Patent, as an Earl is.

His Mantle hath two doublings and an half of plain white Furr; his Coronet only Pearl'd with a Row of *Pearls* without certain Number, close to the Chaplet.

Baron.] In the Laws of the *Lombards*, and of the *Normans*, this Word was used for *Vir*, as at this Day *Baron*, or *Varon*, in the *Spanish* Tongue is used for the same; so that Baron is *Vir, κατ' Ἔξωλιν Vir Notabilis, & Principalis*: So the chief Burgeses of *London* anciently, and still those of the *Cinqueports* are called *Barons*.

Bracton saith, they were called *Barons, quasi Robur Belli*, in the time of War, the safety of the King, and of all his People, did depend upon their Courage, Wisdom, Conduct and Skill in Martial Affairs.

Anciently those *Barons* only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that held of the King *per integram Baroniam*, which consisted of thirteen Knights Fees, and one third part (each Knight's Fee being 20 *l.*) which makes in all 400 Marks; and whoever had so much, was wont to be summoned to Parliament. Now to hold *per Baroniam*, is to hold *per Hereditatem Baronis*, whether greater or less.

Barons in the beginning of the Reign of *Hen. III.* were not of so much Repute as afterwards, when that King (after that great Rebellion was suppress'd) call'd by Write

unto

unto Parliament, only such great Men as had continued Loyal; which the succeeding Kings observing, they only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that were called by the King's Writ, and the other lost their Peerage, as some great Authors affirm.

The Earl Palatines, and Earl Marches of *England*, had anciently also their Barons under them; as in *Cheshire* there are yet such Barons: but as no Bishop but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm (for the Bishop of *Sodor* and *Man*, holding immediately of the Earl of *Derby* is no Peer of *England*) so no Barons but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Caput Baronie is some Castle, or chief Seat of a Nobleman, which is not to be divided amongst Daughters (if there be no Sons) but must descend to the eldest Daughter.

Land holden by Barony, doth not make the Purchaser, that is Ignoble to be Noble, although the Charge of such Tenure doth lie upon him, in respect of the Service of the Realm; no more than Land by Villain-Service doth make the Purchaser, that is a Freeman, a Villain, though he shall thereby be bound to his Villain-Service due for his Lands.

Barons are sometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to sit in the higher House of Parliament; but most usually by Patent.

His Title is *Right Noble Lord*.

He hath two Guards or Doublings on his Mantle.

His Coronet hath six *Pearls* upon the Circle, given to that Degree by King *Charles II*.

All the forementioned Degrees have the Title of *Lord*, from the *Saxon* Word *Hlaford*, *Dominus*.

All the Lords of *England*, both Spiritual and Temporal, are *Fiefdataries* to the King, and in their Creation, and also in their Succession, do swear an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Sign and Symbols of their Subjection to their Prince.

All Honours of *England* are given by the King, who is the sole Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to receive any hereditary Title of Honour or Dignity, of the Gift of any foreign Prince or Emperor.

None

None of these Honours bestowed by the King on a Family can be lost, but by want of Issue Male, except where the Parent extends to Issue Female, as sometimes it doth; or else by some heinous Crime, and then that Family cannot be restored to their Blood but by Parliament.

All Noblemen at their Creation have two Ensigns, to signify two Duties; their Heads are adorned *ad consulendum Regem & Patriam tempore pacis*, and they are girt with a Sword *ad defendendum Regem & Patriam tempore belli*.

The Nobility of England have in all times enjoyed many considerable Priviledges.

All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the King's Hereditary constant Counsellors, their Persons out of Parliament-time are priviledg'd (as others in Parliament-time) from all Arrests, unless for Treasons, Felony, or breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. No *Supplicative* can be granted against them; no *Capias* or *Exigent* sued out against them for Actions of Debt or Trespass, no *Effoin* lyes against any Peer of the Realm; in Criminal Causes, Treason or Felony, they cannot be tried by any other Jury, but by a Jury of Peers of the Realm, who are not as other Juries, to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in *Upon their Honour* sufficeth. In Civil Causes they are not to be impanell'd upon any Jury, nor upon any Inquests *de facto*, though in a matter between two Peers. In case any Peer be returned upon any such Jury, there is a special Writ for his Discharge. They are upon no case to be bound to their good Behaviour, nor put to swear they will not break the Peace, but only to promise it *Upon their Honour*, which was ever accounted so sacred, as upon no Terms to be violated. A Peer of the Realm was not to be put to the Rack or Torture to discover the Truth, though accused of High-Treason. Every Peer of the Realm called to Parliament hath the Priviledge in his lawful Absence to constitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do; also in Places of Trust committed to them, they are allowed to make Deputies, by reason of the necessity, supposed in the Law, of their attendance on the Person of the King. Though neither Civil-Law nor Common-Law allow any other Testimony to be valid but what is given upon Oath; yet the Testimony of a Peer of England, given in *Upon his Honour*, without any Oath, is esteemed valid; and they

were

were wont to be examined upon their Allegiance, and the Loyalty of their Chivalry, and to put in their Answer to a Bill, *Super Honorum*, without taking an Oath, though of latter times that Priviledge, by the neglect of some Lords hath been infringed sometimes. A Day of Grace, by the favour of the Court, is not to be granted to the Plaintiff in any Suit or Action wherein a Peer of the Realm is Defendant; and this by Statute-Law, because the Law presumes that a Peer of the Realm must always be ready to attend the Person of the King, and the Service of the Commonwealth, and therefore it is not to be delayed any longer than the ordinary use of the Court, but to have expedition of Justice. At the beginning of Parliament, when the Oath of Supremacy is exacted of all those of the House of Commons, yet it is not required of any of the Lords, because the King is otherwise assured of their Loyalty and Fidelity, as is presumed. In all Cases wherein the Priviledge of the Clergy is allowed to other Men, and also in divers Cases where that Priviledge is taken away from other Men, every Peer of the Realm, having Place and Voice in Parliament, shall, upon his Request, by Stat. 1 Ed. VI. without burning in the Hand, loss of Inheritance, or Corruption of Blood, be adjudged for the first time as a Clerk convict, though he cannot read. The Title of Lord is due to all Barons, and to none others besides Bishops, and some great Officers of the Kingdom.

Only of Courtesie the Title of Lord is given to all the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses, and to all the eldest Sons of Earls, and none under.

All Barons of England are exempted from all Attendance at Sheriffs Turns, or any Leets where others are obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance.

A Peer can't be outlawed in any Civil Action, because he can't be Arrested by any *Capias*; and by the same reason there lies no Attachment against him.

A Peer mute upon his Trial, shall be convict, but not prest to Death, as a Commoner is; for by the Custom of England (as is by the Law of the Empire) *Nobiles non torquentur in quibus Plebei torquerentur, & Nobiles non suspendantur, sed decapitantur*: Yet this by the meer Favour of the King, and in some Cases, especially of Felony, hath been otherwise sometimes.

For the suppressing of Riots and Routs, the Sheriff may raise the *Posse Comitatus*, that is, all able Men are to assist him, yet may not the Sheriff command the Person of any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

A Baron of Parliament being sent for by the King's Writ or Letter, or by his Messenger to come to Court or to Parliament, or to appear before the Council Board, or in his Court of Chancery, may both coming and returning by the King's Forest or Park, kill one or two Deer.

In any Civil Tryal where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be returned of the Jury at least one Knight, otherwise the Array may be quashed by Challenge.

The Laws of England are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons of Noblemen, that there is a Statute on purpose to hinder all Offence by false Reports, whereby any Scandal to their Persons may arise, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons: And because it is to defend not only Lay-Lords, but Bishops, and all great Officers of the Realm, it is called *Seminalium Magnatum*.

The House of Peers can't in some Cases (as in search for prohibited Books, &c.) be entred by Officers of Justice without a Warrant under the King's own Hand, and the Hands of six of his Privy Council, whereof Four to be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be assessed towards the *Standing Militia* but by six or more of themselves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty, being Arraigned for Felony or Treason, *in favorem vite*, to challenge thirty five of his Jury, without shewing Cause, and others by shewing Cause; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or to put any of them to their Oath, the Law presuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour, can't nor be guilty of *Falshood*, *Favour*, or *Malice*.

All Peers of the Realm have a Privilege of qualifying a certain number of *Chaplains*, who (after a Dispensation from the Archbishop, if to him it seems good, and the same ratified under the great Seal of England) may hold plurality of Benefices, with Cure of Souls. In this manner every Duke may qualifie six Chaplains, every Marquis and Earl five a-piece, every Viscount four, and every Baron three.

A Peer of the Realm may retain six Aliens born, whereas another may not retain above four.

In case of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon *Non-Suits*, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced only ten Pounds and all under only five Pounds; and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*, altho' it is often done now by the King's Justices, instead of their Peers; particularly by the Barons of the Exchequer, because formerly there sat no other in that Court, but Barons of *England*; and now the usual Amercement of a Duke is 100 pounds, and of a Baron, not less than five Pounds.

All Peers of the Realm being constant *Hereditary Counsellors* of the King, in his great Council of *Parliament*, and being oblig'd upon the King's Summons to appear, and attend in all Parliaments upon their own Charges, were privileged from contributing to the Expence of any Member of the House of Commons, for which no Levy might be made upon any of their Lands, parcel of their *Earldoms* or *Baronies*, any of their *Ancient Demesne*, *Copy-hold* or *Villain Tenants*.

The Estates of all Peers of the Realm, being judged in the Eye of the Law, sufficient at all times to satisfy all Debts and Damages, satisfaction is to be sought by Execution taken forth upon their Lands and Goods, and not by Attachments, Imprisonments of their Persons, (those are to be always free for the Service of the King and Kingdom) nor by *Exigents*, or *Captus Ut legatum*, &c.

Other Privileges belong to the Peers of *England*, as eight Tun of Wine Custom-free to every Earl, and to the rest proportionably, &c. But no Lord hath these Privileges of Peerage, but *Lords of Parliament*, viz. no Dukes or Earls eldest Sons, *Scotch* or *Irish* Lords, unless summoned by the King's Writ to an *English Parliament*.

Notwithstanding these great Privileges belonging to the Nobility of *England*, yet the greatest of them (no not the Brother or Son of the King) ever had the Privilege of the *Grandeess of Spain*, to be covered in the King's Presence, except only *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Surrey*. Nor ever had that higher Privilege of the Nobility of *France*, whose *main Lands* and their Dependants holding them, are exempted from all Contributions and Taxes, by which Favour they are tied to their King, and so enabled to serve him, that

that although Rebellions are frequent, yet seldom of long Continuance, and never prosperous, whereas the highest born Subject of *England* hath herein no more privilege than the meanest Ploughman, but utterly wants that kind of Reward for ancient Virtue, and Encouragement for future Industry.

If an *Appeal* of Murder or Felony be sued by any common person against a Peer of the Realm, he shall be tried by Commoners, and not by Peers, as was the Case of *Finu Lord Dacres*, saith *Guillim*.

No Peer must go out of the King's Dominions without Leave; and if any have Leave to go, he is to return upon the King's Writ under the privy Seal, or forfeit Goods and Chattels.

Precedence.] Touching the *Places* or *Precedencies* amongst the Nobility of *England*, it is to be observed, that (after the Kings and Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles or Nephews of the King, and no farther) and after the two Archbishops, Dukes amongst the Nobility have the first place, then Marquisses, Dukes eldest Sons, Earls, Marquisses eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viscounts, Earls eldest Sons, Marquisses younger Sons, Barons, Viscounts eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Barons eldest Sons, Knights of the Garter *Quærens sales*, Privy Counsellors, Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, Chancellor of the Duchy, Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, other Judges and Barons of the degree of the *Coff* of the said Courts, Bannerets made under the King's Banner, or Standard displayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present, Viscounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Baronets, Masters in *Chancery*, Knights Bannerets of a mean Creation, Knights of the *Bath*, Knights Bachelors, Colonels, Serjeants at Law, Doctors, Esquire, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, Gentlemen, &c.

Moreover observe, that all Nobles of the same degree take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the King's Council, Lord privy Seal; these being Barons, or above, shall in Parliament sit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High Steward of *England* is not here named, because it was intended that he should not continue beyond the Occasion for which he should be made.

Next hath place the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, then the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, the Lord High Admiral, Lord Steward of the King's Household, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household: These shall sit after the Lord privy Seal, above all of their Degree only. And if the King's principal Secretary of State be a Baron, he takes place of all Barons that are not of the Offices before-mentioned; but if he be a Viscount, or higher Degree, he shall take place only according to his Degree. Also, if the King's Secretary be a Bishop, as anciently was usual, he takes place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*, before all other Bishops that have none of the Offices afore-said.

All Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons not having any of the said Offices, shall take place according to the Anciency of their Creation.

The *Scotch* Nobility and Gentry while they are in *England*, take place next to those of the same degree in *England*, and the *Irish* next to the *Scotch*; as for instance; a *Scotch* or *Irish* Duke, doth here in *England* take place of an *English* Marquis; a *Scotch* or *Irish* Earl of an *English* Viscount; and so the rest, unless in Parliament; for there they take place according to their *English* Degree only; and if they are not Peers of *England*, they are tried here but as Commoners. The Ladies have precedency according to the Degree and Quality of their Husbands, agreeable to that old Maxim, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti*.

State.] There are certain Marks of State that belong to each Degree amongst the Nobility, which they may practise or not practise at pleasure.

Duke.] A Duke may have in all places out of the King's presence, a Cloth of State hanging down within half a yard of the Ground; so may his Dutcheß, and her Train born up by a Baroness; and no Earl is to wash with a Duke without the Dukes permission.

Marquis.] A Marquis may have a Cloth of Estate reaching within a yard of the Ground, and that in all places out of the Presence of the King, or a Duke; and

his Marchioness to have her Train born by a Knight's Wife, out of the presence of her Superiours; and in their presence by a Gentlewoman: And no Viscount is to wash with a Marquis, but at his pleasure.

[Earl.] An Earl also may have a Cloth of Estate without Pendants, but only Fringe; and a Countess may have her Train born by an Esquire's Wife, out of the presence of her Superiours, and in their presence by a Gentleman.

[Viscount.] A Viscount may have a Cover of Assay holden under his Cup while he drinks, but no Assay taken as Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls may have, and may have a Travers in his own House; and a Viscountess may have her Gown born up by a Woman, out of the presence of her Superiours, and in their presence by a Man.

[Baron.] A Baron may also have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilst he drinketh, and a Baroness may have her Gown born up by a Man in the presence of a Viscountess.

All Nephews and Grandsons of a King are born as Arch-Dukes, and have Title of *Highness*; their Caps of State indented.

All Dukes eldest Sons are born, and have Title as Marquisses, and the younger as Lords, with the addition of their *Christian Names*, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

A Marquis's eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, (and by the Countess of *England*, Earl) and is to go as an Earl, but shall give place to an Earl, and the younger Sons Lords, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

An Earl's eldest Son is born as a Viscount, and shall go as a Viscount, and shall have as many powderings as a Viscount; so their younger Sons are said to be born as Barons, but shall go after all Barons, and before all Baronets; And an Earl's eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, and all his Daughters Ladies; but his youngest Sons not Lords.

A Viscount's eldest Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies; And therefore the eldest Son and the eldest Daughter of the first Viscount of *England*, is said to be the first Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in *England*; Yet a Viscount's eldest Son is said to be born as a Baron.

A Nobleman, whether *English* or Foreigner, who hath his Title of Nobility only from a Foreign Monarch or State,

tho' he comes into *England* by the King's safe Conduct, and tho' the King stile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Law Proceedings no notice is taken of his Nobility; nay, tho' he be Naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament, or born in *England* with that Foreign Title, unless the King's Writ hath summoned him to Parliament: For it appertaineth to the Royal Prerogative of the King, to call and admit an Alien born, to have Place and Voice in his Parliament at his pleasure. *Guil. Herald. p. 2. p. 16.*

Note also, That the highest and lowest Degrees of Nobility are universally acknowledged; for a *Knight* (*English* or *Foreigner*) is a Knight in all Nations. Also if the *Emperor* or any *Foreign King* come into this Realm by safe Conduct, (as he ought; for a King or absolute Prince, though he be in League, may not enter this Land without Licence) in this case he shall here sue and be sued by the Name of *Emperor* or *King*, or else the Writ shall abate. *Guillim pag. 17.*

Revenue.] The Laws and Customs of *England* (always willing that *Decorum* and *Convenience* should be every where observed, and considering the Charges and Expences appertaining to the several Degrees of Honour, as they belong to Men of principal Service to the King and Realm, both in time of War and Peace) expected that each of 'em should have a convenient Estate, and Value of Lands of Inheritance, for support of their Honours and the King's Service. Therefore anciently when the intrinick Value of a Pound *Sterling* was worth 30*l.* of our Money now, as appears by the then Price of all things, every Knight was to have about 800 Acres, reckoned at 10 *l.* yearly in Land; that is, about 600 *l.* of our Money at this day: A Baron to have thirteen Knights Fees, and one third part, which amounted to about 167 *l.* which multiplied by 30, was as much as 8010 *l.* a year at this day: And an Earl twenty Knights Fees; a Duke forty. And in case of decay of Nobility, or that they had so far wasted their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintain'd, (as the *Roman* Senators were in such cases removed from the Senate, so) sometimes some *English* Barons have not been admitted to sit in the Higher House of Parliament, tho' they kept the Name and Title or Dignity still.

But to prevent this wasting of Revenues, whereof at present there are too many woful Examples in *England*, the *Spani*

nish King puts a *Curator* or *Guardian* over any Lord of Spain that by *Prodigality* is like to waſt his Eſtate, as that his Honour and Title cannot be ſufficiently ſupported.

For the better ſupport of theſe Degrees of Honour, the King doth uſually upon the Creation of a Duke, Marquis, Earl, or Viſcount, grant an Annuity or yearly Rent to them and their Heirs, which is ſo annexed to the Dignity, that by no Grant, Aſſurance, or any manner of Alienation can be given from the ſame, but is ſtill incident to, and a ſupport of the ſame Dignity, contrary to that Principle in Law, *That every Land of Fee-Simple may be charged with a Rent in Fee-Simple, by one way or other.*

To a Duke the King grants 40 *l.* heretofore a conſiderable Penſion; to a Marquis 40 Marks; to an Earl 20 *l.* to a Viſcount 20 Marks: To Barons no ſuch Penſions are ordinarily granted, only King Charles the Firſt creating Mountjoy Blount (the late Earl of Newport) Lord Mountjoy of Thurlſtone, granted him a Fee of 20 Marks *per Annum* to him and his Heirs for ever.

As the King of England hath ever had the repute of the richeſt in *Domains* of any King in Europe, ſo the Nobility of England have been accounted the richeſt in Lands of any Neighbouring Nation; ſome having above 20000 *l.* yearly; others 15000 *l.* and ſo many of them above 10000 *l.* that if one with another they have but 8000 *l.* yearly, it will amount in all among the 171 Lords, to above 1368000 *l.* a year, about the tenth part of the yearly Revenue of all England.

The Engliſh Nobility for Valour, Wiſdom, Integrity, and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in *Chriſtendom*.

Every Lord's Houſe was a kind of well diſciplin'd Court, inſomuch that the Gentry, Males and Females, were wont to be ſent thither for vertuous Breeding, and returned excellently accompliſhed.

At home their Table, Attendance, Officers, Exercises, Recreations, Garb, was an Honour to the Nation.

Abroad they were attended with as brave, numerous, and uniform Train of Servants and Followers as any in Europe; not thinking it conſiſtent with their Honours to be ſeen walk the Streets almoſt in *Cuerpo* with one Lacquey, or not that, much leſs to be found drinking in a Tavern or Coffee Houſe.

If some of the *English* Nobility, by a long continued Peace, excessive Luxury in Diet, want of Action, &c. were before the late Wars, born more feeble in Body than their Ancestors, and by too fine and too full Diet, afterwards were rendered weaker in Mind; and then during the late Troubles, by much Licentiousness, and want of fit Education were so debauch'd, that it was lately difficult to find (as some are bold to affirm) the Courage, Wisdom, Justice, Integrity, Honour, Sobriety and Courtesie of the ancient Nobility; yet it is not to be doubted but that under such a Warlike enterprising Prince as King *William* the Third, all those Vertues of their Fore-fathers may spring afresh. And it is to be hoped we shall soon see revived that brave Martial Spirit of those *English* Heroes recorded in History, The *Arundels, Audleys, Bassets, Beauchamps, Berkleys, Blounts, Chandosers, Cheyney's, Cliffords, Courtneys, Devereuxes, Greenvills, Howards, Lister, Mohuns, Margans, Nevils, Ogles, Piercies, Sackvills, Spencers, Talbots, Veres, Umphrevills, &c.* whose valiant Exploits, and even their very Names, more than once made *France* to tremble.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Commons of England, and therein of Barons, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts, &c.

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Customs of other Countries, calleth none Noble under a Baron; so that not only all Barons, all sorts of Knights, all Esquires and Gentlemen, but also the Sons of the Nobility are by our Law reckoned amongst the Commons of *England*; as in *Rome* there was a middle Rank, *inter Senatores & Plebem*, namely the *Ordo Equestris*, so in other *Christian Kingdoms* they are stiled, *Nobiles Minores*.

The lower Nobility then of *England* consists of *Barons, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen*.

Baronets.] The next Degree to Barons, are *Baronets*, which is the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary: They are constituted in the Room of the Ancient *Valvasours*, between the Barons of *England*, and the Orders of *Knights*. Now this Honour was first instituted by King *James* the First, *Anno* 1611, given by Patent to a Man and his Heirs Males of his own Body lawfully begotten; for which each one is obliged to pay into the *Exchequer* as much as will for three Years at 8 *d. per diem*, pay thirty Foot Soldiers to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.* which, with Fees, doth commonly arise to 1200 *l.*

Baronets have Precedence before all *Knights*, except *Knights* of the Garter, *Knights* who are Privy-Counsellors, or *Knights* Bannerets, made under the King's Banner or Standard, displayed in an Army-Royal in open War, and the King personally present.

Baronets and their eldest Sons being of full Age, may claim Knighthood.

Baronets have the Privilege to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Escutcheon, the Arms of *Ulster*, viz. in a Field *Argent*, a Hand *Gules*. Also in the King's Armies to have place in the grofs near the King's Standard, with some particulars for their Funerals.

The whole number of *Baronets* in *England* were not to exceed 200 at one and the same time; but now their number is without limitation: Their Qualifications are, That they be of a good Reputation, and descended of a Grandfather, at least by the Father's side, that bore Arms, and have also a certain yearly Revenue of 1000 *l. per Annum de claro*. They take places according to the priority of the Date of their Patents. The Title *Sir* is granted to *Baronets* by a peculiar Clause in their Patents of Creation, though they be not dubb'd *Knights*; and their Wives are Ladies.

No Honour is ever to be created between *Baronets* and Barons.

The first *Baronet* that was created was *Sir Nicholas Bacon* of *Suffolk*, whose Successor is therefore stiled *Primus Baronum Angliæ*.

[Knight.] The Word *Knight* is derived from the German Word *Knecht*, signifying originally a *Lusty Servitor*, afterwards, commonly used for a *Soldier* or *Man of War*.

The Germans (as the ancient Romans gave their young Men *Togam Virilem*) by publick Authority bestowed on their young Men able to manage Arms, a Shield and a Javelin as fit for Martial Service, and to be a Member of the Commonwealth, accounted before but a part of a Family; and such a young Man publickly allowed, they call *Knecht*; whence we had our Institution of *Kighthood*.

A Knight is at this day signified in *Latin, French, Spanish, Italian*, and also in *High and Low Dutch Tongues*, by a Word that properly signifies a *Horseman*, because they were wont to serve on Horseback: yet our Common Law styles them *Milites*, Soldiers, because they commonly held Lands in Knights Service, to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

The Honour of *Kighthood* is commonly given for some Personal Desert, and therefore dies with the Person deserving and descends not to his Son.

[Knights of the Garter.] In England there are several sorts of Knights, whereof the chiefeft are those of the Order of *St. George*, commonly called *Knights of the Garter*.

This Order is esteemed the most Honourable, and most Ancient of any Lay-Order now in use in Christendom. It began, as appears in the Statutes of this order in 1350. (50 Years before the Institution of the French Order of *St. Michael* by *Lewis II.* 80 Years before the Order of the *Golden Fleece* was instituted by *Philip the Good* of *Burgundy*; 190 Years before King *James* the Fifth refined the Order of *St. Andrew* in *Scotland*; and 209 Years before the King of *Denmark* began the Order of the *Elephant*) and the 23d Year of the Warlike and Puissant King *Edward III.* who triumphed several times over *France* and *Scotland*; who held Prisoners at one time in *England* King *John* of *France*, and King *David* of *Scotland*; who, by his Son *Edward* the *Black Prince*, expelled the Rebels of *Castile*, and enthroned *Don Pedro* their lawful King. He that did these Mighty and Glorious Exploits; was the Founder of this Most Noble Order

of the Garter, and at first made choice of the most Illustrious Persons of Europe to be of that Royal Society (no doubt) upon a Martial, and not upon any such amorous Account as a Garter falling from a Lady's Leg; which ridiculous Story, to the Dishonour of the Order, was first fanfied by *Polydore Virgil*, and since upon his Credit taken up by many late Authors; but lately confuted at large by Mr. *Ashmole*.

It was since commonly called *The Order of the Garter*, because this only part of the whole Habit of the Order was made choice of at first to be constantly worn, and that to put in mind the Companions of the Order, that as by this Order they were joyned in firm League of Amity and Concord, so by their Garter, as by a fast tye of Affection, they were obliged to love one another.

Now lest this strict Combination might seem to have had any other Aim or End but what was Honourable and Just, *ad obviandam malam Interpretationem*, (as the ancient Records of *Windsor* speak) the said King commanded that Motto or Impress to be wrought on the Garter, *viz. Honi soit qui mal y pense*, May he be asham'd who thinks ill of it: or as 'tis Proverbially said, *Evil to him who evil thinks*.

The Reason why this Motto was put in *French*, was, because then the King of *England* being possess'd of a great part of *France*, not only our Laws, Pleadings and Sermons were in *French*, but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of *England*.

It appears by ancient Writings, that this Honourable Company is a College or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, and a little Seal of the Sovereign (which is always the King of *England*,) and of twenty five Companions, called *Knights of the Garter*; of a Dean, and twelve Canons, besides Petty-Canons, Vergers, and other inferior Officers, and of twenty six poor Knights, who have no other Maintenance but the Allowance of this Colledge, which is given them in respect of their Prayers for the Welfare of the Sovereign and Companions, and as a Reward for Military Service.

This Society is entituled to *St. George*, who hath been accounted (as *St. Denis* is of *France*, *St. Andrew* of *Scotland*, *St. Patrick* of *Ireland*, *St. James* of *Spain*, &c.) the Tutelar Saint and Patron of *England*, and of this Order in particular, and namely that famous Saint and Soldier of Christ, *St. George of Cappadocia*, A Saint so universally received in all Parts

of *Christendom*, so generally attested by the Ecclesiastical Writers of all Ages from the time of his Martyrdom to this Day, that no one Saint in all the Calendar (except those attested by Holy Scripture) is better evidenced.

*A List of the Officers belonging to the Order of
the GARTER.*

There be also certain Officers belonging to this Office, as the *Prelate of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Winchester*; which Office is settled on that Bishoprick: A *Chancellor of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, which Office did anciently belong to the Bishops of *Salisbury*, and is of late Years by the Sovereign's Favour re-annex'd to that See: A *Register*, Dean of *Windsor*; which Office belongs to the Deanery. The principal King at Arms, called *Garter*; whose chief Function is to manage and martial their Solemnities at their Installations and Feasts. Lastly, the *Usher of the Gar-ter*, Usher of the *Black Rod*.

There are also certain Orders and Constitutions belonging to the Society, touching the Solemnities in the making these Knights, their Duty after Creation, and their high Priviledges, too long for this Place.

The Colledge is seated in the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chappel of *St. George*, there erected by King *Edward* the Third, and the Chapter-House.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be bestowed upon the most Excellent and Renowned Persons for Honour and Vertue, and with it a Blue Garter deckt with Gold, Pearls and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn daily on the left Leg; also at high Feasts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, a high Black Velvet Cap, a Collar of SS's, composed of Roses enamelled Red, within a Garter enamelled Blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each of these Garters, a Knot with Tassels of Gold, together with other Stately and Magnificent Apparel.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter upon their left Leg, upon Pain of paying 6 s. 8 d. to the Register; only in taking a Journey, a Blue Ribbon under the Boot doth suffice,

Upon

Upon the Left Side, upon a Cloak, Coat, or riding Cassock, in all places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear that Ornament and Imbelishment now worn, and called the Star, or rather the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery; and they ordinarily wear the Picture of St. George enamell'd upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds at the end of a blue Ribbon that hangs over their left Shoulder.

The greatest Monarchs of *Christendom* have been enrolled, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order, since the Institution, Eight *Emperors*, Twenty seven, or Twenty eight Foreign *Kings*, besides many *Sovereign Princes*, &c.

Note, That none can be of this most Honourable Order, that have been convicted of *Heresie*, of *Treason*, or of *Cowardise*.

Note, That antiently *Kings* and *Princes* were placed according to their Creations, but now those only are placed according to their Degrees.

See more of this Noble Order in the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the most noble Order of the *Garter*, written by *Elias Ashmole Esq; Folio*.

Knights Bannerets. In the next place are *Knights Bannerets*, *Equites Vexilliferi*, antiently made only in the Field in time of War, an high Honour, now obsolete, there being at this time none of this Order in *England*.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and none under this Degree,

Knights of the Bath. *Knights of the Bath*, so called of their *Bathing*, used before they were created. The first of this sort were made by *Hen. IV. Anno 1399.* who preparing for his Coronation, made forty six *Knights* at the Tower that were bathed, tho' bathing was used in making *Knights Bachelors* long before that time in *France*, and probably in *England*. See *Selden's Tit. of Hon. p. 2. c. 5. §. 34 and 45.* They are now commonly made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Creation of a Prince of *Wales*, or Duke of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Beltwise. They are still made with much Ceremony, too long here to be described. See at large in *Dugdale's Description of Warwickshire*.

Knights Batchelors.] Other Knights called *Equites aurati* from the gilt Spurs usually put upon them, and *Knights Batchellors*. These were antiently made by girding with a Sword and Gilt Spurs, and this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their Military Service, or upon Children who came of Noble and Puissant Parentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Ancestors. *I have heard, said Judge Thirning (upon the Bench in the Reign of Henry IV.) that a Lord had Issue a Son, and carried him to the Font, and presently as soon as he was Baptized, took his Sword and made him a Knight, saying, be a good Knight, for you shall never be a good Esquire; meaning the greater Title drowns the less. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 2. p. 642.* For if an Esquire be made a Knight, he loseth his name of Esquire; but yet if a Knight be made a Nobleman, he retains the name of Knight, and so ought to be stiled in all Writts.

This aforesaid Lord, I suppose, was some Earl at least; for Earls had in antient times a power of conferring Knighthood, but now none can make a Knight, but only the King, or a Lieutenant-General by his Commission.

This was reputed an excellent and glorious Degree, and a noble Reward for courageous Persons; but of late being made more common, and bestowed upon Gown-men, contrary to the nature of the thing (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestowed on Sword-men) it is become of much less Reputation in *England* than it hath been, although it be still accounted an honourable Degree both in *England* and Foreign Countries; yet amongst Gown-men, 'tis given only to Lawyers and Physicians. And sometimes to Artists, as *Painters, Mathematicians, &c.*

These are now made with no other Ceremony but kneeling down, the King with a drawn Sword lightly touches them on the Shoulder; after which the King heretofore said in French, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, and then, *Advance Chevalier*.

Knights have the Title of *Sir*, as *Sir A. B. Knight*, which is very ancient; it was of common use in the time of *Edw. VI.*

When a Knight is to suffer death for any foul Crime, his Military Girdle is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatcher, his Gauntlet pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms reversed.

Esquire.]

Esquire.] Next among the lower Nobility, are *Esquires*, so called from the *French* Word *Escuiers Scutigeri*, because they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, or before the better sort of Nobility a Shield, Launce, or other Weapons, and therefore they are called *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are first all Viscounts and Barons eldest Sons, and all Viscounts and Barons younger Sons; and by the Common Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquisses and Dukes are *Esquires* and no more. Next are the *Esquires* of the King's Body, mentioned among the Officers of the King's Court; after these are reckon'd the eldest Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher Degree; then Knights eldest Sons, and their elder Sons for ever. Next, *Esquires* created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS's. and bestowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs. Lastly, divers that are in superior publick Office for King or State, are reputed *Esquires*, or equall to *Esquires*, as Sergeants of the several Offices in the Kings Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality; so Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns; so Counsellors at Law, Batchelors of Divinity, Law, or Physick, although none of them are really so.

The Knights and *Esquires* of this Nation for Valour and Courage, for Wisdom, good Hospitality, Literature, and other Genteel Qualities, might compare with any Kingdom in *Christendom*.

In the last place, among the lower Nobility are accounted the *Gentry* of *England*, that have no other Title, but are descended of antient Families, that have always born a Coat of Arms.

This kind of Honour is derived from the *Germans* to the rest of *Christendom*, and was never known in any Country where the *German* Customs were unknown, as in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. The *Germans* antiently oft warring among themselves, painted their Scutcheons with the Picture of some Beast, Bird, or other thing for distinction, and put some eminent and visible Mark upon the Crests of their Helmets; and their Ornament both of Arms and Crest, descended by the Inheritance of their Children, to the eldest pure, and to the rest, with some note of distinction, such as the old Master of Ceremonies, in *High-Dutch*, *Herealt*, now *Herald*, thought fit.

Gentle-

Gentleman, *quasi Gentilis*, which in the purest times of the Roman Tongue, signified the same thing with them, as *Gentleman* doth with us, to wit, one of a good Family, none of whose Ancestors were ever Servants, and who themselves were never degraded by reason of Misdemeanour or Poverty, according to Cicero's definition. In *Topicis Gentiles sunt qui inter se eodem sunt Nomine, ab ingenuis Oriundi, quorum Majorum nemo servitutem servivit, & qui Capite Diminuti non sunt*; where *Servitutem servire*, is to be understood of mean and base Servitude, not serving a Prince or Senator; these were Gentlemen by Birth; but since the declining of the Empire, Gentility is, as the Lawyers Phrase is, *Dativa*, as well as *Nativa*: And notwithstanding the Spanish Proverb, *El Rey no puede hazer Hidalgo*, the King cannot make a Gentleman, (meaning *Hijo d' al Godo*, or *Filius Gothi*, the Son of a Goth, or of an antient Family; they reckoning their Ancestry from the Goths, as we do ours from the French under William the Conqueror) yet the King of England can make a Gentleman by Charter, or by bestowing an honourable Employment on him.

Gentlemen well descended, and well qualified, have always been of such Repute in England, that none of the higher Nobility, no nor the King himself, have thought it unfitting to make them sometimes their Companions.

The Title of Gentlemen in England (as of *Cavalier* in France, Italy, and Spain) is not disdained by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

Guillim is of the Opinion, that if a Gentleman be bound an Apprentice to a Merchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby lost his Degree of Gentility. *Part 2. Cap. 26. p. 155.*

The true English Nobility and Gentry have in all times made it their main Aim to endow their Sons with such Accomplishments especially, as might render them capable to defend their Country in time of War, and to govern it in time of Peace; for which two things all Gentlemen seem to be born; and therefore their chief Studies have ever been that of the great Emperor *Justinian*, and should be of all Princes and Nobles, viz. *Domus Leges & foris Arma quæ optima callere*; To be excellently skill'd in the Art of War abroad, and in the Laws of the Land at home.

Priviledges of the Lower Nobility.

THE lower Nobility of England have fewer and less Priviledges than those in other Monarchies.

Some few Priviledges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights.

Knights are excused from attendance at Court. *Levies*. Knights by *Magna Charta*, cap. 21. are so freed that no Demer Cart of theirs may be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute Law, are capacitated to hold more than one Benefice with cure of Souls.

By the Stat. *primo Jacobi primi*, it seems that Knights and their Sons, (though they cannot spend 10 *l. per Annum*, nor are worth 200 *l.*) may keep Greyhounds, Setting-Dogs, or Nets, to take Pheasants or Partridges.

Some Priviledges also belong to Gentlemen; antiently if an ignoble Person did strike a Gentleman in England, he was to lose his Hand.

A Gentleman, by Stat. *quin. Eliz.* cap. 4. may not be compelled to serve in Husbandry.

If a *Capias* go against A. B. Yeoman, and if the Sheriff take A. B. Gentleman, an Action of false Imprisonment lyeth against the Sheriff.

The Child of a Gentleman brought up to sing, cannot be taken without the Parents and Friends Consent, to serve in the King's Chappel, as others may.

The Horse of a Gentleman may not be taken to ride Poss.

Note, That as there are some great Officers of the Crown, who for their Dignity, and worth of their Places, although they are not Noblemen, yet take place amongst the highest of the higher Nobility, so there are some Persons who for their Dignities in the Church, Degrees in the University, Offices in the State or Army, although they are neither Knights nor Gentlemen born, yet take place amongst them; so all Deans, Archdeacons, Chancellors, Prebends, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Physick, and Musick, Heads of Houses in the Universities, usually take place next to Knights, and before ordinary Esquires and Gentlemen.

Yet

Yet in other Christian Countries where the Civil Law hath its due credit in such Acts as concern Learning, a Doctor of Law hath precedence of a Knight; as also at Court and foreign Parts, those Doctors that wait on the Prince, precede Knights who are Servants to the Prince; but otherwise Knights usually take place of Doctors.

Colonels are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to precede simple Knights; so are all General Officers, as Master of the Artillery, Quarter-Master-General, &c.

All higher Officers in the King's Court or State, all Sergeants at Law, &c. these are to precede Esquires.

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, all Doctors in Arts, commonly called Masters of Arts, all Barristers in the *Inns of Court*, all Captains, and other Military Officers who have the King's Commissions, divers other Officers in the King's Household, &c. may equal, if not precede Gentlemen that have none of these Qualifications.

In *England* Gentry (as in *Germany*, all Nobility) and Arms are held in *Gavel-kind*, descending to all the Sons alike, only the eldest Son beareth Arms without difference, which the younger may not.

Of the Lower Nobility in *England*, the number is so great, that there are reckoned at present above 500 Baronets more than the first intended number; that is, in all above 700, who are possess'd one with another, of about 1200 *l.* a year in Lands. Of Knights, above 1400, who one with another may have about 800 *l.* Lands a year. Of Esquires and Gentlemen above six thousand, each one possess'd one with another, of about 400 *l.* a year in Lands, amounting in all to about a third part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*: Besides younger Brothers, whose number may amount to above 16000 in all *England*, who have small Estates in Land, but are commonly bred up to Divinity, the Law, Physick, to Court and Military Employments.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themselves without Manual Labour, and then well may those (be their Pedegree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 10000 *l.* a year in Lands, and divers Merchants who have 100000 or 200000 *l.* in Goods and Effects, stile themselves Gentlemen.

Peomen.]

Yeomen.] Next to the Lower Nobility, and the first degree of the Commons or Plebeians, are the Freeholders, in *England*, commonly called *Yeomen*, from the *High-Dutch Gemen*, or *Gemain*, in English *Common*: So in the King's Court it signifies an Officer which is in a middle place between a Sergeant and a Groom; or else from the *Low-Dutch Yeoman*, *some Body*.

The Yeomanry of *England* having Lands of their own to a good value, and living upon Husbandry, are looked upon as not apt to commit, or omit any thing that may endanger their Estates and Credits, not apt to be corrupted or suborn'd, &c. wherefore they are adjudged fit to bear some Offices, as of Constable, Church-warden, to serve upon Juries, to be trained Soldiers, to vote in the Election of Knights of the Shire of Parliament, &c.

In Cases and Causes, the Law of *England* hath conceived a better opinion of the Yeomanry that occupy Lands, than of Tradesmen, Artificers or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age rendred a Gentleman ignoble, nor incapable of Places of Honour.

Among the *Romans*, some of the greatest Dictators and Consuls had been once Husbandmen, and some of them taken from ploughing their Ground, to bear those highest Offices and Dignities, as *L. Q. Cincinnatus*; one of the *Cato's*, and many others, so divers Princes, Kings, and Emperors have exercised Agriculture; and the grand *Scipio*, and the Emperor *Dioclesian*, left their Commands to enjoy Husbandry.

Of the Freeholders of *England*, there are more in number and richer than in any Country of the like Extent in *Europe*; 40 or 50 *l.* a Year apiece is very ordinary, 100 and 200 *l.* a year in some Counties is not rare; sometimes in *Kent* 1000, and 1500 *l.* per *Annum*, and 3 or 4000 *l.* Stock.

By the Statutes of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Free-holders. *Vide Stat. I Jac. I. cap. 27. & alibi.*

Besides these Freeholders which are so called, (because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever) there are in *England* a very great number of Copy-holders, who hold Lands within some Mannours, only by Copy of Court-Roll of the said Mannour, &c. and have *Jus perpetuum & utile Dominium*.

nium, though not *Allodium & directum Dominium*, which Freeholders may improperly be said to have; for properly none in *England* but the King hath.

These Yeomen were famous in old time for Military Valour and Hardiness, when we so often conquered *France*; and of these is, or should be the Militia of *England* chiefly composed.

Amongst the Commons of *England*, in the next place, are reckoned Tradesmen, among whom Merchants of Foreign Traffick, have, for their great benefit to the Publick, and for their Endowments and generous Living, been of best Repute in *England*; and although the Law of *England* looks upon Tradesmen and Chapmen, that live by buying and selling, as a mean sort of People, and that a Ward within Age might bring his Action of Disparagement against his Guardian for offering any such in Marriage; yet in *England*, as well as *Italy*, to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, hath been allowed no Disparagement to a Gentleman born, especially to a younger Brother.

Amongst Tradesmen, in the first place are Whole-sale Men, then Retailers; lastly, Mechanicks, or Handicraftsmen. These are all capable of bearing some Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lowest Member, the Feet of the Body politick, are the Day-Labourers, who by their large Wages and the cheapness of all Necessaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet and Apparel in *England*, than the Husbandmen or Farmers do in many other Countries.

Liberties and Priviledges.

AS the Clergy and Nobility, have certain Priviledges peculiar to themselves, so they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England* for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties, are blest above and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

First, No Freeman of *England* ought to be imprison'd, or otherwise restrain'd, without Cause shewn, for which by Law, he ought to be so imprisoned.

Secondly, to him that is imprisoned, may not be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be desired, which brings 'em speedily to their Trial.

Thirdly, if no Cause of Imprisonment be alledged, and the same be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, then the Prisoner ought to be set at liberty.

Fourthly, no Soldiers can be quartered in the House of any Freeman, in time of Peace, without his Will, though they pay for their Quarters; nor in time of War, unless the Enemy be in our Country.

Fifthly, every Freeman hath such a full and absolute Propriety in his Goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences ordinarily and legally can be imposed upon them, without their own Consent, by their Representative in Parliament. Moreover, they have such an Absolute Power, that they can dispose of all they have how they please, even from their own Children, and to them in what Inequality they will, without shewing any Cause; which other Nations, govern'd by the Civil Law can't do.

Sixthly, No *Englishman* can be press'd or compell'd (unless bound by his Tenure) to march forth of his County, to serve as a Soldier in the Wars, except in case of a Foreign Enemy's invading, or a Rebellion at home: Nor may he be sent out of the Realm against his Will, upon any Foreign Employment, by way of an Honourable Banishment.

Seventhly, No Freeman can be tried but by his Peers, nor condemned, but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Eighthly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the Offence, always *Salvo sui contentamento suo*, in such manner that he may continue, and go on in his Calling.

Briefly, If it be considered only, that they are subject to no Laws but what they make themselves, nor no Taxes but what they impose upon themselves, and pray the King and the Lords to consent unto, their Liberties and Properties must be acknowledged to be transcendent, and their worldly Condition most happy and blessed, and so far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour Nations, that as all the Women in *Europe* would run into *England*, (the Paradise of Women) if there were a Bridge made over the Sea; so all the Men too, if there were but an Act for a general Naturalization of all Aliens.

C H A P. V.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in England.

Touching the Women of *England*, there are divers things considerable in the *English* Laws and Customs. Women in *England*, with all their Moveable Goods so soon as they are married, are wholly in *potestate Viri*, at the Will and Disposition of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chattels be given to a *Feme Covert*, (*i. e.*) to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Husband's: She can't Let, Set, Sell, Give away, or Alienate any thing without her Husband's Consent.

Her very necessary Apparel, by the Law is not hers in Property. If she hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*, that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is *Caput Mulieris*.

All the Chattels personal the Wife had at the Marriage, are so much her Husband's, that after his Death, they shall not return to his Wife, but go to the Executor, or Administrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except only her *Parapherna*, or *præter Dotalia*, which are her necessary Apparel, which, with the Consent of her Husband, she may devise by Will, not otherwise by our Law, because the Property and Possession, even of the *Parapherna* are in him.

The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Consent, and in all Law Matters *sine viro respondere non potest*, can't reply without her Husband.

The Law of *England* supposes in the Husband the Power over his Wife, as over his Child or Servant, and therefore he must answer for his Wife's Fault; if she wrong another by her Tongue, or by Trespass, he must make Satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the same Punishment to a Woman that shall kill her Husband, as to a Woman that shall kill her Father or Master; and that is Petit-Treason, to be burnt alive.

So that a Wife in *England* is *de jure*, but the best of Servants, having nothing her own, in a more proper sense than a Child hath, whom his Father suffers to call many things his own, yet can dispose of nothing.

The Woman upon Marriage loseth not only the Power over her Person, and her Will, and the Property of her Goods, but her very Name; for ever after she useth her Husband's Surname, and her own is wholly laid aside; which is not observed in *France* and other Countries, where the Wife subscribes her self by her Paternal Name, as if *Susanna* the Daughter of *R. Clifford*, be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, she either writes her self *Susanna Clifford*, or else *Susanna Clifford Chamberlayne*.

Notwithstanding all which their Condition *de facto* is the best of the World; for such is the good Nature of *Englishmen* towards their Wives, such is the Tenderness and Respect, giving them the uppermost place at Table, and elsewhere, the Right-hand every where, and putting them upon no Drudgery and Hardship; that they are, generally speaking, the most happy Women in the World.

Besides in some things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations; so favourable to that Sex, as if Women had voted at the making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child, during her Husband's long Absence, though it be for some Years, yet if he lived all the time *inter quatuor Maria*, within this Island, he must Father that Child; and if that Child be her first born Son, he shall inherit that Husband's Estate, if Intailed, or left without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by a former Husband, or by any other, before Marriage, but born after Marriage with another Man; this latter must own the Child, and that Child shall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Husband's Death, having no Jointure sett'd before Marriage, may challenge the third part of his yearly Rents of Land during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a third part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever.

As the Wife doth participate of her Husband's Name, so likewise of his Condition. If he be a Duke, she is a Duchess; if he be a Knight, she is a Lady; if he be an Alien, made a Denison, she is *ipso facto* so too. If a Freeman marry a Bond-woman, she is also Free during the Coverture;

venture ; whereof also it is said as before, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti.*

All Women in England are comprised under Noble or Ignoble.

Noble-Women are so three manner of ways, viz. by Creation, by Descent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and oft hath created Women to be Baronessees, Countesses, Dutchessees, &c.

As by Richard the Second's Creation, Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, was made Dutchesse of Norfolk for Life ; so Anne Bullien, afterwards Wife to Hen. VIII. was made Marchioness of Pembroke ; the Lady Mary Compton in King James the First's time, was made Countess of Buckingham for Life ; the said King James made the Lady Finch Viscountess of Maidstone, to her and the Heirs Males of her Body, with a special Clause, that such her Heirs Males should have Voice and Place in Parliament, & *inter alios Viccomites & ante Barones, ut Viccomites Maidstone* ; See likewise in the Rolls her Parent of Creation since made to her, also of the Title of Countess of Winchelsea, for an Example of Feminine Creations. *Seld. Tit. Hon. P. 2. C. 9. ff. 1.*

By Descent all those Women are Noble, to whom Lands holden by such Dignity, do descend as Heirs : for Dignities and Titles of Honour, for want of Males do sometimes descend to Females, but to one of them only, because they are things in their own Nature intire, and not to be divided amongst many (as the Lands and Tenements are which descend to all the Daughters equally,) besides, by dividing Dignities, the Reputation of Honour would be lost, and the Strength of the Realm impaired ; for the Honour and Chivalry of the Realm, doth chiefly consist in the Nobility thereof.

By Marriage all Women are Noble, who take to their Husbands any Baron or Peer of the Realm ; but if afterwards they marry to Men not Noble, in the sense of the Law they lose their former Dignity, and follow the Condition of their latter Husband ; for *codem modo dissolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo constituitur*. But Women Noble by Creation, or Descent, or Birth-right, remain Noble, though they marry Husbands under their Degree ; for such Nobility is accounted *Character indelebilis*. Here note, that by the Courtesies of England, a Woman Noble only by Marriage, always retaineth her Nobility ; and so the Widow

of a Knight, married to an inferiour Person, retaineth by Courtesie the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband; but if the King's Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by Law as Courtesie.

Note also, That any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if she be married to a Baron, takes place according to the Degree of her Husband, though she be a Duke's Daughter: But if she marry to one under those of the higher Nobility, as to a Knight, or Gentleman, then, by Courtesie, place is given according to her Birth, and not her Husband.

Noble-Women in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm, and are to be tryed by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Priviledges, Honour and Respect, as their Husbands; only they can't in the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an Action upon the Statute of *de Scandalo Magnatum*, the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the Great Men, and not for the Women, as the Words of that Statute seem to import: Likewise if any of the King's Servants within his Check-Roll, shall conspire the Death of any Noble Woman, this were not Felony, as it is, if like Conspiracy be against a Noble Man.

None of the Wives Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husband, altho' all their Goods and Chattels do; only the Wife's Dignities with the Lands are to descend to her next Heir: Yet is the Courtesie of *England* such, that as the Wife for her Dowry hath the third part of her Husband's Lands, during her Life, so the Husband for the Dignity of his Sex, and for getting his Wife with Child, (which must appear by being born alive) shall have all his Wife's Lands (for his Dowry, if it may be so called) during his Life: But if a Foreign Lady or Gentlewoman marry an *English* Man, and she her self be not denizen'd, she is barr'd all Priviledges and Titles due to her Husband, not can she claim any Dowry by the Laws of *England*.

By the Constitution of *England*, married Persons are so fast joyned, that they may not be wholly parted by any Agreement between themselves, but only by Sentence of the Judges, and such Separation is either *à Vinculo Matrimonii*, and that is, *ob præcontractum vel ob contractum per metum effectum, vel ob frigiditatem, vel ob affinitatem, sive Consanguinitatem, vel ob servitium* or else such Separation is *à Mensa & Thoro*, and that is *ob adulterium*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she can't be produc'd as Witness for or against her Husband.

If there be no Sons, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters, who are Co-heirs.

If an *English* Woman marry a *French*, *Spanish*, or other foreign Duke, tho' he be made a Denizen, yet she shall not bear his Title and Dignity in legal Proceedings.

The like if she marry a *Scotch* or *Irish* Peer, by reason such an ones Husband is not a Peer in *England* by Law.

Children.

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our Neighbour Countries.

As Husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives and their Estates, so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates untailed from their own Children, and all to any one Child, and none to the rest; the Consideration whereof keeps the Children in great Awe.

Children by the Common-Law of *England* are, at certain Ages enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son, at the Age of 14 may chuse his Guardian, may claim his Lands holden in Socage, may consent to Marriage, may, by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels.

At the Age of 15 he ought to be sworn to his Allegiance to the King.

At 21 he is said to be at full Age, may then make any Contract, may pass not only Goods, but Lands by Will, and is of Age to sit in either House of Parliament (which in other Countries may not be done, till the *Annus Consuetudinis*, the Age of 25, when the Heat of the Youth is somewhat abated, and they begin to be staid in Mind, as well as in Growth.)

A Daughter at 7 Years is to have Aid of her Father's Tenants to marry her, for at those Years she may consent unto Marriage, tho' she may afterwards dissent.

At 9 she is dowable.

At 12 she is able to ratify and confirm her former Consent given to Matrimony; and if at that Age she dissent not, she is bound for ever; she may then make a Will of Goods and Chattels.

At 14 she might receive her Lands into her own Hands, and was then out of Wardship, if she was 14 at the Death of her Ancestor.

At 16, (though at the death of her Ancestor she was under 14) she was to be out of Wardship, because then she might take a Husband, who might be able to perform Knights Service.

At 21 she is enabled to Contract or Alienate her Lands by Will, or otherwise.

The eldest Son commonly inherits all Lands, and to the younger Children are disposed Goods and Chattels, and commonly the eldest Son's Wife's Portion; and besides, they are carefully educated in some Profession or Trade.

If there be no Son, the Lands, as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters; yet in some Mannors, as that of *Bray*, the eldest Daughter succeeds, like the eldest Son, to the whole Inheritance.

Of Servants.

THE Condition of Servants in *England* is much more favourable, than it was in our Ancestors Days, when it was so bad, that *England* was called the Purgatory of Servants, as it was, and is still the Paradise for Wives, and the Hell for Horses. Ordinary Servants are hired commonly for one Year, at the end whereof they may be free, (giving warning three Months before) and may place themselves with other Masters, only it is accounted discourteous and unfriendly to take another Man's Servant, before leave given by his former Master; and unlawful (the Penalty being five Pound) to take a Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his Faithfulness in his Service, to his former Master.

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their Masters, or Mistresses; and Resistance in a Servant is punished with a severe Penalty; but for a Servant to take away the Life

of

of his Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to High-Treason, and called *Petit-Treason*, and hath a peculiar punishment Capital.

Foreign Slaves in *England* there are none since Christianity prevailed. A Foreign Slave brought into *England*, is upon landing, *ipso facto* free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Service.

Some Lands in *England* are holden in Villanage, to do some particular Services to the Lord of the Mannor; and such Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants.

There is a twofold Tenure called Villanage, one where the Tenure only is Servile, as to plough the Lord's Grounds, Sow, Reap, and bring home his Corn, Dung his Land, &c. The other whereby both Person and Tenure is servile, and bound in all Respects at the Disposition of the Lord; such Persons were called in Law, *Pure Villains*, and were to do all Villanous Services, to improve the Land they hold to the Lord's use, themselves to be wholly at the Lord's Service, and whatsoever they get is for their Lord; of such there are none now in *England*.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Laws of England.

Civil-
Law. } **W**Here Common and Statute-Law takes no Cognizance, use is made of that Law of Laws called the *Civil-Law*; wherein is to be had what all the wisest and noblest Men of the most flourishing and puissant State that ever was in the World, could in the space of many hundred Years by their own Wisdom or Reason devise, or from any other People learn; so that this Law may be look'd on as the Product of the common Reason of all Mankind, and fitted for the Interest and Welfare, not of one Nation only, but taking care for the general Affairs of all People. Of this Law Use is made in all Ecclesiastical Courts of Bishops, Archdeacons, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commissaries, whenever Cognizance is taken of Wills and Testaments, of Tythes, Oblations, Mortuaries, of Matrimony, of Divorce, Adultery, Incest, For-
ni-

nication, Chastity attempted ; of Sacred Orders, Institutions to Church-Livings, Celebration of Divine Offices, Reparation of Churches, Dilapidations, Procurations ; of Heresie, Apostacy, Atheism, Schism, Simony, Blasphemy, &c. where Statute-Law hath not particularly interpos'd. So of this Law is made use in the Court of Admiralty, in all Affairs immediately relating to the Royal Fleets, to all other Vessels of Trade, and to their Owners and Mariners, to Commanders at Sea, to Reprizals, to Piracies, to Merchants Affairs, to all Contracts made at Sea, or beyond Sea, in the way of Marine Trade, and Commerce to all Matters touching Wrecks, *Flotsam, Jetsam, Lagan*, Marine Waifs, Deodands, &c. Moreover Use is made of the *Civil-Law* in the Court of the Earl-Marshal. taking Cognizance of Crimes perpetrated out of *England*, of Contracts made in Foreign Parts, Of Affairs of War within and without *England*, of Controversies about Nobility and Gentry, or bearing of Coats of Arms, of Precedency, &c. Of this Law much use is made in Treaties with Foreign Potentates, where many Points are to be determined and concluded, according to the direction of this most excellent and general approved Law, and for this Cause Foreign Princes take especial care to choose such Persons for their Ambassadors as are skill'd in the *Civil-Law* ; and this Policy was heretofore duly observ'd by our *English* Princes, with very good Success. Lastly, the Two Universities of *England* serve themselves of the *Civil-Law* ; for by their Privileges no Student is to be sued at Common-Law, but in the Vice-Chancellors Courts for Debts, Accounts, Injuries, &c.

Canon-Law.] The Canons of many antient General Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* Synods, besides divers Degrees of the Bishop of *Rome*, and Judgments of antient Fathers, had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon-Law, by which she did ever proceed in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, and doth still by Virtue of the Statute 25 Hen. VIII. so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of this Realm ; and these are called the King's Ecclesiastical Laws, which have several Proceedings, and several Ends from the Temporal

poral Laws ; these inflicting Punishment upon the Body, Lands, and Goods, and to punish the outward Man ; but those *pro salute Animæ*, to reward the inward Man ; both joining in this, to have the whole Man outwardly and inwardly reformed.

Common-Law.] The *Common-Law* of England is the Common Customs of the Kingdom, which have by length of time obtained the force of Laws : It is called *Lex non scripta*, (not but that we have most of them written in the old *Norman Dialect*, which being no where vulgarly used; varies no more than the *Latin*) but because it cannot be made by Charter or Parliament, for those are always matters of Record, whereas Customs are only matter of Fact, and are no where but in the memory of the People, and of all Laws must be the best for the *English*, for the written Laws made in *England*, by King and Parliaments, are imposed upon the Subject, before any Probation or Trial, whether they are beneficial to the Nation, or agreeable to the Nature of the People, except where they are first made temporary, and for their known Utility are afterwards made perpetual ; but Customs bind not the People till they have been tryed and approved time out of mind ; during which time, no Inconveniency arising to hinder, those Customs became Laws ; and therefore when our Parliaments have altered any fundamental Points of our Common-Law, (as sometime hath been done) those alterations have been by experience found so inconvenient, that the same Law by succeeding Parliaments hath soon been restored. This Common-Law is the Quintessence of the Customary Law of the *Mercians*, prevailing before the Conquest, in the middle Counties of *England*, called the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and of the *Saxons* among the West and South Parts, and of the *Danes* among the *East-Angles*, all first reduced into one Body by King *Edward the Elder*, about the year 900. which for sometime almost lost, were revived by the good King *Edward the Confessor*, and by Posterity named his Laws : Tho' it must be owned that our *Saxon* Ancestors had written Laws before this time, as the Laws of *Æthilberht*, *Hlothere*, and *Eadric*, Kings of *Kent*, still extant in the *Textus Rossensis* ; and the Laws of King *Ælfred*, wherein are also contained those more antient ones of King *Ina*, do plainly shew. To these the Conqueror added some of the good Customs of

of *Normandy*, and then his Successor King *Edward* the First, having in his younger years given himself satisfaction in the Glory of Arms, bent himself (like another *Justinian*) to endow his Estate with divers notable fundamental Laws, ever since practised in this Nation. The excellent convenience and connaturalness of the Common-Law of *England*, to the Temper of *Englishmen* is such, that the serious Consideration thereof induced King *James* the First, in a solemn Speech to prefer it as to this Nation, before the Judicial Law of *Moses*.

Besides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are in divers parts of *England*, Customs and Common Usage, which have the force of Common-Law among those People to whose Property they belong, as *Borough English*, a Custom so called, because not in use out of *England*, where the youngest Son, or for want of Sons the youngest Brother is to inherit, being presumed that in *Boroughs* or Trading Towns, the elder Sons might probably have learned their Father's Trade, and that the youngest would always be least able to help himself. *Gavel-kind*; of which see *Pag. 20. in Kent, &c.*

Statute-Law.] Where the *Common-Law* is silent, there we have excellent *Statute-Laws*, made by the several Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Consent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of all the Commons of *England*, by their Representatives in Parliament, whereunto the *English* easily submit, as made at their own earnest Desire and Request.

All Tryals of Common and Statute-Law are tried by a *Jury of twelve Men*, which is thus: The Sheriff summons Twenty four Men, Householders, out of the Neighbourhood of that place, where the matter contested lies; against Twelve of these the Parties concerned may object, but Twelve must be chosen to try the Cause. The Lawyers on both sides plead in open Court before the Judges, these *Twelve Men* standing near, may hear all that is said and produced on either part, and may ask what Questions they please of the Witnesses. When all the Witnesses are examined, and all Pleading is over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has past, putting the *Twelve Men* in mind of what hath been alledged and defended on either side, and informing them what Points are according to Law,
and

and what not ; after which these Jury of *Twelve Men* are bid to retire by themselves, an Officer being charg'd with them, to see that they have neither Meat, Drink, Fire, nor Candle, that they may the sooner conclude their Opinions, which must be all Unanimous. When they are agreed, they come back into Court, and desiring their *Foreman*, (*i. e.*) the first upon the List, may speak for them, he declares in two or three Words the Opinion of all the Jury, all being of one mind, (or else to be remanded back to their Confinement) and according to their Judgment, the Sentence passes finally. *Note*, the Returns of Verdict are bound up to Forms adapted to the nature of the cause : As in Criminal Causes, *Guilty or Not Guilty* ; in Civil Actions, *Finding for the Plaintiff, or for the Defendant, &c.* This is the uncontrollable Property of every freeborn Subject of *England* to be tryed by his Peers, and that not only in matters of Claim and Propriety between Subject and Subject, but in all Criminal Cases too at the King's Suit.

Peculiar and By-Laws.] By the King's Royal Charter granted to divers Cities of *England*, the Magistrates have a Power to make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land, and these are binding only to the Inhabitants of the place, unless such Laws are for general good or against a general Inconvenience, for then they bind Strangers.

Forest-Law.] The *Forest-Laws* are peculiar Laws, different from the *Common-Law* of *England*. Forests in *England* are exceeding ancient, and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein were punished at the pleasure of the King, in so sharp and grievous a manner, (as still in *Germany*) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible Inconveniences and Oppressions ; and even in that Charter were some hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious Kings have since by Statute thought fit to alter *per Affas Foresta*. Yet in the time of *Edward the Third*, and also at this day, *Voluntas reputabitur pro facto* ; so that if a Man be taken hunting a Deer, he may be arrested as if he had taken a Deer. The Forester may take and arrest a Man, if he be taken either at *Dog-draw, Stable-stand,*
Back-

Back-bear, or *Bloody-hand*; for in these four a Man is said to be taken with the manner, though three of them may be but presumptions.

[*Martial-Law.*] *Lex Castrensis Anglicana*, is that Law which dependeth upon the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant, in time of actual War; for although in time of Peace, the King for the more equal Temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes no Laws but by the consent of the Three Estates in Parliament: Yet in time of War, by reason of great Dangers arising suddenly and unexpectedly upon small occasions, he useth absolute Power, insomuch as his Word goeth for a Law. *Martial-Law* extends only to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be practised in times of Peace, but only in times of War, and then and there only where the King's Army is on foot. But this is very much regulated of late by *Statute-Law*.

CHAP. VI

Of Humours, Manners, Diet, Attires, Recreations, and Buildings.

THE *English* differ from one another in their Humours, as they do in their Birth, Education, and Profession. The Nobility, Gentry, and Scholars, as well as most of the Merchants and chief Tradesmen, are extreamly well polished in their Behaviour; but the common sort are rude and even barbarous, as the effects of popular Tumults, (which are here called the *Mobile*) shews, who, when they are got together, commit the greatest Outrages, and render themselves sometimes very formidable, even to the Magistrate, who needs great Courage and Virtue to oppose them.

And here I would give the Reader one wholsom Caution, to wit, that if ever he happens to fall under the Displeasure of the *Mobile* in a Tumult, that he doth not *vim vi repellere*, oppose 'em by Force, but by kind Words, piteable Harangues, Condescension, or some such resigning Method

Method get free from 'em, and leave them to themselves; for he who so treats them, divides them, and hereupon they generally fall out one among another.

The better sort are always Courteous and Obliging, Free, Generous, Grateful, engaging even with Charms; but the meaner sort are Rude, Boisterous, Insulting, Stiff, Uncertain, and Dangerous, especially to Strangers; to whom they are generally as Inhuman, as the better sort are indulgent.

They treat their Guests most splendidly and freely; the more you eat and drink, the welcomer you are; but then amongst Equals, they expect for the most part to receive such Entertainment as they give.

The *English* are a People that are extreemly taken with Oratory, and they have the best sort of it, in the greatest Perfection that of the Pulpit.

'Tis true, the Ignorant are as much pleas'd with that they call a *Good Delivery*, meaning the Graces of Elocution, which the *Romans* understood by the Word *Action*, as they are with the Matter or the *Stile*; but as the Learned very well know, that *Action* is a Thing quite lost in the World, and that which the *French* and *Italians* pretend to, comes no nearer to the *Action* of the *Roman* Orators, than the Performances of modern Stage-players do, that of the famous *Roscius*; so the better Preachers give it over as a thing to be dispaired of, and instead of taking the Eye and Ear, they seize on the Mind, with rational Force, a mighty and irresistible Power and Authority; for Sermons in no part of the World are so closely penn'd, with so much deep Learning, in such Accurate Methods, such strong Reasonings, so Easie and Elegant a *Stile*, as here in *England*; and withal such excellent Divinity, that it was a modest Opinion of the great *Verulam*, that the best Body of *Positive Divinity* that ever was compiled since the Scriptures, might be easily made out of the Sermons which are daily preached in *England*. By *Positive Divinity*, he means that which of all others is in his Judgment most Rich and Precious, such a Form as may be collected upon particular Texts of Scripture in brief Observations, not dilated into Common Places, nor chafing after Controversies, nor reduced into Method of Art, a thing abounding in Sermons but defective in Books. *Bacon's Advancement of Learning.*

Danners.] The *English* according to their Climate are of a middle Temper. Grace, and yet Easie; Cheerful, yet well Compos'd.

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at the Cheat, but subject in that point rather to take than give, and supposing others to be as open-hearted as themselves, are many times in Treaties over-match'd by them, whom they over-matcht in Arms and true Valour: which hath been very eminent in all Ages, and almost in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *English*, since the Reformation are so much given to Literature, that all sorts are generally the most knowing People in the World. Men and Women, Children and Servants cannot only read, but write Letters, to the great encrease of Commerce, and the prodigious Advantage and Augmentation of the Post-Office, in proportion beyond any other Post-Office in *Europe*. And yet some compute the Revenues of the Posts in *France* to be four times as great as the Revenue of the *English* Post, though they are not treble the Number of People. But then this inequality must arise from the Situation of *France*, that makes it in effect the Post-Rode of all *Europe*.

The *English* have been so much addicted to writing of Books, especially in their own Language, and with so much License or Connivance, that according to the Observations of a learned Man long ago, there have been during our late Troubles and Confusions, more good, and more bad Books printed and published in the *English* Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages in *Europe*.

For Solidity of Matter, for Elegancy of Stile, and Methods in their *Sermons*, *Comedies*, *Romances*; and also in their Books of *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *History*, and all other solid Learning, no Nation hath surpassed, and few equall'd them.

The *English*, especially the Gentry, are so much given to Prodigality, Sports and Pastimes, that Estates are oftner spent and sold than in any other Country: They think it a piece of Frugality beneath a Gentleman to bargain before-hand; or to account afterward for what they eat in any Place, though the Rate be most unreasonable; whereby it comes to pass, that Cooks, Vintners, Inn-keepers, and such like enrich themselves, and beggar and insult over the

the Gentry. In a Word, by their Prodigality it comes to pass, that not only those, but Taylors, Dancing-Masters, and such trifling Fellows, arrive to that Riches and Pride, as to ride in their Coaches, keep their Summer-Houses, to be served in Plate, &c. an Insolence insupportable in other well-governed Nations.

Diet.] The *English* are generally great Flesh-Eaters, although by the Nearness of the Sea on every side, the great Multitude of Rivers, Brooks and Ponds, *England* abounds with almost all sorts of excellent Fish, as is before mentioned. In former times their Table was in many Places covered four times a Day, they had Breakfasts, Dinners, Beverages and Suppers until the time of the late Rebellion, wherein many eminent Families being much impoverished by the prevailing Rebels, a Custom was taken up by some of the Nobility and Gentry, of eating a more plentiful Dinner, and but little Supper; as on the contrary, the *Romans* and *Jews* anciently, and the hotter Climates at this Day, have little or no Dinner, but set Suppers.

The *English* are not now so much addicted to Gluttony and Drunkenness as of late Years.

Feasting also is not so common and profuse as anciently; for although the Feasts of Coronations, at the Installation of Knights of the Garter, Chancellors of Universities, Consecrations of Bishops, Entertainment of Ambassadors, the Feast of the Lord Mayor of *London*, of Serjeants at Law, and Readers Feasts in the Inns of Court, &c. are all very sumptuous and magnificent in these times; yet compared to the Feasts of our Ancestors, seem to be but Niggardly and Sparing: For *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, Brother to *Henry* the Third, had at his Marriage-Feast, (as is recorded) Thirty thousand Dishes of Meat, *Nevil* Archbishop of *York* had at his Consecration a Dinner or Feast sufficient for ten thousand People; one of the Abbots of *St. Augustines* at *Canterbury* invited 5000 Guests at his Installation-Dinner; and King *Richard* the Second at a Christmas, spent daily Twenty six Oxen, Three hundred Sheep, besides Fowls, and all other Provision proportionably; so anciently at a Call of Serjeants at Law, each Serjeant (saith *Portescue*) spent sixteen hundred Crowns in Feasting, which in those days was more than Sixteen hundred Pounds now.

The *English* that feed not over-liberally (whereto the great Plenty and Variety of Viands intice them) nor drink much Wine, but content themselves with small Ale or Sider, are observed to be much more healthy, and much longer lived than some other of our Neighbouring Nations.

Since the Rebellion of Forty one, *England* hath abound-
ed in Variety of Drinks, above any other Nation in *Eu-
rope* : Besides all sorts of the best Wines from *Spain*, *Por-
tugal*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Greece*, there are sold
in *London* above twenty sorts of other Drinks, as Brandy,
Rattasia, Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Rum, Punch, Usquebaugh,
&c. Mum, Sider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Beer, Ale,
many sorts of Ales, very different, as Cock, Strepony,
Stitch-back, Hull, Derby, Northdown, Nottingham, Sandback, Bo-
tony, Scurvy-grass, Sage-Ale, Sherbet, College-Ale, China-
Ale, Butlers Ale, &c. a piece of Wantonness, whereof none
of our Ancestors were ever guilty.

Attire.] For Apparel or Clothing, the *French* Mode hath
been generally used in *England* of late Years ; in the
time of Queen *Elizabeth* sometimes the *High-Dutch*, some-
times the *Spanish*, and sometimes the *Turkish* and *Morisco*
Habits were by the *English* worn in *England* ; but after the
Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, *England* never
saw, for matter of wearing Apparel, less Prodigality,
and more Modesty in Clothes, more Plainness and Com-
eliness than amongst her Nobility, Gentry, and Superior
Clergy ; only the Citizens, the Country People, and the
Servants, appear clothed, for the most part above and be-
yond their Qualities, Estates or Conditions, and far more
Gay than that sort of People was wont to be in former
Times.

The Men at present are not much guilty of Extrava-
gancy in Attire, the present Vanity of the better sort
of Men being only Peruques and Powder ; but the Wo-
men are in nothing so fantastical as in their Dresses (Com-
modes as they call them) for the Head ; and indeed in
all their Apparel from the Lady to the Servant-Maid, they
are too expensive and whimsical.

Recreations.] For Variety of Divertisements, Sports
and Recreations, no Nation doth excel the *English*.

The King hath abroad his Forests, Chases, and Parks, full of Variety of Game; Red and Fallow-Deer, Foxes, Otters; Hawking, his Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, &c. and at home, Tennis, Pelmel, Billiards, Comedies, Opera's, Masquerades, Balls, Ballers, &c. The Nobility and Gentry have their Parks, Warrens, Decoys, Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Fowling, Hawking, Setting-Dogs, Tumblers, Lurchers, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, Guns for Birding, Low-bells, Bar-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Chefs, Draughts, Cards, Dice, Back-Sword, Sword and Dagger, Sword and Gauntlet, Sword and Buckler, Rapier, Quarterstaff, Single Faulchion, Double Faulchion, these mostly practised by those who stile themselves Master of the Noble Science of Defence, Stage-plays, Masks, Balls, Dancing, Singing; all sorts of Musical Instruments, &c. The Citizens and Peasants have Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Skittles, or Nine-Pins, Shovel-board, Stow-ball, Goffe, Trol-Madams, Cudgels, Bear-baitings, Bull-baiting, Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Cock-fighting, Shuttle-Cock, Bowling, Quoits, Leaping, Wrestling, Pitching of the Barr, and Ringing of Bells, a Recreation used in no other Country in the World.

Amongst the rest, *Cock-fighting* seems to all Foreigners too childish and unsuitable for the Gentry; and for the Common-People, *Bull-baiting* and *Bear-baiting*, and *Stage-Plays* with sharp Weapons, seem too cruel; and for the Citizens *Foot-Ball*, *Throwing at Cocks* very uncivil, rude and barbarous within the City, and therefore of late happily restrain'd within the Walls of London.

Buildings.] Churches throughout all England, and the publick Edifices are generally of solid Stone covered with Lead; Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches every where Ample and Magnificent; and the Churches in Market Towns and Oppulent Villages spacious and solid enough, beautified with very high Pyramids, or Steeples, or at least with stately high Towers. Houses in the City that were heretofore usually of Wood, are now built with stone or Brick, and covered with Slate or Tile; the Rooms within, Wainscotted, or hung with Tapisstry, or other convenient Stuff, and all Ceiled with Plaster, excellent against the Rage of Fire, against Cold; and to hinder

the Passage of all Dust and Noise; of late Years Deal Wainscot is found to be more convenient, and cheaper than Hangings.

The modern Buildings have been far more slight, and of less continuance than the ancient.

The Buildings of *England*, or rather the Seats of the Gentry, have been thus anciently valued :

*The North for Greatness, the East for Health ;
The South for Neatness, the West for Wealth.*

The Houses of the Nobles and Rich are abundantly furnished with Pewter, Brass, Fine Linnen, China Ware, and Plate, the mean Mechanicks and Husband-men, want not Silver Spoons, and some Silver Cups in their Houses.

The Windows every where glazed, not made of Paper or Wood, as is usually in *Italy* or *Spain* : Chymnies in most Places, no Stoves, although the far more Southern Parts of *Germany* can hardly subsist in the Winter without them.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Vices and Punishments.

Vices. **T**HE *English* National Vices were anciently Gluttony, and the Effects thereof, *Lasciviousness* ; So likewise Pride in Apparel, wherein they were so extravagant and foolish, so superfluous and obscene, that divers Statutes before our Reformation in Religion, and Homilies since, have been made against that Excess ; and an *English-man* was wont to be pictured Naked, with a pair of Taylors Sheers in his Hand, a piece of Cloth under his Arm, and Verses annext, intimating, that he knew not what Fashion of Clothes to have.

Excess of Drinking was anciently more rare in *England* as appeareth by an old Poet.

*Ecce Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,
Ut bibat arbitrio potula quisque suo.*

The *Danes* in the time of King *Edgar*, first brought it in ; but it was afterwards banished hence, so that we find no ancient Statute since the Conquest against it ; for tho' the Statutes heretofore made against Excess in Apparel and Diet, are Ancient, yet those against Drunkenness are but of late Date : For till *quarto* of King *James* the First there was no Law to restrain that voluntary Madness.

As the *English* returning from the Wars in the *Holy-land*, brought home the foul Disease of *Laprosie*, now almost extinct here, though not yet in our Neighbouring Countries : So in our Fathers Days, the *English* returning from the Service in the *Netherlands*, brought with them the foul Vice of *Drunkenness*, as besides other Testimonies, the Term of *Carous*, from *Gar-Auz*, *All out*, learnt of the High *Dutch* there, in the same Service ; so *Quaff*, &c. do shew. This Vice of late was more, though at present so much, that some Persons, and those of Quality, may not safely be visited in an Afternoon, especially in the Country, without running the hazard of excessive drinking of Healths, whereby in a short time twice as much Liquor is consum'd as by the *Dutch*, who sip and prate ; and in some places it is esteemed a piece of Wit to make a Man drunk ; for which purpose some Swilling, Insipid *Trencher-Buffoon* is always at hand.

However, it may be truly affirmed, That at present there is generally less Excess in Drinking, (especially about *London*, since the Use of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate) less Excess in Diet, but principally in Apparel than heretofore.

The Sin of *Buggery*, brought into *England* by the *Lombards*, as appears not only by the Word *Buggeria*, but also by *Rot. Parl. 50 Edw. 3. N. 58.* is now rarely practised amongst *English*, although sometimes discovered amongst Aliens in *England*, and then punished by Death without any Remission.

Imprisonments, so ordinarily in *Italy*, are so abominable amongst the *English*, as 21 H. 8. 'twas made High-Treason, though since repealed ; after which the Punishment

for it was to be put alive into a Chaldron of Water, and there boiled to death. At present it is Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Stabbing in England is much more seldom than in *Italy*, the *English* being easily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences, not apt to seek Revenge; the true well-bred *English* have more of Inclination to Goodness, which the *Greeks* called *Philanthropia*, than other Nations, the Nobility and Gentry delighting to be Gracious and Courteous to Strangers, compassionate to the Afflicted, and Grateful to Benefactors, when their Purse or Estate, not diverted by other extravagant Expences, will give them leave to remember them.

Some of those who have more Wit than they can apply well, and a bold Dexterity above all *Europeans*, are the most exquisite *Pick-pockets* in the World, and the most daring Thieves and Pirates; though in robbing on the High-way they seldom commit any Murder, unless they be pursued.

London is almost the only place in *England* for *Pick-pockets*, and there it is not only a Science, but there is as it were a Corporation of them; and some of the Fraternity being almost always in *Newgate*, the common Gaol, there is such a true Correspondence among them, that most commonly one or other may be found by the Master-keeper, who can discover, and cause to be restored to the right Owner any thing of a more than ordinary Esteem.

So likewise 'tis no extraordinary, but a generous thing for those who rob on the High-way, to send back to the Owners, Papers, Parchments, or any other desired things that are of no intrinsic value to a Stranger.

Of Punishment.

AND First, of those relating to Ecclesiastical Discipline, which when inflicted upon Scandalous, Notorious, and Contumacious Offenders, proceeds in this manner: First, The Party delinquent is admonished, next goes forth *Minor Excommunicatio*, whereby he is Excommunicated or excluded from the Church, or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lord's Sup-

per,

per, is disabled to be Plaintiff in a Suit of Law, &c. and this commonly for Stubborness shewed, by not appearing in the Ecclesiastical Court upon Summons, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which though in smallest matters, yet may be a very great Crime, for *Res precepta, quo facilius est observatu, eo precepti violatio est gravior, cum sit magis spontanea*, as St. Austin observes of the first Sin of Adam; Any Command, by how much the easier it may be observed, by so much the more grievous is the Breach thereof, because it is the more voluntary; Besides, in Contempts, it is not so much the Violation of the Law, as of the Authority, which ought to be resentted. And herein the Church of England proceedeth no otherwise than the State of England; for so odious in the Eye of the Common-Law of England, is the Contempt thereof, that not only for Felonies, but even in an Action of the Case, in an Action of a small Debt, Account or Detinue, if a Man will not appear and submit himself to a Tryal at Law, a Process of Outlawry is grounded against him, and he being once out-lawed, he is out of the Protection of the Law. *Caput gerit Lupinum*, saith Bracton, an out-lawed Person was anciently look'd upon as a Wolf lawfully to be kill'd by any Man that should meet him, as most just, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, should not have benefit by the Law, nor Protection from the King; and at this day he is to lose all his Goods and Chattels. The Reader will easily pardon this Digression, when he considers the general Cry against Excommunication at this day.

This Power of lesser Excommunication, the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Excommunicatio Major is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Affairs, and this commonly for Heresie, Schism, Perjury, Incest, and such grievous Crimes; and that it may be done with the more Solemnity and Terror, it is to be pronounced by the Bishop himself, in his proper Person; and being so excommunicated, a Man cannot, in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court, be Plaintiff or Witness. And in case any Man be so stubborn, as to continue forty days Excommunicated, the King's Writ *de Excommunicato capiendo*, is granted forth of the Chancery against him; where upon he is cast into Prison, without Bail, there to lie till he hath satisfied for his Offence.

Next, there is *Anathematismus* to be inflicted only upon an obstinate Heretick, whereby he is declared a publick Enemy of God, and rejected, and cursed, and delivered over to eternal Damnation : And this is to be done by the Bishop also, in his own Perton, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or twelve other grave Priests.

Lastly, there is *Interdictum*, whereby is prohibited all Divine Offices, as Christian Burial, Administration of Sacraments, &c. in such a place, or to such a People ; and if this be against a People, it follows them wheresoever they go ; but if against a Place only, then the People of that place may go to Divine Offices elsewhere.

Besides these general Censures of the Church which respect Church-Communion, there is another which toucheth the Body of the Delinquent, called *Publick Penance*, when any one is compelled to confess in publick his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church, which is done in this manner : The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch upon some Sunday, barehead, and barefeet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by to pray for him ; then to enter the Church, falling down and kissing the Ground ; then in the middle of the Church is he or she eminently placed in the sight of all the People and over against the Minister, who declares the Foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation ; that God can no way be satisfied but by applying Christ's Sufferings ; nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his Sins, and testifying his sincere Repentance and Sorrow, not in Words only, but with Tears, and promising there in the sight of God and his holy Angels, that by God's Assistance, and by Prayer, Meditation, and daily works of Piety he will endeavour hereafter more carefully to watch against the Temptations of the World, the Allurements of the Flesh, and the Snares of the Devil : Which being done, and the Priest, in Christ's Name, pronouncing the Remission of Sins, the Penitent humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him in that great Scandal against them, and receive him into their holy Communion, and account him again a Member of their Church ; and in testimony thereof, out of their Christian Charity, to vouchsafe to say with him aloud the Lord's Prayer. And this way of the Church of

England,

England, appears by divers Writers, to be the ancient way used by the Primitive Churches,

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of England, that, in case the Crime be not notorious and publick, the fore-named Penance may, at the Party's Request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulct for the Poor of the Parish, or some pious Uses ; provided, that for the Reformation of the Delinquent, that may appear to be the more probable way ; for some Men will be thereby reclaimed, who by the publication of their Offence, would become more impudent and hardened, when they perceive their Reputation to be lost.

There remains one more Punishment, or Ecclesiastical Censure which touches the Body, and that is denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted not in *penam mortis* but in *terrorum viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their Death their Bodies may be decently interred. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of England to Persons dying Excommunicate, to perjured Persons, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, Hereticks, and Excommunicators.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject : But besides these, there are Punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable ; as first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio à Beneficio* ; when a Minister for a time is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice, and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio* ; when for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly, and for ever deprived of his living.

And Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio* ; when a Minister is wholly, and for ever deprived of his Orders ; and this is *Depositio* or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous Crime, meriting Death, and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn Manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order, and this in the presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished, as a Layman for the like Offence. And herein Bishops are to take special Care to behave themselves ; *ut non utantur* *potestate*, not as lording over God's

God's Heritage, not as absolute Masters over Servants to gain by their Punishments, but as Fathers over Children for their Amendment, and as being Ministers in Spiritual Affairs, to use their Power for the good of Christians, and to conduct that Power by Moderation.

Of Punishments Secondly relating to Civil Discipline

BECAUSE the several Punishments inflicted for several Crimes, are different in most Countries, and those of *England* much different from those of all other Countries; a brief Account of them may probably not be unacceptable to Foreigners especially.

All Crimes in *England* that touch the Life of a Man are either *High-Treason*, *Petty-Treason*, *Rape*, *Buggery*, *Murder*, or *Felony*.

Altho' some *High-Treasons* are much more heinous and odious than others, yet the Punishment by Law is the same for all sorts, (except Clipping and Coining of Money) and that is, that the Traytor laid upon a Hurdle or Sledge, be drawn to the Gallows, there hanged by the Neck presently cut down alive, his Entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the Face of the Criminal; then his Head to be cut off, his Body to be divided into four Parts; and lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up, or impaled where the King shall command.

Besides all this, he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatsoever; his Wife shall lose her Dowry, his Children their Nobility, and all their right of inheriting him, or any other Ancestor; our Law thinking it most reasonable, that he who endeavoured to destroy the King, the Breath of our Nostrils, and thereby to rend the Majesty of Government, his Body, Lands, Goods, and Posterity should be rent, torn, and destroyed.

For *Coining of Money*, though adjudged *High-Treason*, the Punishment having been only Drawing and Hanging, before the Statute of 25 *Edw. III.* it remains still; but *Hoveden* saith, that before his time the Punish-

ment

ment for falsifying of Moneys, was loss of Eyes and of the Genitals.

Petty-Treason is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistress, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate, to whom he oweth Obedience, and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn (as before) and to be hanged by the Neck till he be dead. The Punishment for a Woman convicted of High-Treason, or *Petty-Treason* is all one, and that is to be drawn and burnt alive.

Felonies, or all other Capital Crimes, for which anciently there were several sorts of Punishments, till *Hen. I.* ordained, that the Punishments for all Felonies, should be to be hanged by the Neck till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit High-Treason, *Petty-Treason*, or Felony, although his Judgment be the same with that of common Persons, yet the King doth usually extend so much Favour to such, as to cause them only to be beheaded with an Ax, upon a Block, lying on the Ground, and not as in all other Countries, by a Sword, kneeling or standing.

If a Criminal indicted of *Petty-Treason*, Felony, or any Capital Crime, refuseth to answer, or to put himself upon a Legal Tryal; then for such standing Mute, and Contumacy, he is presently to undergo that horrible Punishment called *Peine forte & dure*; that is, to be sent back to the Prison from whence he came, and there laid in some low dark Room, upon the bare Ground, on his back, all naked beside his Privy-Parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords, fastened to the several Quarters of the Room; then shall be laid upon his Body, Iron and Stone, so much as he may bear, or more; the next day he shall have three Morsels of Barly-Bread, without Drink, and the third Day shall have Drink of the Water next to the Prison Door, except it be running Water, without Bread; and this shall be his Diet till he die. Which grievous kind of Death some stout Fellows have sometimes chosen; that so not being tryed and convicted of their Crimes, their Estates may not be forfeited to the King, but descend to their Children, nor their Blood stained.

But though the Law continues, yet we so abhor Cruelty, that of late they are suffered to be so over-charged

ged with Weight laid upon them, that they expire presently.

But in case of *High-Treason*, tho' the Criminal stand mute yet Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been convicted, and his Estate confiscated.

After Beheading or Hanging, the Criminals Friends usually interr the Body decently, where they please; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for murdering and robbing any Person, then by Order is the Criminal usually hanged by the Neck till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains till the Body rot; and in some Cases his right Hand is first cut off, and then he is hang'd.

In all such Felonies where the Benefit of Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal was marked with a hot Iron, with a *T.* or *M.* for Thief or Manslayer, on the Left Hand; but by a late Act of Parliament it is now in the Cheek and near the Nose, and wandering Rogues are to be mark'd on the Shoulder with an *R.*

Anciently in the time of the *Saxon* Christian Kings and sometime after the coming of the *Norman* Kings Men were rarely put to Death for any Crime, but either paid grievous Fines, or for the more enormous Crimes to lose their Eyes or their Testicles; and so remain living Monuments of their Impieties, as Punishments far worse than Death; which among Christians is believed to be but a Passage, for all truly Penitent, from this Life to a far better; and so more a Reward than Punishment.

For *Petty-Larceny*, or small Theft that is under the value of 12 d. the Punishment anciently was sometimes by Loss of an Ear, sometimes by Cudgelling; but since Edward III. only by Whipping. But if such Petty-Thief be found by the Jury to have fled for the same, he forfeiteth all his Goods.

Perjury, By bearing false Witness upon Oath, in Court of Record, is punished with the Pillory, called *Collistrigium*, burnt in the Forehead with a *P.* his Tree growing upon his Ground to be rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

Forgery, *Cheating*, *Libelling*, *False Weights and Measures*, *Forestalling the Market*, *Offences in Baking and Brewing* are commonly punished with standing in the Pillory, Whipping

ing, and sometimes to have one or both Ears nailed to the Pillory, and cut off, or these bored through the Tongue with a Hot Iron. But of late we have left off the Cruelty of cutting off Ears, severe Whipping, Branding on the Forehead, boring the Tongue, and the like.

The Punishment for *Misprison of High-Treason*, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is Forfeiture of the Profits of his Lands during Life, and of all Goods, and also Imprisonment for Life.

For *Striking in the King's Court*, whereby Blood is drawn the Punishment is, that the Criminal shall have his Right Hand stricken off in a most sad and solemn manner.

For *Striking in Westminster-Hall* whilst the Courts of Justice is sitting, is Imprisonment during Life, and Forfeiture of all his Estate.

For one found in a *Præmunire*, that is, one who incurs the same Punishment which was inflicted on those who transgressed the Statute of 16 R. II. cap. 5. commonly called the Statute of *Præmunire facias*, &c. for such an one the Punishment is Forfeiture of all his Estate, to be put out of the King's Protection, and Imprisonment during the King's Pleasure.

The Punishment of *Petty-Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence, wittingly, is severe; they are condemned to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the Law, that is, become Intamous, and of no Credit, incapable of being a Witness, or of a Jury; their Houses, Lands, and Goods shall be seized into the King's Hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows ploughed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to indict an Innocent falsely and maliciously of *Felony*: But indeed there are no late Instances of such Punishment.

Felo de se, that is, one who wittingly killeth himself, is to be interr'd without *Christian Burial*, with a Stake driven through the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, Vagabonds, Prophane Swearers, &c. are punished by setting their Legs in the Stocks for certain Hours, and by certain pecuniary Mulcts. The execution of these wholesome Laws against Prophaneness and Immorality, has been very honourably promoted by the late Societies for the Reformation of Manners.

Scold-

Scolding Women, are to be set in a *Trebucket*, commonly called a *Cucking Stool*, perhaps from the French *Coquine*, and the *German Stuhl*, the *Queans Chair*, placed over some deep Water, into which they are let down, and plunged under Water thrice to cool their Choler and Heat.

Other *Misdemeanours* are commonly punished with Imprisonments or Fines, and sometimes with both.

As for breaking on the Wheel, and other like Torturing Deaths common in other Christian Countries, the *English* look upon them as too cruel to be used by the Professors of Christianity.

For putting any to the *Rack*, it is by the *English* believed to favour of too much Slavishness; besides, they contemning and despising Death, and yet not enduring Torture, will sooner acknowledge themselves guilty of any the foulest Crimes whatsoever, than be put to the *Rack*; and then the People not accustomed to such Cruelty, would be apt to pity the Party tortured, and abominate the Sovereign and his Judges for introducing such a Custom; the Jury would easily quit the Prisoner of whatever Confession should be thus extorted.

OF THE
CITY
OF
LONDON.

London.] Being the Epitome of *England*, the Seat of the *British* Empire, the Chamber of the King, and the chiefest *Emporium*, or Town of Trade in the World ; the largest and most populous, the fairest and most opulent City at this day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, surpassing, (as some Learned Men have conjectured) even *Paris* and *Rome* put together ; it will not, I hope, seem impertinent to give a particular Account thereof.

To describe all things in this City worthy to be known, would take up a whole Volume ; therefore according to the intended Brevity of this Treatise, here shall be inserted only τὰ μέγιστα τῆ πόλεως, *Magnalia Londini* ; such things as Strangers and Foreigners commonly count remarkable.

Name and Antiquity.] *London*, so called, as some conjecture, from *Llondin*, the *British* Word, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built, as some write, 1108 Years before the Birth of our Saviour ; that is, now above 2891 Years ago, in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and above 350 Years before the Building of *Rome*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* saith, in his time it was *vetus Oppidum & augustum*, an old Imperial City.

Situ-

Situation.] In the most excellent *Situation* of *London*, the Wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable. It is seated in a pleasant Ever-Green Valley, upon a gentle rising Bank, in a wholsom Soil, mix'd with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous Navigable River *Thames*, at a place where it is cast into a Crescent, that so each part of the City might enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other, about 60 Miles from the Sea, not so near that it might be in danger of Surprisal by the Fleets of Foreign Enemies, or be much annoyed by the boisterous Winds, or moist Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that by the help of the Tide every twelve Hours, Ships of very great Burden may be brought into her very Bosom; nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern*, *Southern*, and *Western* Seas; yet so far up in the Country, as it might also easily partake even of all the Country Commodities: In an excellent Air upon the *North-Side* of the River, (for the Villages seated on the *South-Side* are noted to be more unhealthy in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) defended by gentle Hills from the *North* and *South* Winds. It lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes Northern Latitude.

The High-ways leading from all parts to this Noble City, are Large, Straight, Smooth and Fair, no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marshes nor Lakes to hinder Carriages and Passengers, so that Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven unto it by Land; and those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. The City of *London* is supply'd with Coals from *New-castle*, which in smaller proportion might be had nearer home, viz. from *Black-Heath* in *Kent*, within five Miles of the City; but the great Advantage the Nation finds by the Employment of so many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Seamen in the Coal-Trade, who are reputed the ablest and hardiest Seamen we have, will not easily suffer those Mines at *Black-Heath* to be broke up. In a word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea near about, and by the Benefit of Shipping, all the Blessings of the Terrestrial Globe may be said to be here more easily enjoyed than in any City of the World.

Magnitude.] The City of *London*, (with that of *Westminster*, and the Borough of *Southwark* being contiguous to one another, seem to make indeed but one City, and accordingly shall be so consider'd when we speak of Buildings, &c.) is of a vast Extension from *Lime-house*, measured to the End of *Torbil* or *Tuttle-Street*, from *East* to *West*, it is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is, above seven *English* Miles and an half; and from the farther End of *Black-man-Street* in *Southwark*, to the End of *St. Leonard Shoredich*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, and Allies, are in Number above 5000, and yet some of them above half a measur'd Mile in length; Dwelling Houses before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15000, and that is now accounted judged but a seventh part of the whole City, as may by the weekly Bills of Mortality, the Number of Houses at present may in all probability be 110000.

Number of Inhabitants.] That the Reader may the better guess at the Number of *Inhabitants*, or Humane Souls within this great City, he must know, that in one Year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by two thirds, 67500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that *Communibus Annis* to supply *London* with *New-Castle* Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames* 280000 Chaldron, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again, the Number of *Inhabitants* may be guessed at by the Burials in *London*, which in ordinary Years, when there is no Pestilence, amount of late to about 22000 in a Year and in the Year 1681, which was not accounted a sickly Year, there died according to the general Bill of Mortality, 23971.

Drink brewed in London in a Year.] As also by the Quantity of Beer drank in *London* in a Year, which to all Foreigners will be incredible; for in the Year 1667, when the greatest part of the Buildings within the Walls, and some without, lay in Ashes, and very many of the *Inhabitants* forced to retire into the Country for Habitation; according to an exact Computation, there were brewed within that Year in *London* 452563 Barrels of strong Beer, sold at 12s. 6d. the Barrel; and 580421 Barrels of

Ale, sold at 16 s. the Barrel ; and 489797 Barrels of Triple-Beer, or Small Beer, sold at 6 s. 6 d. the Barrel : The Beer strong and small, is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and the Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel ; and now since the Pestilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, there is much more Liquor brewed.

It is true that some hereof is transported beyond the Seas, but that is scarce considerable ; besides all this Beer and Ale, there is consumed in *London* a vast quantity of *French* and *Spanish* Wines, much *Rhenish* Wine, *Syde*, *Mum*, *Coffee*, *Chocolate*, *Brandy*, and other Drinks.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (though it be a very moderate Imposition) was not long ago Farmed or Rented of the King at above 120000 Pound a Year, and about one fourth part of all that Excise throughout all *England*.

In a Word, the Author of the Map of *London*, published Anno 1684. reckons in this vast City 1200000 Souls, but the more accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115846 Families, and 695076 Souls, which is more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Roven* ; more than in *Paris* and *Amsterdam* ; more than in *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Dublin*, *Bristol* and *Lyons* ; as many as in all the two Provinces of *Holland* and *West-Friezland*. Tho' since then a Gentleman very well versed in Political Arithmetic reckons them up but at 530000 Souls.

River of Thames.] The River whereon is seated this great City, for its breadth, depth, gentle, streight, even course, extraordinary wholesome Water, and Tydes, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World ; the Sea flows gently up this River 80 Miles, that is almost to *Kingston*, 12 Miles above *London* by Land and 20 by Water ; Boats are drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles.

It is High-water at this City, as oft as the Moon comes to the *North-East* and *South West* points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tydes are about a Land-Flood, the Wind *North-West*, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full, when these four Causes concur (which is very rare) then the *Thames* swells in some places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endamaged in their Cellars, not in their Chambers and upper Rooms, as the City of *Rome* is some

times by the *Over-flowing* of the *Tyber*, and *Paris* by the *Seine*.

This River opening *Eastward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffick than any other River of *England*; to say nothing of the Variety of excellent Fish within this River, and above all, of the incomparable Salmon: the fruitful fat Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both sides thereof: In a Word, the *Thames* seems to be the very radical Moisture of this City; and in some Sense, the natural Heat too, for almost all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *Newcastle, Scotland, Kent, Essex, &c.* or else down the River from *Surrey, Middlesex, &c.*

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines is in many places supplied with excellent wholesome Water, also from almost Twenty Conduits of pure Spring-Water; so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest parts of this City; and moreover, by a New River, brought at a vast Charge, and exquisite Skill (by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who deserves his Statue in Brass) from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*; two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertsford-shire*, from whence, in a turning and winding Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City; in some Places the Channel is necessarily 20 Foot deep, in other places it is carried over Valleys more than 20 Foot high above Ground in open Troughs; over this new River are made 800 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood; 600 Men have been at once employed in this great Work: It was begun in 1608, and finished in five Years; it serves the highest Places in *London* in the lower Rooms, and the lower Parts in their highest Rooms. Moreover this City is so situated, that in all Parts (though on the highest Ground) it is abundantly served with Pump-Water, and those Pumps in many Places not six Foot deep in the Ground.

[Trade.] The vast Traffick and Commerce whereby this City doth flourish, may be guessed at chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandise imported or exported, which are but very moderate Impositions, in Comparison of the Imposts of most other Countries of *Europe*, and yet the Customs of the Port of *London* only (without counting the Customs of other Cities) did lately amount

to, above 330000 Pounds a Year, and are now risen to a much greater Sum, by the infinite Number of Ships, which by their Masts resemble a Forest as they lie along the *Thames*; besides many that are sent forth every Year, to carry and fetch Commodities to, and from all Parts of the known World; whereby it comes to pass that no small Number of Merchants of *London*, for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer; for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable Living; for great Estates in Money and Land, &c. excel some Princes in divers of our Neighbouring Nations.

Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge Commerce, by the infinite Number of great well furnished Shops, which a *Spaniard* once observing, together with the great Number of Law-Suits in Term-time, made this Report of *London* to his Countrymen, That it was a great City, but made up of nothing but *Tiendas y Contiendas*, Shops and Suits; whereas he might rather have said more truly in a few more Words, That *London* is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horses and Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities necessary or expedient for the Use or Pleasure of Mankind: That *London* is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Seamen, and all kind of excellent Artificers, of the most refined Wits, and most excellent Beauties: For it is observed, that in most Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that excels the rest in Beauty, or Wit, or perhaps Courage, or Industry, or any other rare Quality, *London* is their North-Star, and they are never at rest till they point directly thither.

Lastly, Very remarkable also is this great City for the Champaign of the Country on all sides; for the Number of the Royal Palaces; the Multitude of stately Houses and Gardens of Noblemen; the innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-Houses of the wealthy Citizens; the pleasant fertile Meadows, inclosed Pastures and Corn-Fields; the abundance of Nurseries and Seminaries, where are to be sold all sorts of Fruit-trees, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, as well for Physick as for Food and Delight; the Frequency, the Populousness and Wealthiness of the Villages, &c.

Of the Government of the City of London.

THE Government of this City, considering the Greatness and Populousness thereof is very Admirable.

Ecclesiastical Government.] The *Ecclesiastical Government* is by a Bishop; was in the time of the *Britains*, by an Archbishop; but when it became subject to the *Saxons*, the Archiepiscopal See was placed at *Canterbury*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Kent*, where the Gospel was first preached to our *Saxon* Ancestors. Since which time it hath been under a Bishop above ten Centuries and an half, in a continual Succession; in which space there are reckoned 92 Bishops of *London* to the present worthy Bishop thereof, the Learned, Pious, Divine *Dr. Henry Compton*, Son to the late valiant *E. of Northampton*, Consecrated Bishop of *Oxford* 1674, and translated to *London* 1675. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, *Dr. William Sherlock*; three Residentiaries, 1. *Dr. Henry Godolphin*, 2. *Dr. William Stanley*, and 3. *Dr. John Younger*; a Treasurer, Precentor, and thirty Prebendaries.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are placed many excellent Divines that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish; and these have for a long time had the most excellent way of Sermonizing in *Christendom*; infomuch, as divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches have come hither on purpose to learn their manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining these Divines with their Families; there is in almost every Parish a Parsonage or Vicarage-House, and in most a competent Allowance in Tythes. Anciently the Ministers Due in *London*, besides the Tythes of the Tradesmens Gains and Mortuaries, Orbits, &c. was 3 s. 5 d. in the Pound of the yearly Rent of all Houses and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings, a Half-penny for each Pound, every Sunday and Holy-day in the Year; whereby the Parishioners did hardly feel it: Afterwards, many Holy-days being taken away, and the Clergy-Means thereby abated, it was Ordained 25 Hen. 8. That 2 s. 9 d. in the Pound, of all Rents of Houses and Shops should be paid yearly to the

Minister; whereunto the *Londoners* did not only consent, (as they had good Reason, it being much less in the Pound than before, but bound themselves by an Act of Common-council to perform the same; and the said Ordinance was confirmed in Parliament, 27 *Hen. 8th.* and again 37 *Hen. 8.* with a Power given to the Lord Mayor, to commit to Prison any Citizen that should refuse to pay his Tythes and Dues according to that proportion: But since the Reformation, many Men willing to think Tythes a Rag of Popery, or else making no Conscience of robbing God, have devised many Base and Fraudulent ways, by Double-Leases, by great Fines and small Rents, and several other ways to evade the Law, and rob their God, *Mal. 3. 8.* Complaint whereof being made to King *James I.* 1618. it was declared in his Court of *Exchequer*, by the *Barons* there, That the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought still (according to the forementioned Acts) to pay 2 s. 9 d. in the Pound, according to the true yearly Value of the Rent of their Houses and Shops, from time to time. But the Citizens (who think 2000 l. per Annum not enough for an *Alderman*, or for a *Lawyer*, and yet 200 l. too much for a *Pastor* of a *Parish*) opposing the same, the Business lies yet unestablished, to the great Dishonour of the Reformed Religion. Only since the great Fire there is an Allowance settled by Act of Parliament in those *Parishes* which were burnt down, upon every *Rector*, or *Vicar*; by which Act, none of 'em have settled less than 100 l. or more than 200 l. per Annum. Divers considerable *Parishes* are now annexed two together in one Church, and under one *Pastor*.

Civil Government.] The Civil Government is not (as it is at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) in some Nobleman or Lawyer set over the City by the King, as supreme Governour; or as it was here in the time of the *Romans*, when the chief Magistrate was called (as he is still in *Rome*) the *Prefect of London*; or as it was in the time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgrefsa*, that is *Custos*, or *Guardian*; and sometimes *Provost of London*: But after the coming in of the *Normans*, the Chief Magistrate was called *Bailivus*, from the French Word *Baillet*, *Tradere*, *Committtere*; that is *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to govern others: And there were sometimes Two *Bailiffs* of *London*, till King *Richard* the First

Anno 1189. changed the Name of *Bailiff* into *Mayor*; which also being derived from the *French*, hath continued ever since, a Citizen chosen by the Citizens annually, unless sometimes for the Disloyalty of the Citizens, their Privileges and Franchises have been taken from them, and a Guardian set over them, as was done by *Hen. III.* and *Edw. I.*

His Election.] He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas-Day* by the Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City, out of the 26 Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Esteem. In which Election, the senior Alderman that hath not been Mayor, hath usually the Precedence; yet in this particular, the said Electors sometimes take a Liberty.

His Authority.] His Authority reaches not only over this great City and a part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*, Eastward, as far as *Tendale* or *Ten-lott*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and Westward, as far as *Coleny-Ditch*, above *Stainer-Bridge*: He hath a Priviledge by Charter to hunt in *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Surrey*; and for this purpose is always maintain'd an excellent Kennel of Hounds, as afore-mentioned. He hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; only the Strength and Safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Block-Houses, Forts or Castles, is the immediate Care of the King.

Lord Mayors Court of Judicature.] To the Lord Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of Judicature of high Importance.

The highest and most ancient Court, is that called the *Hustings* (i. e.) *Domus Caesarum*, which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City.

There is a Court of *Request* or *Conscience*, so called, because meddling with nothing above 40 s. value. The Oath of the Creditor himself is accepted.

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are usually Aldermen, or else constantly chosen upon the next vacancy) sit: Two Courts of the Sheriffs, one for each County.

The Court of the City *Orphans*, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting as the (Parliament of England) of Two Houses; one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners; in which Court are made all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of London; for every Man either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto; wherein consists the great Happiness of the English Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World; that neither in Laws nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes or Imposts, any Man is obliged, but by his own Consent.

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City, and to his Court belongs the business of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord Mayor also belong the Courts of *Coroner* and of *Escheator*; and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*.

Lastly, the Court of *Goal-Delivery*, held usually Eight times a year at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Tryal of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge, and hath the power of reprieving condemned Persons.

There are other Courts called *Wardmote*, or the Meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City; in which Court Inquiry is made into all things that can conduce to the Regulating and Well-governing of the City; Also the Court of *Halmote*, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

His State.] His State and Magnificence is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which is usually on Horseback, with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of Scarlet Cloth richly Furred, sometimes Purple, sometimes Puke; and over his Robes a Hood of Black Velvet, which some say, is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all Sides of him, &c. but more especially on the 29th of October, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompanied with all the

the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies, or Corporations in their several Stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers; and having there in the Exchequer Chamber taken his Solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to *Guild-Hall*, (that is, the great Common-Hall of Guilds, or incorporated Confraternities) where is prepared for him and his Brethren, a most Sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council; also Foreign Ambassadors are invited; and, of late Years their Majesties have been pleased to honour the Feast with their Presence. This great Magistrate, upon the Death of the King, is said to be prime Person of England; and therefore when King *James I.* was invited to come and take the Crown of England, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of London, subscribed in the first place, before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

The Mayor of London, though always a Citizen and Tradesman, hath been of such high Repute and Esteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixed, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, and of latter times, to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the Highest Officers of the Realm: He is also for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King before the Year of his Mayoralty be expired, unless he had received that Honour before, whilst he was Alderman, as of late hath been usual. The Lord Mayor, on the Day of the King's Coronation, claims to be chief Butler, and bear the King's Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that Day in their Offices.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that it is not only open all the Year to all Comers, Strangers and others, that are of any considerable Quality; but so well furnished, that it is always fit to receive the greatest Subject of England, or of other Potentate: Nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of London hath feasted four Kings at once at his Table.

Also, for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor there is allowed above 1000 *l.* a Year for his Sword-bearer's Table, in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His

His Domestick Attendance is very honourable; He hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is,

The Sword-Bearer.

The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayor's Recreation abroad.

The Common Cryer.

The Water-Bailiff.

There is also,

The Coroner, and divers other Officers as you will find in their proper Places.

Two Yeomen of the Chamber.

Three Meal Weighers.

Two Yeomen of the Woodhouse.

Most of which have Servants allowed them, and have Liveries for themselves.

Sheriffs.] The two Sheriffs of this City are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens of *London* from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer-Day*; a high Priviledge among many others, anciently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom; but they are not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and are soon after presented at the Exchequer, to be allowed by the Barons, and sworn; After which they enter upon their Office: If either of the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty, unless he will take a Solemn Oath, that he is not worth 10000 *l*.

Aldermen.] The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards of the City: When any of these die, the Ward-mote return two, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen chuse one out of the most substantial Men of the City: If any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually fined 500 *l*.

All the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the Three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that Honourable Estate, are by their Charter, Justices of the Peace of this City.

The

The Twelve Companies.] The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politick : Of these there are 12, called the chief Companies; and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies; which are,

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Mercers.</i> | 6. <i>Skinner.</i> | 10. <i>Ironmongers.</i> |
| 2. <i>Grocers.</i> | 7. <i>Merchant-Tailors.</i> | 11. <i>Vintners.</i> |
| 3. <i>Drapers.</i> | 8. <i>Haberdashers.</i> | 12. <i>Clothworkers.</i> |
| 4. <i>Fishmongers.</i> | 9. <i>Salters.</i> | |
| 5. <i>Goldsmiths.</i> | | |

And if it happen, that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve. It hath been the Custom of some of our Kings, to Honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof; and the late King was pleased to be made Free of the Company of Grocers; and his present Majesty chose to be made free of the Company of Drapers: Each Company or Mystery hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves, and hath other Subordinate Governours, called Wardens or Assistants, these do exactly correspond to the general Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor and Common-Council, who are selected out of these several Companies; so excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides near 60 other Companies, or Corporations, all enjoying large Priviledges, by the King's Gracious Charter granted unto them, and fair Halls to meet in.

Of the Government of the CITY of WESTMINSTER.

THE Government of the City of *Westminster* is distinct from that of *London*; they have neither Mayor, Sheriffs, nor Aldermen: But instead of a Lord Mayor, they have an *High-Steward*, who is usually one of the prime Nobility.

The

The High-Steward of *Westminster* is chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and holds this High Office *durante vita*. The Nature of his Office is not much unlike the *Chancellorship* of an University.

The *Dean* and *Chapter* here is invested with *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil Jurisdiction*, as the *Vice-Chancellor* is in an University; and not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martins le Grand*, near *Cheapside*, *London*; and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted as well from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. And when the *Convocation* is prorogued by the *A. B.* from *St. Pauls* (for the Conveniency of Things, nearer to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops first declare (upon a Protestation made by the *Dean* there) that they intend not thereby to violate that high Priviledge, *viz.* That no Bishop or Arch-Bishop may come there without the leave of the *Dean* first obtained.

The *Under-Steward* of *Westminster* is likewise an Officer of great Note, and is instead of a Sheriff; holds this Honourable Office *durante vita*.

The *High-Bayliff* is an Officer of Honour, and Profits, named by the *Dean*, and confirmed by the High-Steward; he holds likewise for Life.

This City hath two Precincts; in each a Burgeſs is annually chosen, out of the wealthiest Citizens, by the rest of the Burgeſſes, who represent Aldermen.

For *Ecclesiastical Causes*, and Probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, under a *Commissary*; from whom no Appeal must be, only to the King, in his High Court of *Chancery*.

Southwark was granted by Letters Patents of *Ed. VI.* to be counted as one of the *Wards* of *London*, by the Name of *Bridge-ward without*, and is governed by one of the 26 Aldermen of *London*. 'Tis vastly Large, Rich, and Populous; a great part of it hath been burnt down some Years since the great Fire of *London*; but all those Ruins are now beautifully repaired.

Military Government of the City of London.] Something of the *Military Government*, both *Ancient* and *Modern*, of this Mighty Populous City, is also well worthy to be known both to *English* and *Foreigners*. In the

23d. of Hen. VIII. 1532. at a General Muster in *London*, were first taken the Names of all Men within this City and Liberties only, * (which reach not far without the Walls) from the Age of 16 to 60; also the number of all Harnesses, and of all sorts of Weapons for War: Then they drew out of these only such able Men, as had White Harness, and caused them all to appear in White Coats and Breeches, and White Caps and Feathers: What was the number then of Men in Arms, was not recorded; But *Stow* says, there were mustered 15000.

City Trained Bands.] At the time of the Happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, there were in *London* and the Liberties, six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, and six Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horse: These thirteen Regiments about six Weeks before his Majesty's Arrival, Muster'd in *Hide-Park*, being then drawn out for promoting and securing his Majesty's Return: These twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 compleat; eight of these Regiments had seven Companies in each, and the other four had six Companies in each; in all eighty Companies, the Regiment of Horse of six Troops, and a 100 in each Troop: This considerable Army drawn together before the 29th of *May*, the Day of his Majesty's Return, was judged to be highly useful for facilitating the happy Work: Some Months after, his Majesty sent to the City, Commissions of Lieutenancy, appointing several Persons to act as his Lieutenants in *London*, giving them the same Power that the Lords Lieutenants have in their respective Counties; and in pursuance of that Commission, the Regiments were new settled; there were six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, commanded by six Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant-Colonels were all Knights; and there were six Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all these twelve Regiments were 20000 Men; then were listed two Regiments of Horse, each consisting of five Troops, in all 800 Horse: These were all drawn to *Hide-Park*, where his Majesty was pleased to take a View of them; but in case of Need, it is certain that in *London* and within the Liberty, there may in few Days be raised 40000 Men, besides *Southwark*, one Regiment of Train'd-

Train'd-Bands 1500 Men ; the Hamlets of the Tower two Regiments, in all 3000 Men ; then *Holborn* Regiment, and *Westminster* Regiment 2000 each, and in case of Necessity they can raise 20000 more.

Artillery Company.] Besides these Train'd-Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nursery of Soldiers, and hath been so above 60 Years ; King *Charles* the Second list'd himself there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and so did the late King at the same time, who after his Majesty's Return took the Command thereof, and owned it as his Company : Under his Highness there was a Leader, who exercised this Company every *Tuesday* Fortnight, and the other *Tuesday* the Exercise was performed by the several Members of the Company, who are there trained up to Command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility ; also the Lord Mayor and most of the Aldermen ; all the Commanders of the Train'd-Bands and Auxiliaries here exercise Arms. This Company consists of 600 Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Serjeants, a Provost Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c. they have also a Court-Marshal, consisting of a President and 24 Members of the Company ; on the second *Tuesday* in *February* is a general Rendezvous every Year.

Now

Now before I proceed to describe the present Glory of this Great and Unparalleld City; and because that having spoken of its Antiquity, it yet too justly appears to the Beholders, as if the greatest Part of it were lately built; I shall for the Satisfaction of Foreigners especially, and those who are curious in Enquiries, exhibit here a short Account of the dreadful Fire of London, which begun the 2d. Day of September 1666. and in three days space, consumed the greatest part of the City.

THE City of London within the Walls contains 448 Acres of Ground, whereof the Buildings on 373 Acres were utterly consumed by that late dreadful Conflagration; also 63 Acres without the Walls, in all 436 Acres, 89 Parish-Churches, and 13200 Houses, besides that vast Cathedral of St. Paul's, and divers Chappels, Halls, Colledges, Schools, and other publick Edfices, whereof the whole Damage is hardly to be computed or credited.

In that one Commodity of Books only, wherewith London abounded, was lost (as judicious Stationers have computed) 150000 pound: For the Loss fell most upon that, and three or four other cumbersome Commodities, not easie on a sudden to be removed, viz. Wines, Tobacco, Sugar and Plums, wherewith this City was furnished beyond any City in the World; insomuch that one Person, Alderman Jefferies lost of Tobacco, to the Value of 20000 Pound, yet in the vast Incendy, not above six or eight Persons were burnt. Of this dreadful Fire there were many concurrent Occasions.

First, Either the Drunkenness or Supine Negligence of the Baker and his Servants, in whose House it began.

Next, The dead time of the Night wherein it began, viz. between one and two of the Clock after Midnight.

Thirdly, The dead time of the Week, being Saturday-night, when Traders were retired to their Country-Houses.

Fourth-

Fourthly, The dead time of the Year, being then the long Vacation, on the second of *September*, when Tradesmen were generally abroad in the Country.

Fifthly, The Closeness of the Buildings in that Place, facilitating the Progress of the Fire, and hindring the usual Remedy, which was by Engines to shoot Water.

Sixthly, The matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which was generally, Wooden and of old Timber.

Seventhly, The long continued Drought of the preceding Summer even to that Day, which had dried the Timber that it was apt to take Fire.

Eighthly, The Matters of Wares in those Parts, where the greatest Store-houses of the City of Oils, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, &c.

Ninthly, An *Easterly* Wind, the driest of all others, that then did blow very strongly.

Tenthly, The unexpected failing of the Water, the *Thames* Water-Tower near to the Place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately after the beginning of the Fire, so that most Water-Pipes were soon dry.

Lastly, An unusual Negligence at first, and a Confidence of easily quenching the Fire, on a sudden changed into a general Consternation and Despondency, all chusing rather by Flight to save their Goods, than by a vigorous Opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These Causes thus strangely concurring, (to say nothing of God's just Indignation for the notorious Impenitency of the Citizens, for their great Abominations in abetting and instigating, the shedding of the precious innocent Blood both of God's Anointed, and of their other chief Governours, both in Church and State) the Reader may take this little Prospect of the huge Damages done by this Fire. It hath been computed by an ingenious Person, that there being burnt in all about 13200 Houses, which valued one with another at no more than 25 Pound yearly Rent, at the low rate of 12 Years Purchase, will amount in the whole to 3960000 Pound Sterling; the 87 Parish Churches besides the most spacious Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, six consecrated Chappels, the Royal Burse or *Exchange*, the great *Guild-Hall*, the Custom-House, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City-Gates, with other publick Edfices, to 2800000 l.

The

The Wares, Household-stuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the Hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the least two Millions; the Total whereof is almost ten Millions of Pounds Sterling; and yet notwithstanding that most devouring Pestilence in the Year immediately foregoing, and the then very chargeable War against three potent Neighbours, the Citizens recovering, after a few Months, their Native Courage, have since so cheerfully and unanimously set themselves to rebuild the City, that within the space of four Years, they erected on the same Ground 10000 Houses, and laid up for the same 3000000 of pounds Sterling, counting but 300 pound a House one with another, besides several large Hospitals, divers very stately Halls, 19 fair solid Stone Churches that did cost above 100000 pound, were all at the same time erected, and soon after finished. Moreover as if the late Fire had only purg'd the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more beautiful, more commodious, and more solid (the three main Virtues of all Edifices) than before: Nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way impoverished, but rather enriched by that huge Conflagration, they may be said to be even wanton in their Expences, upon the stately *Italian Faciata's*, or Fronts of their new Houses, Churches and Halls; (many of *Portland-Stone*, as durable almost as Marble;) upon their richly adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, &c. Their publick Halls are richly set off with curious Architecture, carved Work in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Waincot, not only of Firr and Oak, but some with sweet-smelling Cedar; their Churches beautified with excellent various Towers, and Fronts of true Roman Architecture; they made their Streets much more large and straight; paved each side with smooth hewn Stone, guarded the same with many Massie Posts for the Security of Foot-Passengers; and illuminated by Night with Convex Lights, for the Benefit of all: And whereas they before dwelt in low, dark, wooden Cottages, they now live in lofty, lightsome, uniform, Brick-Buildings: So that although the then King could not say of this his capital City as one of the Emperors said of *Rome*; *Lateritiam inveni, Marmoream reliqui*: Yet he might say of it what was almost equivalent; *Ligneam inveni,*

Lateritiam reliqui : And of a principal Structure of this City, the *Royal Exchange*, King *Charles II.* might have said, *Lateritiam inveni, Lapideam reliqui.*

Publick Buildings.] In this Noble City are very many and Magnificent; those most especially, that are consecrate to the Worship of God. There are besides the Royal Chappels of *White-hall* and *St. James's*, that spacious one of *Guild-hall*, and many others; 135 Parish-Churches; which, to the Glory of God, and the Honour of our Reformed Religion, is double the Number of any City in Christendom; and most of these for Solidity of Building, for Spaciousness and Uniformity, for beautiful and durable Stone-Work without, and for curious Wainscot, and exquisite Carvings within, for Lightfomness and Convenience; do sufficiently evidence the extraordinary value that we have for the publick Worship of God: For it is notorious enough that those publick Places for Divine Service, which have been here built by this Age of Protestants, do abundantly surpass, both for Cost and Care, those which were built by our Ancestors in the times of Popery. To begin with that already celebrated Piece of Architecture, the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, which, though it be not finished, doth even now shew to what an Imperial Grandeur it is hastily aspiring; The History of what it was in former times, I abbreviated in all the preceding Editions of this Manual: But because I keep my self now more strictly to the *Present State* of things; I shall only say, That it was first founded by *Segbert* a Saxon King, *An. 610.* in a Place saith *Mr. Selden*, where had stood a Temple of *Diana*. But the Commentator on *Antoninus's Itinerary*, supposes our Antiquary not to be in earnest when he says *London* was called *Lban Dien*, i. e. *The Temple of Diana*. Afterwards 'twas enlarged by *Ekenwald*, the fourth Bishop of this See. The greatest part was destroyed by Fire, 1086. in a general Conflagration of almost the whole City, and rebuilt by *Mauritius* the 35th Bishop, but not finished till 1221. It was 690 Foot long, that's 20 more than *St. Peter's* in *Rome*. The Nave or Body of the Church 102 Foot high, 130 broad: It's Area 3 Acres and $\frac{1}{2}$; its Tower in the middle (for it was built as other Cathedrals, cross-wise) 520 Foot high, besides a Pole of Copper gilt, 9 Foot in compass; on which was a Cross

15 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot high; and on that an *Eagle-Crest* of Copper gilt, 4 Foot long.

Anno 1561, it was damaged much by Fire; and within 5 Years repaired by *Q. Elizabeth*; the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, and the Citizens of *London*, all contributing thereunto.

A little before the Parliamentary Rebellion, by the Care of Arch-bishop *Laud*, whilst he was Bishop of *London*, this vast Building was in a great measure solidly and sumptuously repaired; and besides what was already expended 170000*l.* repositied in the Chamber of *London*, for the finishing of it; but was taken out soon after, and employed in an unnatural War, as it too often happens that Rebellion ends in Sacrilege.

It is now rebuilding with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendor, by the most renowned Architect, Sir *Christopher Wren*; the Tax upon Sea-Coal still continuing, being 1*s.* 6*d.* upon every Chaldron; besides the liberal Contributions of pious and devout Persons, among whom that Learned Pattern of primitive Goodness, Arch-bishop *Sancroft*, while he was Dean of this Church, was most eminent for the carrying on so Religious and Glorious a Work.

The Body of this Noble Pile, is, for the most part, already built, and appears now, through a Wood of Scaffolding, the Wonder and the Glory of the Kingdom.

The next is, that Ancient Stately Abby-Church of *Westminster*, founded before the *Norman Conquest*, by the pious King, *Edward the Confessor*; and most richly endowed; afterwards re-built from the Ground by King *Hen. III.* with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens; of our greatest Nobles and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East End of which is added a Chappel of King *Hen. VII.* which, for the most admirable artificial Work without and within, for a Monument of massy Brass, most curiously wrought, and other Master-Pieces of Art, is scarce to be parallell'd in the World. This huge Fabrick stands on that, which was once the only firm piece of Ground in *Westminster*, formerly called *Thorney Island*; where is said to have been a Temple dedicated to *Apollo*; and afterwards the *Saxon King Segbert*, the first Builder of *St. Paul's* aforementioned, built here also a Church to *Sts*

Peter; and yet it is the Conjecture of many Judicious Architects, and Learned Antiquaries, that the ancient Structure yet standing betwixt *Thieving-Lane*, or *Bow-street*, and the great Sanctuary, now employed only as a Cellar for Wines, called *Beech's Cellars*, might very probably have been that Church of King *Segbert*; it being made Church-wise, with a double Cross; and the manner of its Building, certainly of greater Antiquity than any other whatsoever about the City; the Pillars are very large, square, and strong; but bearing no true Proportion with the rest of the Fabrick; the Arches pointed, yet in nothing imitating either the *Gothick* or *Roman* Building.

Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Abby into a Collegiate Church, and therein placed a Dean, and 12 Secular Canons, or Prebendaries, a Master and Usher, forty Scholars, Vicars, Singing-Men, and 12 Alms-Men.

This Magnificent Abby-Church hath of late Years very much decayed; and notwithstanding the Dean and Prebendaries have largely contributed to the Repairing of it, to the great lessening of their yearly Income; yet being no ways able to support it without a publick Benefaction, the late Parliament was generously pleased to allow them 30000 Pounds out of the Tax upon Coals towards this pious Work.

Dr. *Dolbin*, the late Lord Arch-bishop of *York*, at his first coming to this Deanery, added a thirteenth Prebend, viz. *St. Peter* the Patron, which was an equal Share to be allowed by the 12 Prebendaries, amounting to the full Value of one of theirs, and is employed towards the Repair of the said Abby-Church. There are Petty-Canons, and others belonging to the Choir, to the Number of thirty.

These are the two Mother-Churches; but it would be endless to speak particularly of all other Churches of great Remark; as *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*; whose costly new Tower, for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is matchless. The spacious Church of *Covent-Garden* hath not one Pillar in it, besides those Magnificent ones of its Portico; yet the Roof of which is flat, and plain, is substantially supported by Mysterious Workmanship. The Amplitude, and Stateliness of divers other Churches is very wonderful;

as *Christ's-Church*, *St. Andrew's-Holborn*, *St. Lawrence's*; where there are two celebrated VWeekly Lectures, *St. Michael Corn-hill's*, *St. Margaret's*, *St. James's*, and *St. Ann's Westminster*, *St. Brides*, where the Hospital or Spittle Sermons in *Easter-VWeek*, and the Musick Sermon on *St. Cecilia's Day* have been commonly held. *St. Margaret's Westminster*, where the Sermons are on all Solemn Occasions preach'd before the Honourable House of Commons; most of which are richly furnished with Massie Communion-Plate, sumptuous Altar-pieces, Marble, or Alabaster-Fronts, Carved Pulpits, Cloths of Gold and Silver, or Velvet, fringed and embroidered, Persian Carpets, and the like.

PALACES and HOUSES belonging
to the CROWN.

NEAR the Abby-Church of *Westminster* stood the Royal Palace and usual Place of Residence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament and all their Courts of Judicature in their Dwelling-Houses (as was done at *Paris* by the King of *France*, in the *Ile de Notre Dame*; and is at this Day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times sat themselves in the said Courts of Judicature, as they do still sometimes in their Court of Parliament. A great part of this huge Palace was in the time of *Hen. VIII.* destroyed by Fire; what remained hath been still employed for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and for chief Courts of Judicature, and for the King's Treasury. The Great Hall where the Great Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Chancery are kept, some say, was built by *William Rufus*; others, by *Richard I.* which for all its Dimensions, is not to be equalled by any Hall in Christendom. It is, including the Walls, just 300 Foot long, and 100 broad; the height proportionable to its other ample Dimenstions: And the Roof of *Irish Oak* most curious.

Of the TOWER of LONDON.

FOR the Security and Defence of this famous City and River, there hath been anciently divers Fortresses; but that called the *Tower of London*, hath been eminent above all others: It is not only a Fort or Citadel to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace likewise where our Kings with their Courts have sometimes lodged; a Royal Arsenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Soldiers; the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English* Crown, the great Mint for Coining of Gold and Silver; the Great Archive, where are conserved all the ancient Records of the Courts of *Westminster*, &c. The chief Prison for the safe Custody of great Persons that are Criminals in matters of State; in short, if the great Extent thereof within the Walls be considered, and its Authority over the several Hamlets without, and the many high Priviledges and Liberties belonging thereto, it may rather be reputed a City than a Citadel. In the midst of it, the great white Square-Tower was built by *William* the Conquerour.

In what County the *Tower* is (or whether it be in any) is not determined; part of it some hold to be in *Middlesex*, and part in the Liberry of the City: Those that were tryed for the Murder of *Sir Thomas Overbury*, by the Judges Opinion, were tryed as in the City, the Fact being done in that part of the *Tower* held to be in the City Liberties.

Within the *Tower* is one *Parochial Church*, and a *Royal Chappel*, called *Cesar's Chappel*, but 'tis now out of use; the Church is called *s. Petra ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and is a Donative bestowed by the King, without Institution and Induction.

[*Constables of the Tower.*] The *Tower of London*, till the beginning of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, was governed by a *Constable*, and sometimes by a *Custos Turris*, and in his absence by a Lieutenant, or Depury; they had the Government of the *Tower*, sometimes during Life, sometimes

Dis

Durante bene placito, were Privy Councillors, and had their Residence in the Royal Palace within the Tower, and sometimes had the Custody of the Armories, Stores and Victuals: these were all oft-times Lieutenants and Conservators of the City of London, Sheriffs of Middlesex, and other adjacent Counties, had the Power to inspect all Offices within the Tower, and to report to the King all Misdemeanors or Neglects; and in Stat. 28 of Edw. 3. Chap. 10. to declare the Penalty of the Mayor and Sheriffs, &c. of the City of London, for neglecting to redress Errors, Misprisions, &c. and the Tryals of Defaults shall be by Enquests of Foreign Counties, as Essex, Kent, &c. that the Constable, or his Lieutenant shall, in such case, receive and execute the King's Writs. Many other Powers and Priviledges did anciently belong to the Constable of the Tower of London: And Anno Dom. 1697. the Right Honourable William Lord Alington, Baron of Wyndley in England, and Baron of Kildare in Ireland, had that Dignity and Office of Constable of the Tower, and Liberties thereof, conferred upon him in the room and place of the Right Honourable James Earl of Northampton, with the Fee or Allowance of 1000*l.* per Annum; he was Lord Lieutenant of the Hamlets, in Number 21, lying in several Parishes of large extent belonging to the Tower; whose Train'd-Bands being two entire Regiments of Foot, of eight Companies in each Regiment, and about 200 well-appointed Men in each Company, one with another, do form a Body of between 3 and 4000 Men, who are to attend the King's Person in time of need, and are to march no further than the King; they were sometimes the Guards of the Tower, and are, if there be occasion, ready to reinforce the Garison by Command of the Constable, who *Virtute Officii*, is to be in the Commission of the Peace for the City of London, Counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey.

By the late Death of the aforementioned Lord Alington, that considerable Office became vacant, and is not yet filled up.

Lieutenant,] The next Officer in Command, is the Chief Governour, or Lieutenant of the Tower; he is also by virtue of his Office, to be in Commission for the Peace of the Counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey, and is to act under, and be subordinate to the Constable for the time be-

ing, in all things touching the Execution of the said Office of Constable, and during his absence, to do, perform, and execute all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters and Things whatsoever, relating to the Execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample manner, as if the Constable were personally present. He hath for the Execution of his Office a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, with all the Fees and Perquisites, which Sir John Robinson, or any other of his Predecessors ever had: He hath, as appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of divers of the former Kings of England, the Privilege of taking *Unam Lagenam*, two Gallons and a Pint, *ante malum & retro*, and a certain quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Oysters, or any other Shellfish which passeth by the Tower, and takes double the quantity out of every Aliens Boat, to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the Tower pays 200 *l.* as his Fee. Every Baron under the Degree of a Duke 100 *l.* and every Commoner 50 *l.* He hath also a further Perquisite, the disposal of the 40 Yeomen-Warders Places as they die off.

Under the Command of the Constable (and in his Absence of the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman Porter, the 40 Yeomen-Warders, and the Gunner of the Tower. The present Lieutenant of the Tower is the Right Honourable the Lord Lucas.

Gentleman Porter.] The Gentleman Porter, (who holds his Place by Patent.) He hath charge of the Gates, to lock up, and open; and to deliver the Keys to the Constable, (and in his Absence to the Lieutenant) every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning: He commands the Warders that are upon the Days-wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner hath for his Fee *Vestimenta Superiora*, or else a Composition for the same, which is usually 30 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* a piece for others.

Note, That the ancient Allowance from the King to a Duke Prisoner in the Tower, was 12 *l.* a Week, now but 4 *l.* the like to a Marquiss; to all other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a Week, now 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 3 *l.* a Week, now 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* to indigent Prisoners, now 10 *s.* per Week.

Court

Court of Records.] In the Tower is an ancient Court of Record, held every Monday by Prescription, for the Liberty of the Tower, of Debt, Trespass, and other Actions of any Sum greater or lesser, whereof you may read in the 4th of *Eliz. 4. f. 36. a. b.* Besides the ancient Liberty of the Tower which adjoins to it, the Old-Artillery-Garden by *Spittle-Fields*, and the *Little Minories*, are within the Tower-Liberty: The Gentleman-Porter of the Tower, for the time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs within their Respective Counties, and he constituteth Bailiffs thereof, to execute all such Process and Warrants as directed to them by the Stewards of the Court, and hath all *Esccheats*, *Deodands*, and Goods of all *Felons de se*,

Warders.] The *Women-Warders* of the Tower are 40 in number, who are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, and are sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, or by the Clerk of the Cheque; their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State, and to wait at the Gates; Ten of them are usually upon the Days wait, to take an Account of all Persons that come into the Tower, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to, in a Book, to be perused by the Constable, or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.] The Office of his Majesty's Records kept in the Tower of London, is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy of the same dignified with special Trust.

This Officer is first recommended by the Master of the Rolls to the King, and if he be found fitly qualified to execute the great Trust, he is admitted and sworn by the said Master, and afterwards confirmed by the King's Lettters-Patents.

It was, before the taking away of the Court of Wards of great Profit, but now become very inconsiderable.

Before Mr. *William Prynn* came to be Keeper of these Records, they had lain many Years in one confused Chaos, buried under Dust and Cobwebs in a Corner of the White-Tower, in the cleansing whereof, saith Mr. *Prynn*, he found

found many rare, precious Records, relating to the High-Court of *Parliament*, and to all the Courts in *Westminster-Hall*; to our Laws, Government, Trade, Merchants, Coin, Revenue, Militia, Navy, Wars; to the Affairs of *England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland*; to all the King's Dominions in *France*, and all the *Iles* adjacent, to *Spain, Portugal, &c.* Relating also to all Transactions with the *Pope of Rome, Cardinals, Legates, &c.* to all the Priviledges of our Clergy, and our Laity, besides many Records of private Concernment; all which will require much time, and many Hands to kalendar, or reduce into Alphabetical Tables. Thus far for Mr. *Prynne*.

As the Chappel of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-lane*, and *Petty-bag-Office* do fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the Tower after some Years; for it hath been the Wisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records of the several Courts to the Tower, for their preservation and Safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all Men, having Estates, requiring it; there being many Presidents for it remaining in the Records of the Tower, and a particular Form of a Writ, to send the Records in the Chappel of the *Rolls* to the Tower of *London*.

The Records of the Tower (amongst other things) contain the Foundation of Abbeys, and other Religious Houses; and the Records in the *Rolls* contain the Dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now posselt; and if those Records were all in one Place, the People might have access unto them, all under one and the same Search and Charge, which would be a great ease and benefit to the People, and safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides, the Records at the *Rolls* being joined to those in the Tower, will make a perfect continuance of all the ancient Rights of the *English Nation*, which are now set forth in the Records of the Tower, whereof these following are a few Heads, or Particulars of them.

[Contents of some of the Records.]

The Leagues of Foreign Princes and the Treaties with them.

And

And all the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign Parts.

The Original of all the Laws that have been enacted or recorded, until the Reign of *Richard III.*

The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England.*

The Establishment of *Ireland* in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British Seas*, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollanders* to fish therein, without License from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle of Man*, and the *Isles of Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*; which four last are the remaining part of the *Norman Possession.*

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings and Princes of this Land have, until that time done abroad, or granted or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents or Surveys of Mannors and Land; Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Priviledges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waiffs, Estrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of *Common Law*; and *Exchequer.*

Inspecimus's and Enrollments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest, Deeds or Contracts between Party and Party, and the just Establishments of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, &c. Besides many other Priviledges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno 46. Edw. III. Numb. 43.* said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These Records are repositied within a certain Place or Tower, called *Wakefield Tower*, adjoining to the Bloody Tower. Near Traitors-Gate there is another Place called

Julius Caesar's Chappel, in the White Tower; the going up to this Chappel is in *Gold-Harbor*, 84 Steps up, with 6 or 8 great Pillars on each side; and, at the upper End thereof, there was a Marble Altar, which in the late times of Rebellion, was caused to be beaten down, as a Monument of Tyranny and Superstition.

There are many Cart-Loads of Records lying in this Place, out of which *William Prynn* Esq; late Keeper of the same, with indefatigable Labour, collected and printed many of publick Utility, *Anno* 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664. in three several Volumes; the second beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*: for before that time there were no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*; or ancient Transcripts made and done before, and since the Conquest, until the beginning of *John*: there follows his Son *Hen. III.* where the first Office, *post Mortem*, begins; then there is *Edw. I. II. and III. Rich. II. Hen. IV. Hen. V. Hen. VI. and Edward IV.* and Inquisitions *post Mortem* of *Richard III.* who reigned only three Years; the Rolls of that King are in the Chappel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*.

[The several Parks on the Streets which contain the Records.]

The Rolls of the Tower are variously distinguished, viz. *Rotuli Patentium, Chartarum, Parliamentorum, Clausarum, Finium, Scotia, Vasconia, Francia, Hibernia, Wallia, Normania, Alemannia, Oblata, Liberata, Extracta, Perambulationes Forestarum, Scutag. Rotul. Marischal. Romæ, de Treugis Chart. & Patent. falsi in partibus transmarinis, patent de Domibus Judæorum protectione de pardonation, &c. Stapule. cum multis aliis*, which are lately depicted upon the out-side of every Press in the Repository belonging to each King's Reign; and very easily to be brought forth for the Use of the Client by Tables of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper thereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the Hours of 7 to 11 of the Clock in the Morning; and from 1 to 5 in the Afternoon every Day of the Week, except in the Months of *December, January and February*; and in them from 8 till 11 in the Morning, and from 1 till 4 in the Afternoon; except on Holy-Days, publick Fasting, and Thanksgiving Days, and times of great Pestilence.

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The present *Custos Rotularum* or Keeper of the Records in the Tower, is that eminent Lawyer and laborious Antiquary *William Petyt* Esq;

Office of Ordnance.] Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of his Majesty's *Ordnance*, which hath been always an Office of great Account and Importance; as being the only Standing and Grand Magazine of the principal Prerogatives, Habiliments, Utensils and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath Influence in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof; having the Superintendence, Ordering, and Disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Upner-Castle*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Berwick*, and elsewhere; wherein generally in Times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quantity of about 14 or 15000 Barrels; with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Store-houses apart, with great Order and Care, for the better preserving, and more speedy dispatch in delivering out the same, as the King's Occasion shall require; which may not only defend *England*, but be so formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in chief, of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence, and Integrity; and is in *France* called *Le Grand Maistre d' Artillerie*; which Word *Artillerie*, is either *ab Arte Telorum Mistentendorum*; or else it denotes all manner of Ordnance, and may possibly be derived from the Italian *Artiglio*, signifying the Talons or Claws of Vultures, Eagles, and such rapacious Birds of Prey: As also of Dragons, Basilisks, and Griffons: By which they not only defend themselves, but tear and rend in pieces all that oppose them. Hence the several sorts of *Canon* seem to be denominated from such kind of Creatures, as Falcons, Falkonets, Sakers, Culverines (from the Latin *Coluber*, signifying a Serpent or Dragon) and Basilisks, &c.

Other Officers belonging to the Artillery, are,

The Master of the Ordnance.

The Lieutenant-General.

Surveyor.

Clerk of the Ordnance.

Keeper of the Stores.

Clerk of the Deliveries.

And

And the *Treasurer* and *Pay-master*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

The *Lieutenant-General*, his Duty is to receive all Significations, Orders, &c. from the Master at the Board; with the rest of the principal Officers; to see them daily executed; to make Orders, as the King's Occasion shall require, for things of such Importance; in which the King's Warrants, or Warrants from the Lord High-Admiral, are not needful; the Master in former times being not so often there; but of late Years, the Master is for the most part present at the Board with the principal Officers for the acting of most things, three Days a Week being appointed by them for their sitting, whereat they seldom fail, if any Business of consequence requires their Presence. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance is also to give Orders for the Discharging the Great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation Days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like; and also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for motion upon any Occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The Surveyor, his Charge is, to survey all his Majesty's Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper, which is to see so distinguished and placed, as shall be best for their Preservation and Safety; for a decent View, and a ready Accompt; to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Cheque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works; and to see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved, with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof Masters, and marked with the King's Mark, if they ought so to be.

The Clerk of the Ordnance, his Place is to record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office; as likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers and others who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the same; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for his Majesty's Service; to make all Bills of Imprest, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or

Pro

Provisions received ; and Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers belonging to the said Office ; as also to keep Journals and Ledgers of the Receipts, and Returns of all his Majesty's Stores ; that nothing be bought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or employed, without due record thereof ; to serve as a Cheque between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Store-keeper is to take into his Charge and Custody all his Majesty's Ordnance, Munitions and Stores thereunto belonging ; and to indent and put in legal Security for the safe keeping thereof ; and for making just and true Account from time to time, to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by the Surveyor ; not to issue any proportion of Ordnance, Munition and Stores, except the said proportion be agreed upon and sign'd by the Officers according to the Signification and Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the Order of his Majesty's, or six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral for matters concerning the Navy ; nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains ; to look that all his Majesty's Store-houses be well repaired, and well accommodated ; and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre as is fit for the Service and Honour of his Majesty.

The Clerk of Deliveries, his Duty is to draw up all Proportions or Orders for delivering any Stores or Provisions whatsoever, either at the *Tower*, or any other of his Majesty's Magazines, to see them duly executed ; and by Indenture or Receipt to charge the particular Receiver of his Majesty's said Stores, and to register as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the proportion delivered, for the better discharging of the Store-keeper.

The Treasurer or Pay-master is he, through whose Hands the Money of the whole Office of the Ordnance runs, as well for Payment of Salaries as Debentures ; by which method all Money but Salaries, is disposed of, whether for Fortifications, Building, buying in of Stores, &c. and no Money to be by him allowed to any Person, without being listed, or appointed, to be paid by the Master under his Hand.

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There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Places by Patent ; as,

First, The Master-Gunner of England, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath ; which, besides the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State (without Leave) nor to teach the Art of *Gunnery* to any but to such as have taken the said Oath ; and to certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Person recommended to be one of his Majesty's said Gunners, and his Ability to discharge the Duty of a Gunner.

Secondly, The present Keeper of the Small Guns, who hath the Charge and Custody of his Majesty's Small Guns ; as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, &c. with their Furnitures.

There are divers other inferiour Ministers, Attendants and Artificers ; as the Clerks, Proof-masters, Messengers, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbisher, and the like ; which for Brevity sake shall be passed over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a further Superintendency and Jurisdiction peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all his Majesty's Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom ; most of whom have their Salaries and Allowances payable in the said Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by his Majesty, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

The Master of Artillery.] The Train of Artillery within the Tower, is very considerable, and worthy of particular Observation, consisting of 50 pieces of Brass Ordnance, mounted on Trailing Carriages, with all its Furniture necessary and fit for Marching, besides several Mortar-pieces, some whereof are of an extraordinary Bigness ; the greatest Pieces of Cannon are Cannons of Eight, weighing about 7000 Weight, and 63 Pound Ball each ; and so of most Natures to a Saker or Mignion, being the lowest. There are other Trains of Artillery in his Majesty's Magazines

gazines abroad; as at *Portsmouth* a very considerable one; at *Plymouth*, *Windsor*, &c. with a great Number of Mortars, Bombs, Carcasses, &c.

Gunners.] The *Gunners* of the *Tower* are to manage, and look after the Ordnance mounted on the Lines and Batteries, which are all fixed and ready with Cartrouches and Ball for Service, on the shortest Warning. One, or more of them are upon Dury Day and Night, to attend what Orders shall be given them.

Of the MINT.

Moreover in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the *Mint*; although the King hath Power to set up a *Mint* in any other Place of his Kingdom. The *Mint* is a Corporation consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moneyers, &c. 'Twas so settled by Charter of King *Edw. III.* and confirmed by the several Kings since.

Warden of the Mint.] In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the *Warden*, and Keeper of the *Exchange* and *Mint*; whose Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others; to pay them for it, and to over-see all the rest. The Fee 400 l. per Annum.

Master and Worker.] Next is the *Master* and *Worker* of his Majesty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the *Warden*, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the *Moneyers*, and when it is minted, receives it again from them: His Allowance formerly was not any Set-fee, but according to the Pound-weight, as by an Indenture under the Great Seal appeared. The Fee now is 500 l. per Annum.

Comptroller.] The Third Office is the *Comptroller*, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize; to over-see the Officers, and comptrol them if the Money be not as it ought to be; his Fee is 300 l. per Annum.

Assay-Master.] The Fourth is the *Assay-Master*, who weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the standard; whose Fee is 250 l. per Annum.

Auditors.] The Fifth are the *Auditors*, to take the Accounts, and make them up. Their Fee is 20 l. *per Annum* each.

Surveyor of the Melting.] The Sixth is the *Surveyor* of the *Melting*, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered, after it is delivered to the *Melter*; which is, after the *Assay-Master* hath made trial thereof. The Fee 100 l. *per Annum*.

There belong also to the *Mint* divers other Officers, as *Weigher* and *Teller*. Fee 100 l. *per Annum*.

Chief Clerk, and four other *Clerks*.

Engineer. Fee 100 l. *per Annum*.

Graver. Fee 125 l. *per Annum*.

The *Provost* of the Company of *Moneyers*, which Company consists of about 40 Persons for working and coining of Gold and Silver Money.

There belong also to the *Mint*, *Melters*, *Smiths*, *Blanchers*, *Moulders*, *Labourers*, &c.

These Officers and *Moneyers* of the *Mint*, have always been exempted from all publick Offices, and their Estates free from all Taxes and Parish-Duties.

St. Katharines.] Near the *Tower* is *St. Katharines*, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, and belongeth to the *Q. Dowager*; it hath a *Commissary*; from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only; who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the *Archbishop's Prerogative*.

The like Jurisdiction hath the *Tower* and Liberties, the Rector of the Church being *Commissary*.

WHITEHALL.

THE next Royal Place of Note is *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Woolsey*, seated between *St. James*, and a most delectable and spacious Park, full of great Varieties. This Palace before the Fire which late happened and consumed the greatest part of it, was incredibly large and commodious; but the noblest Room in it, and which escaped the said Fire, is the Great Chamber, called

called the *Banqueting-House*; the like whereof for Spaciousness, Beauty, Painture and exact Proportion, no Room in Europe, can parallel; the Ceiling whereof was all painted by the Hand of the Famous Sir *Peter Paul Rubens*. This hath been the most constant Place of Residence of the Kings and Queens of England since *Hen VIII's* time: It was very much enlarged and beautified by King *James* the Second; and her late Majesty Queen *Mary* the Second added a Noble Terrace-Walk towards the *Thames*, under the Lodgings. All the great Officers of State had here their Offices, and those of the Household very ample Lodgings: Adjoining to it is a convenient House, but of little State, bought by King *Charles* the Second, and bestowed upon her Royal Highness the Princess.

In the *Strand* are two other Noble Palaces belonging to the Crown.

The *Savoy*, a vast Building; first erected all of Stone, by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Hen. III.* who, after purchased the same for her son *Edmond*, Duke of *Lancaster*; and is now made use on for Soldiers. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College or Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, called the Master of the *Savoy*; which Place is now vacant; Four Brothers who are all to be Clergymen; and four poor Sisters. In this House is an ancient Chappel, now used as the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Savoy*.

The other is called *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI.* a beautiful and convenient Building, belonging at present to Queen *owager*.

Of the CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOT far below the famous Bridge of *London*, is placed the *Custom-House*, where is received and managed all Impositions laid on Merchandize, imported or exported in this City.

In this Office are employed a great number of Officers, of divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first, the *Commissioners*, who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majesty's *Customs*, (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*; and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present Commissioners are seven, and are allowed by the King a Salary of 1200 *l.* to each *per Annum*.

These Commissioners hold their Places by Patent from the King, as these other Officers also do, *viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Secretary —————	400	00	00
Solicitor —————	500	00	00
Plantation-Clerk, and for the Dury of 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>per Cent.</i> }	130	00	00
Surveyor-General —————	500	00	00
Receiver-General, and Cashier ———	1000	00	00
Comptroller-General of the Accounts ———	1000	00	00
Collector of the Subsidy outwards ———	276	13	04
Customer of the Cloth and Petty-Customs —	277	06	08
Collector of the Subsidy inwards ———	466	13	04
Customer of the Petty-Customs inwards ———	62	06	08
Customer of the Great Customs ———	50	00	00
Comptroller of the Great Customs ———	30	00	00
Comptroller of the Subsidy inward and outward	255	00	00
Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs —	50	00	00
Surveyor of the Customs, and Subsidies inward and outward. }	300	00	00
Register of Seizures ———	300	00	00
Chief Searcher ———	120	00	00
Collector of the Duties of the Act of Navigation	500	00	00
Solicitor to take care of Coast-Bonds, and other Services. }	200	00	00
Register in the King's Remembrancer's-Office for Clerks, &c. in looking after Coast-Bonds. }	240	00	00
Usher of the Custom-House ———	004	00	00
Seven Under-Searchers, at 12 <i>l.</i> each <i>per An.</i> }	080	00	00
In all }			
Nineteen King's Waiters at 52 <i>l.</i> each <i>per An.</i> }	988	00	00
In all }			

Officers appointed by Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's TREASURY.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One Examiner outwards	030	00	00
One Receiver outwards	080	00	00
One Copying Clerk outwards	030	00	00
One Examiner inwards	060	00	00
One Receiver from the Plantations	100	00	00
One Receiver for the grand Receipts inwards	100	00	00
One for the Wines and Currans			
One Copying Clerk inwards	040	00	00
One Wine-Taster, and Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Securities	090	00	00
One Wine-Taster and Gager	080	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business	040	00	00
One Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries	030	00	00
Clerk	050	00	00
Clerk of the Plantation-Accompts	050	00	00
One Clerk to the Accountant	050	00	00
One Northern Clerk	080	00	00
One Plantation-Clerk	056	00	00
One Copying Clerk	060	00	00
Four Examiners of the out-Port Books	100	00	00
Three Jerquers at 100 <i>l.</i> each	300	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business, and making Bills of Store	050	00	00
Two Appraisers, each 30 <i>l.</i> is	060	00	00
Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-Collectors, each 60 <i>l.</i> per Annum.	360	00	00
One Pay-Master of the Incidents	040	00	00
One Examiner and Computer of the Wines and Currans	040	00	00
A Door-keeper 10 <i>l.</i> and a Messenger 30 <i>l.</i>	040	00	00
In all			
Six Watchmen for the House, at 25 <i>l.</i> per Annum each	150	00	00
Surveyor of the Ware-house	200	00	00
Warehouse-keeper for a Clerk	050	00	00

Assistant to the Surveyor of the Warehouse	—	040	00	00
Seventeen Coast-Waiters, at 40 <i>l.</i> per Annum each. Their Business is to go on Board Merchant-Ships, as they come up the River Thames, till their Officers take them in charge.	}	680	00	00
In all				
One Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters	—	060	00	00
One Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the Weighing-Porters on work	}	050	00	00
Twenty five Weighing-Porters, at 25 <i>l.</i> each.		625	00	00
In all				
Gager	—	030	00	00
Cooper	—	010	00	00
Surveyors of the Land-Waiters, at 150 <i>l.</i> each, Eight.				
Makes in all	—	1200	00	00
Surveyor of the Searchers	—	150	00	00
Six Searchers, at 27 <i>l.</i> each,				
Is in all	—	162	00	00
Register of the Cocquets in the Searchers Office	—	030	00	00
Tide-Surveyors, at 60 <i>l.</i> each, makes	—	480	00	00
Thirty one Land-Waiters, at 80 <i>l.</i> each,	}	2480	00	00
Makes in all				
Fourscore Tidesmen, at 5 <i>l.</i> each, besides 3 <i>s.</i> per diem each, when employed on Board of Ships.	}	400	00	00
Thirteen Land-Carriage-men, at 35 <i>l.</i> each, whose Business is to take notice of all Goods by Carriers, which ought to pay Customs.		455	00	00
One Surveyor of the Land-Carriage-Men	—	80	00	00
Thirty six Watchmen, at 6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> each	—	243	00	00
Sixteen Noon-Tenders, who attend the Goods on the Keys, whilst the other Officers go to Dinner, At 16 <i>l.</i> each.	}	256	00	00
Twelve Pair of Oars.				
Eight pair for the Tide-Surveyors,	}			
One for the Surveyor of the Act of Navigation,				
One for the Searchers,				
One for the Wood-Office,				
One for the Surveyor of Search : At 60 <i>l.</i> each.		720	00	00

Black-

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Black Wall</i> , one Surveyor	40	00	00
<i>Gravesend</i> , one Searcher	40	00	00
Two pair of Oars there at 30 <i>l.</i> each	60	00	00
<i>Leigh</i> , one Surveyor, Waiter and Searcher	20	00	00
Two Persons to clean the <i>Custom-House</i>	24	00	00
<i>Greenwich</i> , one Waiter and Searcher	50	00	00
<i>Barkin</i> , one Surveyor	40	00	00

In the Receiver-General and Cashier's Office.

Assistant	100	00	00
Three Clerks	140	00	00
One to get Bills of Exchange accepted	50	00	00
Another Clerk for Bills of Exchange	50	00	00
The <i>Gravesend Smack</i> , and five Men, &c.	246	00	00
<i>New-England</i> , one Collector, and Surveyor, and Searcher of his Majesty's Duties in the several Colonies of <i>New-England</i> .	100	00	00

Patent-Officers in the Out-Ports.

Surveyor-General	366	13	04
Two Customers	72	04	00
One Comptroller	15	06	06
One Searcher	10	00	00
<i>Chichester</i> , Two Customers	61	00	00
One Comptroller, at 13 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> One Searcher at 10 <i>l.</i>	23	10	00
<i>Southampton</i> , one Customer inward	62	13	04
One Customer outward	62	13	00
One Comptroller, 45 <i>l.</i> Searcher 10 <i>l.</i>	55	00	00
<i>Pool</i> , One Customer	48	00	00
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher 8 <i>l.</i>	18	00	00
<i>Exon</i> , One Customer	83	06	08
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Searcher 20 <i>l.</i>	30	06	08
<i>Barnstable</i> , One Customer	50	00	00
<i>Plymouth</i> , One Customer	38	13	04
<i>Lewes</i> , One Comptroller. 10 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Searcher, 30 <i>l.</i>	40	16	08
<i>Glocester</i> , One Customer	06	13	04
One Searcher, 8 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	08	13	04
<i>Bristol</i> , One Customer outward	57	00	00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One Customer inward	57	00	00
One Comptroller	31	13	04
One Searcher	34	00	00
<i>Bridgewater</i> , One Customer	28	00	00
One Comptroller, 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Searcher	05	06	08
<i>Milford-Haven</i> , One Customer	28	00	00
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher 10 <i>l.</i>	20	00	00
<i>Kardiff</i> , One Customer	16	06	08
One Comptroller 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher 10 <i>l.</i>	20	00	00
<i>Ipswich</i> , One Customer	55	06	08
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher 8 <i>l.</i>	23	00	00
<i>Tarmouth</i> , One Customer	38	00	00
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher 8 <i>l.</i>	18	00	00
<i>Lynn-Regis</i> , One Customer	62	07	10
One Comptroller, 15 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Searcher 12 <i>l.</i>	27	04	04
<i>Carlisle</i> , One Customer	32	00	00
One Comptroller 10 <i>l.</i> another 20 <i>l.</i>	30	00	00
<i>Boston</i> , Two Customers	63	13	04
1 Comptroller, 12 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> 1 Searcher 2 <i>l.</i>	14	09	02
<i>Hull</i> , One Customer	39	00	00
The one Comptroller	59	00	00
The other Comptroller, 16 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Searcher 12 <i>l.</i>	28	13	04
<i>New-Castle</i> , Two Customers	54	00	00
One Comptroller, 20 <i>l.</i> Searcher 20 <i>l.</i>	40	00	00
<i>Chester</i> , One Customer	78	06	08
1 Comptroller, 20 <i>l.</i> 1 Searcher 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	23	06	08
<i>Berwick</i> , One Customer	24	00	00
1 Comptroller, 25 <i>l.</i> Sir <i>Chr. Musgrave</i> .	25	00	00

Warrant-Officers.

Yearly

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Rochester</i> 4 Officers	120	00	00
<i>Faversham</i> , 7 Officers	180	00	00
<i>Sandwich</i> , 7 Officers	175	00	00
<i>Deal</i> , 4 Officers	200	00	00
<i>Dover</i> , 13 Officers	320	00	00
<i>Rye</i> , 13 Officers	292	12	00
<i>New-haven</i> , 5 Officers	75	00	00
<i>Chichester</i> , 9 Officers	208	00	00
<i>Southampton</i> , 27 Officers	600	00	00

Cows,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cowes, 18 Officers and the Smack	477	00	00
Poole, 16 Officers	380	16	00
Weymouth, 14 Officers	443	00	00
Lyme 19 Officers	240	00	00
Exon, &c. 29 Officers	1056	00	00
Dartmouth, 16 Officers	260	00	00
Plimouth, &c. 33 Officers and the Smack	887	04	00
Loe, 2 Officers	45	00	00
Towey, 6 Officers	120	00	00
Falmouth, 15 Officers	285	00	00
Truroe, 3 Officers	95	00	00
Penreen, 2 Officers	55	00	00
Penzance, 4 Officers	95	00	00
Padstow, 4 Officers	80	00	00
Biddisford, 18 Officers			
Barnstaple, 4 Officers	130	00	00
Bridgewater, 4 Officers	100	00	00
Minhead, 7 Officers	110	00	00
Bristol, 57 Officers	2161	00	00

There are many more Ports than are here express'd ; and if they should be particulariz'd, would take up much more room ; besides the Alterations which are frequently made, will render the same useless.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroyed by the late dreadful Fire, is now rebuilt in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious manner, by King *Charles the Second*, and cost 10000 *l.* the Building.

The Post-House-General is a noble Structure, built by Sir *Robert Viner* in *Lombard-street*, and purchased by the King.

The Admiralty-Office is a large new-built House, over-against *White-Hall*.

The Navy-Office, Excise-Office, Pay-Office, Victualling-Office, &c. are of lesser note, than can be particulariz'd in this Breviary.

GUILD

GUILD-HALL.

IS the Great Court of Judicature for the City of *London*; a stately Building, richly adorned with Tapestry, Pictures, &c. Here are kept the Mayor's Courts, the Sheriffs Court; and here the Judges sit upon *Nisi prius*, &c. Belonging hereto is a fine Chappel for the Use of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, unless upon Sundays and great Solemnities, when they go in their Formalities, with the Livery-Men of all the Companies, to *St. Paul's Church*. The Preacher before the Lord Mayor is appointed for every Sunday by the Bishop of *London*, for which the Preacher hath 45 *s.* immediately paid him out of a certain Legacy left for that use; by which likewise the Lord Mayor, or one of his chief Officers, hath a competent Allowance, to provide Lodging and Diet for the said Preacher for certain days, supposing him to be a Stranger in *London*, and lately come from *Oxford* or *Cambridge*; instead of which, of late Years, the Lord Mayor doth only invite the said Preacher to dine with him after Sermon, taking him in the Coach along with him. In this great Hall, the King, the Royal Family, and their Retinue, are entertained, when the King appears in the City on a Lord Mayor's Day.

Publick SCHOOLS and COLLEGES

THE first is *Westminster School*.] There are two Schoolmasters of that renowned School and College, belonging to the Abbey of *Westminster*. The Head Master is the learned and industrious *Tho. Knipe*, D. D. the Second Master *Robert Friend*, A. M. Ten Officers are belonging to the College, and Forty Scholars, commonly called King's Scholars, who being chosen out of the School, and put into the College, are there maintained; and as they are fitted for the University, are elected yearly away, and placed with considerable Allowances in *Christ-Church Oxford*, and *Trinity-Colledge Cambridge*. To the Church of *West-*

Westminster belongs likewise a fair publick Library free for all Strangers in Term-time.

St. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

BESIDES, there are in *London* divers endowed Schools, which in *France* would be stiled Colleges ; as *St. Paul's* School, founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Dr. of Divinity, and Dean of *St. Paul's*, for 153 Children to be taught there *Gratis* ; for which purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-master, or *Usher*, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever ; committing the Oversight thereof to the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Mercers* in *London* ; for his Father *Henry Collet*, sometime Lord Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers* Company. This famous School, situated in *Paul's Church-yard*, was burnt down 1666 ; and is now re-edified in a far more magnificent, commodious, and beautiful manner. The worthy Master thereof is Mr. *Pojselthwait*.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL.

NEXT is that eminent School near *Cannon-Street*, built by Sir *Tho. White*, Alderman, and *Merchant-Taylor* of *London*, the noble Founder of *St. John Baptist-College* in *Oxon*. Here are 300 Scholars taught ; 100 *gratis* ; 100 at 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter ; and 100 at 5 s. a Quarter.

To this School belong 46 Fellowships in the said College at *Oxon* ; to which, Scholars are from hence yearly elected, as Places become vacant. This School was likewise burnt down in the great Conflagration ; but was soon magnificently re-edified by the Worshipful Company of *Merchant-Taylor's*, who were faithful Guardians and Trustees for it. One Side of it stands upon great Stone Pillars, in a large Court, paved with Free-Stone. It hath a very fine Library belonging to it, and a large House for the Master, with Apartments for each of the three *Ushers*. That noble Grammarian, and famed Meteorologist Dr. *John Goad*, presided here many Years ; whose place is now

wor-

worthily supplied by the Learned and Prudent *Henry Shorting, D. D.*

At *Mercers-Chappel* in *Cheapside* is an excellent School, belonging to the most Beneficent and Worshipful Company of *Mercers*.

Belonging to *Christ's-Hospital*, is another famous Grammar Free-School.

And near *St. Martin's Church*, in the Liberties of *Westminster*, is a very good Free-School, and excellent publick Library: Both of them in the late times of Popery, for the Security and the Honour of the Protestant Religion. Founded by the most Reverend *Dr. Tenison*, now Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

That at *Ratcliff* was founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer of *London*, who built there an Alms-House for 14 poor aged People.

Of the COLLEGES in LONDON.

THE Famous City of *London* may not unfitly be stiled an *University*: For therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not only *Divinity*, *Civil-Law*, and *Physick*, which in other Universities are usual, are read here; but also the Municipal or *Common-Law* of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein; which can be said in no other Nation: Moreover, all sorts of *Languages*, *Geography*, *Hidrography*, the Art of *Navigation*, the Arts of *Fortification*, *Anatomy*, *Chirurgery*, *Chymistry*, *Calligraphy*, *Brachigraphy*, or *Short-hand*, the Arts of *Riding*, *Fencing*, *Dancing*; Art military, *Fire-works*, *Limning*, *Painting*, *Enamelling*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry*; all sorts of *Musick*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Poetry*; and any other thing that may any way contribute to the Accomplishment of an ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

S I O N - C O L L E G E .

Founded by *Thomas White* Dr. in Divinity, for the Use of the Clergy of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof; and a part thereof to be for 20 poor People; to perform all which, he gave 3000 *l.* and for the maintenance of those Poor, he settled 120 *l.* a Year for ever; and 40 *l.* a Year for a Sermon in *Latin*, at the beginning of every Quarter; and a plentiful Dinner for all the Clergy that shall then meet there. In this College is a fair spacious Library, free for all Scholars to sit and study in the Day-time; built by *John Sympson*, Rector of *St. Olaves Hartstreet*; and one of the said Dr. *White's* Executors: And by the Bounty of divers Benefactors, this Library hath been well-furnished with Books, chiefly such as are useful for Divines. This College felt the Rage of the late Fire, but is now repaired again.

G R E S H A M - C O L L E G E .

Within the Walls of *London* is also seated a College built By the aforementioned worthy Person Sir *Tho. Gresham*, and Endowed in manner following: After he had built the *Royal Exchange*, he gave of the Revenue thereof the one moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other moiety to the Company of *Mercers* in Trust; that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come, Four able Persons to read within this College, *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, and *Musick*: And to allow to each of them, besides their fair Lodging, 50 *l.* a year; and that the Company of *Mercers* should find three more able Men to read *Civil-Law*, *Physick*, and *Rhetorick*; and to allow to each one of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a year: And that these several Lecturers should read in Term-time, every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) Morning in *Latin*, and Afternoon the same in *English*; The *Musick-Lecture* to be read only in *English*.

The

The Professors or Fellows of this College, have ever been, and still are, Persons of the choicest Parts.

Divers other worthy Works were done by that most Noble Citizen Sir *Tho. Gresham*, as can testify his Almshouses in *Broad-street*; the considerable Sums of Money distributed quarterly for ever to 5 Prisons and 4 Hospitals, in and about this City.

In this College meet the *Fellows of the Royal Society*, so much famed throughout the World: concerning which the Reader may take this brief Account, extracted in part out of that excellent History of the *Royal Society*, written by *Dr. Tho. Sprat*, now Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of *Westminster*.

First Foundation of the Society.] The first Assembly which laid the Foundation of this Royal Society, was (some Years before the happy Restauration of our Dread Sovereign *Charles the Second*) at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodging of *Dr. Wilkins*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester*; where did then usually meet *Dr. Seth Ward*, late Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*; the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, *Sir William Petty*, *Mr. Matthew Wren*, *Dr. Wallis*, *Dr. Goddard*, *Dr. Willis*, *Dr. Pathurst*, now Dean of *Wells*; *Sir Christopher Wren*, now his Majesty's Surveyor-General; *Mr. Hook*, and some others; all Men of excellent Learning and Sagacity.

Afterwards about the Year 1658. many of them living in *London*, had a meeting at *Gresham-College*, and this meeting was augmented by the Accession of the Lord Viscount *Brouncker*, Lord *Brereton*, *Sir Robert Moray*, *Sir Paul Neil*, *John Evelyn*, Esq; *Tho. Henshaw*, Esq; *Henry Slingsby*, Esq; *Dr. Timothy Clark*, *Sir George Ent*, *William Ball*, Esq; *Abraham Hill*, Esq; *Dr. William Croon*, and divers other Eminent Persons, till that wonderful pacifick Year 1660. Then the Design being favoured by some ingenious worthy Persons, who, to their immortal Honour, had followed the King in his Exile; at length his Majesty took notice thereof, and was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing date the 22^d of *April*, 1663. whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the Knowledge of *Natural Things*, and *Useful Arts*, by Experiments: Wherein his Majesty declares himself to be Founder and Patron, Sovereign and Companion of this Society; Grant-

Granting them Power to purchase Lands and Houses, to have a common Seal, a Coat of Arms, two Secretaries, two or more Curators of Experiments, one or more Clerks, and two Sergeants at Mace: To make Laws, Statutes, Orders, and Constitutions among themselves: To have one or more Printers and Gravers; with a Power to print what they shall see good; to take and anatomize dead Bodies of Persons, who have been put to death by order of Law; to erect Colleges.

Office of the President.] The Office of the President is to call and dissolve the Meetings, to propose the Matter whereon to consider; to put Questions, to call for Experiments, to admit the Members that from time to time shall be Elected, &c.

The Treasurer receives and disburses all Moneys.

Secretaries.] The Secretaries read all Letters and Informations; reply to all Addresses and Letters from Foreign Parts, or from others; take notice of the Orders, and material Passages at the Meetings; register all Experiments, all certain Informations, all Conclusions, &c. publish whatsoever is ordered and allowed by the Society.

Curators.] The Curators or Experimentors are to receive the Directions of the Society, and at another Meeting, bring all to the Test; and the Society judges thereof; whereby the World may have the concurring Testimony of many Persons of undoubted Credit, for the Truth of whatever they shall publish.

The manner of electing Fellows.] Their manner of Electing Fellows, is according to the Venetian way, by Ballotting. At one Assembly the Candidate is proposed by some that know him well; the next he may be put to the Scrutiny, for which the Candidate must have the major number of 21 Suffrages at the least; and then at that or the next Assembly, he may be introduced and solemnly admitted by the President. At his Admission he subscribes this Promise following, *That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal Society of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge.* After this, he may at any time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his Hand to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

Yearly Charges and Admittance.] When any one is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40 s. and then 13 s. a Quarter so long as he continues a Member of the Society.

Their Meeting was before the dreadful Fire, at *Gresham-College* in *London*, every *Wednesday* at Three of the Clock, in the Afternoon; and since was, by the Favour of the Lord *Henry Howard*, late Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*, at *Arundel-House*, the same Day and Hour; but it is now again at *Gresham-College*, every *Wednesday* about the same Hour.

Their Design.] The Design of the *Royal Society* is, in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature or of Art, which can come within their Reach: So that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a Mark on the Errors which have been strengthened by long Prescription, to restore the Truth that have been neglected, to push on those which are already known to more various Uses, to make the way more passable to what remains unrevealed, &c.

Weekly Meetings.] The Business of their *Weekly Meetings*, is to order, to take Account, consider and discourse of Philosophical Experiments and Observations; to read, hear, and discourse upon Letters from all Parts, Reports, and other Papers containing Philosophical Matters; to view and discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art, to consider what to deduce from them, how they may be improv'd for the Benefit of Mankind, which is their main Aim.

In their discoursing, they lay aside all Ser-Speeches, and Eloquent Harangues; and every one endeavours to express his Opinion, or desire in the plainest and most concise manner.

Objection against this Society answered.] But the greatest Question among some Men at present, is, What hath this *Royal Society* done all this while? which, for the Satisfaction of those Men, shall here receive such an Answer, as the intended Brevity of this Book will allow.

Experiments made by the Society.] The *Royal Society* then, since their first Institution, have made a vast number of Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Enquiries into very many things; of the Heavens, as well as of the Earth; *Eclipses*, *Comets*,
Meteors

Meteors, Mines, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations ; of Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires ; of Tides, Currents, and Depths of the Sea ; and many hundred other things ; they have composed many excellent short Histories of Nature, of Arts, Manufactures, &c. whereof some are extream curious ; in a word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say, but by some few Persons of this Society, if well considered, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advantages and Profit by it.] But what Advantage and Benefit appears, after so many Meetings? It is true, they have made many Experiments of *Lights*, (as the excellent Lord Bacon calls them) and perhaps not so many Experiments of *Fruit*, or *Profit* ; yet, without doubt, some may hereafter find out no small Use and Benefit, even in those luciferous Experiments, which now seem only curious and delightful ; but it is also as true, that the *Royal Society* hath made a great Number of Experiments, and Inventions, very profitable and advantageous to Mankind. They have mightily improved the *Naval, Civil, and Military Architecture* ; They have advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation ; they have not only put this Kingdom upon planting *Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-greens*, but also *Ireland, Scotland, New-England, Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes* ; all our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society ; they have awakened the whole Civilized, Lettered and Intelligent World ; so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge, and Practical Studies ; upon New Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society, to be Examined, Approved or Corrected : So that if any of the present *English Nation* be so blind, as not to see the Usefulness of this Society, Posterity will, to their Shame, acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

To conclude, They have registred Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reduced them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in publick Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity : Hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmented through all future Ages ; a thing, if begun in the time of the *Learned Greeks*

or *Romans*; nay, if it had been begun but in the very last Resurrection of Learning in this last Age, What Wonders would it, in all probability, by this time have produced? What Depth of Nature would now have been unfathomed? What Faculty of the Soul would be now in the Dark? What part of Human Infirmities would not have been provided against?

Their Library.] Moreover the *Royal Society*, for the Advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable to that Design; toward which, the late Earl Marshal of *England* hath been pleased to bestow on the Society, the whole *Norfolcian Library*; with a free Permission of Changing such Books as are not proper for their Work; whereby, in a short time, they will be able to shew a complear Collection of all that hath been published in Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Production of *Nature*, or the Effects of all *Manuel Arts*.

Their Repository.] At *Gresham-College* is the free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal*, Esq; lately described by Dr. *Grew*; wherein are to be seen many thousands of great Rarities, fetcht (some of them) from the farthest Corners of the habitable World; as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths: Some things petrified, others ossified; Mummies, Gums, &c. Divers of which have been since added by other worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Persons; and, in a short time is like to be (if not already) one of the largest and most curious Collections of the Works of *Nature* in the World.

Their Coat of Arms.] The *Coat of Arms* granted by his Majesty to the *Royal Society*, is a Scutcheon, with *Three Lions of England* in Chief: Intimating that the Society is Royal; the Crest is an *Eagle*, and the Supporters, *Hunting Hounds*, Emblems of the quickest Sight and Smelling, to intimate the Sagacity employed in penetrating and searching after the *Works of Nature*.

Time of Election.] Of the Members of the Council, eleven are to be continued for the next Year, and ten more to be added to that Number, all to be chosen yearly upon the Feast of St. *Andrew* in the Morning after which Election they all dine together at a Venison Feast.

The Reader may perceive by the List how many Sober, Learned, Solid, Ingenious Persons of different Degrees, Religions, Countries, Professions, Trades, and Fortunes, have united and conspired, laying aside all Names of Distinction, amicably to promote Experimental Knowledge.

COLLEGES of LAW.

Of the Colleges of Civilians, called DOCTORS COMMONS.

Although Degrees in the Civil Law may be taken only in *Oxford*, and *Cambridge*, and the Theory best there to be acquired; yet the Practice thereof is most of all in *London*, where a College was long since purchased by Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil-Law in this City, and where commonly did reside the Judge of the Arches, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court, with divers other eminent Civilians, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate manner, and communing together, it was known by the Name of *Doctors Commons*, and stood near *St. Paul's*, in the Parish of *St. Benet's Pauls-Wharfe*; which Buildings being utterly consumed by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-House* in the *Straud*, and are since returned to their former Place, re-built in a very splendid and more convenient manner than the former, at the proper Costs and Charges of the said Doctors, where they now keep their several Courts and Pleadings every Term.

Of PROCTORS.

THE *Proctors*, or *Procurators* belonging to the Courts aforementioned, are Persons that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

These are also admitted by the *Fiat* of the Archbishop, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practise immediately after their Admission; they wear black Robes and Hoods, lined with white Furs, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

The High-Court of ADMIRALTY of ENGLAND.

FOR the decision of Maritime Controversies, Tryal of Malefactors, and the like, there is a High-Court of Admiralty here kept.

There is a Judge thereof; whose Title is, *Supreme Curia Admiralitatis Angliæ Locum tenens Judex, sive Præsidens*: The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High-Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office; and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a Register, and his Deputy, and a Marshal-General, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High-Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon; and heretofore at St. Margaret's-Hill in Southwark, but now in the same Common-Hall at Doctors Commons; but the Admiralty Session is still held for the Tryal of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High-Admiral.

His Majesty's High-Court of Delegates: Concerning this, and other Ecclesiastical Courts, see Part 2. Page 147.

TO this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the Common Hall, in the Afternoon, the next day after the Prerogative.

The *Citations* and *Decrees* here run in the King's Name.

From this Court lies no *Appeal* in Common-Course.

But the King, of his meer Prerogative Royal, may, and many times doth grant a *Commission* of *Review* under the *Broad-Seal*.

In this College also usually resides the *Vicar-General*, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his *Vicar-General*.

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province.

Note, That either of the Archbishops, and every Bishop, Archdeacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge, which for the most part, is one of the Doctors of the Civil-Law, also a Register and Proctors exercent in the same; and that before the Vicar-general, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are tryable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Diocesses, except Letters of Request be granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the Place, to the Party to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar-generals and Chancellors are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like manner, *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs as belong to the same.

Note, That the Civil-Law Terms begin and end not much different from the Terms at Westminster, and in every Term there are several Court-Days in every of these Courts, which for the most part are fixt and known by preceding Holy-days, or Saints days, and therest are appointed ad arbitrium Judicis.

The ARCHES Court of Canterbury.

THE chief Court of the Archbishop is that of the *Arches*, whereof see more, Page 147. The Judge of this Court is stiled Dean of the *Arches*.

He sitteth alone, without any Assessors, and heareth and determineth all Causes, without any Jury of 12 Men, as is necessary in Common-Law Courts.

To this Court belongeth an *Assuary*, a *Register*, and a *Beadle*.

The Office of the *Assuary* is to attend the Court, set down the Judges Decrees, register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry.

The *Register* of the Court, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels, or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses: File all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

The *Beadle* attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the Civil-Law, in one of the Universities of England; who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to practise for one whole Year after such admittance. But rather the Method is this: The Person to be admitted having obtained the Archbishop's *Fiat*, is examined by the Judge of the Arches, and admitted to plead, which he is to do very pertly for form sake, whereupon to correct his Forwardness, the Judge says to him, *Injungo tibi silentium per unum annum.*

The manner of their Admittance is thus: The two senior Advocates, in their scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct him up to the Court, with three low Re-

Reverences, and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop, then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the *Arches*, being taken, he is admitted by the Judges, and a Place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either à *Dextris*, or *Sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he pleads.

The Judge and all the Advocates in this Court always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffaty, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Minever-Furr, if of *Cambridge*, and all round black Velvet Caps; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-skin, if not Graduates, but if Graduates, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latin* Tongue.

All Process of this Court runs in the Name of the Judge, thus, *Georgius Oxenden, L. L. Dr. Almæ Curie Cant. de Argubus Lond. Officialis Principalis*, and returnable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the Common-Hall at *Doctors Commons*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

Here note, That the next Morning after the sitting of this Court, the Judge of the Court of Audience, did usually sit; but since the Rebellion, that Court hath been discontinued.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Next is another Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the Prerogative Court. See Page 148.

The Judge of this Court's Title is, *Curia Prærogativa Cant. Magister, Custos, sive Commissarius*.

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same Common-Hall in the Afternoon, next day after the Arches, and was heretofore held in the Consistory of *St. Paul's*.

The Judge is attended by the Register, and his Deputy, who sets down the Decrees, and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records: All original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Dean's-Court* near *St. Paul's Church-yard*; where, for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in several places of *London* were then burnt and destroy'd. Under the Register are Six Clerks, severally appointed for such and such respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

INNS of Court.

THE Colleges of *Municipal* or *Common-Law* Professors and Students, are 14. called still *Inns*, the old *English* Word for Houses of Noblemen, or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the same signification with the *French* Word *Hofel* at *Paris*.

There are Two *Inns* of *Serjeants*.

Four *Inns* of *Court*.

Eight *Inns* of *Chancery*.

Inns of Court.] The *Inns* of *Court* were so named, as some think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because antiently these Colleges received only the Sons of Noblemen, and better sorts of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

Of these, there are Four, First.

The Two Temples.] Heretofore the Dwelling of the *Knights-Templers*, and purchased by some Professors of the *Common-Law* above 300 Years agoe; they are called the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple*, in relation to *Essex-House*, which was part of the *Knights-Templers*, and called the *Outer-Temple*, because it is seated without *Temple-Bar*.

Lin

Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn.] The two other Inns of Court, are *Lincoln's Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of *Lincoln*, and *Gray's Inn*, formerly belonging to the noble Family of the *Gray's*.

In the Reign of *Henry VI.* they so flourished; that there were in each of these about 200 Students, and a Student then expended yearly about 20 *l.* which was as much as 200 *l.* now; for they had usually (as the *French Nobles* have now in their Academies) every one an old discreet Servant, and divers Masters for to instruct them in all laudable Qualities; and therefore saith the same *Fortescue*, *Ultra Studium Legum sunt quasi Gymnasia Omnium morum*; and the Students were only, saith he, *Nobilium filii*, that is, Gentlemen at least; for so the Word *Nobilis* was then taken here, and is still in *France*; and therefore by command of King *James* the First, none were to be admitted into these Colleges, but Gentlemen by Descent. Our Ancestors thought those of inferior Rank would rather debase the Honour of the Law, and would be prone to Chicane, or Play tricks, and not like to be so fit for Trusts and Honours; whereas the consideration of Birth and Fortune, makes Men more careful of their Honour and Reputation. And our famous King *Richard* the First, is by a grave Author much commended for his care and love of the English Nation, and of Justice; for that many of his Justices were of the Honourable Peers of the Realm, and not of Men bred up, and formerly innured to make Justice and their own Tongues vendible for Fees.

If the Command of King *James* the First had been carefully observed, and one more added, *viz.* That none but Gentlemen should easily and ordinarily be admitted to Ecclesiastical Dignities, there would be in *England* sufficient Provisions for the younger Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen; whereof now very many are the Objects of Pity, either for suffering, or doing much Evil, for want of fit Employments; and there would be, doubtless, less Corruption in our Ecclesiastical and Civil Government, the serious Consideration whereof would be a Work worthy of our Parliament.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have, by consent, the force of Laws; for Lighter Offences they are only Excommunicated, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose their Chambers, and are expell'd
the

the College, and being once expell'd, they are never receiv'd by any of the three other Societies; which Deprivation of Honour to young generous Spirits, is more grievous, than perhaps Deprivation of Life.

These also, when they meet at Chappel, or Hall, or at Courts of Justice, wear a grave black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for the defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four Parts, *Benchers, Utter-Barristers, Inner-Barristers, and Students.*

Benchers.] *Benchers* are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the House.

Utter-Barristers.] *Utter-Barristers* are such, as from their Learning and Standing are called by the Benchers to plead and argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots* (from *Mooting*, the old Saxon Word for the *English, Assemble*, or else from the *French, Mot*, a Word) and whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost, on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

Readers of the Inns of Chancery.] Out of these *Moot-Men* are chosen Readers for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, whereof they are Members; where, in Term-time, and Grand Vacations, they argue Cases in the Presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

Inner-Barristers.] All the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers*, who, for want of Learning, or Time, are not to argue in these *Moots*: and yet in a *Moot* before the Benchers, two of these *Inner-Barristers*, sitting on the same Form with the *Utter-Barristers*, do, for their Exercises, recite by Heart, the pleading of the said *Moot-Case*, in Law-French; which Pleading is the *Declaration* at large, of the said *Moot-Case*; the one taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The Year also amongst them is divided into three Parts ; the *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-times*, and the *Dead*, or *Meane Vacation*.

Exercifes.] They have two Learning-Vacations, *viz.* *Lent-Vacation*, which begins the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and continueth three Weeks and three Days ; and *Summer-Vacation*, which begins *Monday* after *Lammas-day*, and continueth also three Weeks and three Days : In these Vacations are the greatest Conferences and Exercifes of Study, in manner following.

The *Benchers* appoint the eldest *Utter-Barrister* to read among them openly in the Hall, whereof he hath notice half year before ; he then, the first day, about eight of the Clock, makes choice of some *Act* or *Statute*, whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and declares such *Mischiefs* and *Inconveniences* as were unprovided before the same *Act*, and are provided by the said *Act* : and then reciteth certain *Doubts* and *Questions*, which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said *Statute*, and declareth his Judgment therein : After which, one of the younger *Utter-Barristers* repeateth one *Question* propounded by the Reader, and doth by way of *Argument* labour, to prove the Reader's Opinion to be against *Law* ; and after him the Senior *Utter-Barristers* and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do declare their *Opinions*, and *Judgments* in the same ; and then the Reader who did put the *Case*, endeavoureth to confute *Objections* laid against him, and to confirm his own Opinion ; after which the *Judges* and *Serjeants*, if any be present, declare their *Opinions* : Then the youngest *Utter-Barrister* again rehearseth another *Case*, which is *Prosecuted* as the former was, and this Exercife continueth daily three or four hours.

Out of those who have read once in the *Summer Vacation*, and are *Benchers*, is chosen always one to read in *Lent*, who observes the like manner of Reading as before is expressed.

Out of these Readers usually the *Serjeants* are chosen.

The Manner of Mooting in the Inns of Court is thus.

IN these Vacations, after Supper in the Hall, or after Drinking on Fastings Nights, the Reader, with one or two of the Benchers, comes in; to whom one of the *Utter-Barristers* propounds some doubtful Case; which being argued by the Benchers, and lastly by him that moved the Case; the Benchers sit down on the Bench at the upper-end of the Hall, whence they are called Benchers; and upon a Form in the middle of the Hall, sit two *Utter-Barristers*, and on both sides of them, on the same Form, sitteth one *Inner-Barrister*, who doth in *Law-French* declare to the Benchers (as the Serjeants do at the Bar in the King's Court to the Judges) some kind of Action; the one being, as it were, retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant; which ended, the two *Utter-Barristers* argue such Questions as be disputable within the Case; after which the Benchers do likewise declare their Opinions, how they take the Law to be in those Questions.

In these *Mootings* the Junior always argueth first, as is used among the Judges in the Exchequer-Chamber, and among the Serjeants in open Courts of Judicature, the *Inner* and *Utter-Barristers* plead here in *Law-French*, and the Benchers in *English*; and at the Readings, the Readers Cases are put in *English*.

The Manner of keeping a Christmas in any of the Inns of Courts, thus.

THE Students hold a Parliament before *Christmas*; and in case there be in London no Pestilence, and that the House is furnished with such number of Students, and of such Quality, as are meet to keep a solemn *Christmas*: Then are chosen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the King's Court, as *Comptroller of the Inner-*

Inner-Temple, so of the *Middle-Temple*, stiled *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and *Treasurer*, &c. These bear Rule in the House, during the whole time of *Christmas*, and are to behave themselves in that Post, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were so in the King's House; that so hereafter they may know the better to behave themselves, in case they should be promoted to that Honour; for these Gentlemen are usually of such Quality, as come not hither with intent to profess the Law, but to learn so much Law, as may be necessary to preserve their Estates, and to make themselves accomplished in other Qualities necessary for Gentlemen.

At such times they have here divers *Divertisements*, as Feasting every Day, Singing, Dancing, Musick, Dicing; which last is allowed there to all Comers, and is so excessive, that what the Dicers allow out of each Winning to the Butler's Box, usually amounts to about 50 *l.* a day and a night; wherewith, with small Contribution from each Student, are the great Charges of the whole *Christmas* defrayed.

Their Prince.] Sometimes, when their publick Treasury is great, they create a Prince among themselves, with such Title as they please to give him, and he hath all his Officers, and a Court suitable to a great Prince; and many of the prime Nobility, and great Officers of State, are feasted and entertained by him, with Interludes, &c.

Their Revels.] From *All-Saints* day to *Candlemas*, each House hath usually Revels on Holy-days; that is, Musick and Dancing; and for this is chosen some young Student to be Master of the Revels.

Note, That the manner of their Parliament is briefly thus.

Their Parliament.] Every Quarter commonly the *Benchers* cause one of the standing Officers of the House to summon a Parliament, which is only an Assembly and Conference of *Benchers*, and *Uster-Barristers*, which are called the Sage Company, and meet in a place called the Parliament-Chamber, and there treat of such Matters as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the Reformation of such things as they shall judge meet to be reformed; here are the Readers for Lent and Summer Vacation, also the Treasurer is here chosen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accounts of the old Treasurer, &c. Here Offences committed by any of the Society, are punished, &c.

These

These Inns of Court are wisely situated by our Ancestors, between the King's Courts of Judicature, and the most opulent City of *London*.

In the Four Inns of Court are reckoned about Eight hundred Students.

INNS of CHANCERY.

THE *Inns of Chancery* were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs, which regularly appertained to the Cursitors, that are Officers of Chancery. The first of these is call'd *Thavies-Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward III.* and since purchased by *Lincoln's-Inn*, *New-Inn*, *Clement's-Inn*, *Clifford's-Inn*, anciently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lions-Inn*, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the Lion, *Furnival's-Inn*, and *Bernard's-Inn*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colledges for younger Students, and many were entred here, before they were admitted into the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by the *Attorneys*, *Solicitors*, and *Clerks*, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easie rate, in a *Hall* together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps. These Colleges belong all to some *Inns of Court*, who send yearly some of their Barristers to read to these. In each of these *Inns of Chancery*, one with another, may be about sixty Persons.

Readings in the INNS of CHANCERY.

IN the Learning Vacation, each *Utter-Barrister*, who is a Reader in the *Inns of Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of Chancery, where he is appointed to read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inns of Court; who sitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their *Moots*, they hear and argue his Case.

In

In the four Inns of *Chancery* that are situated in *Holborn*, the *Moots* are read, either by those of *Gray's-Inn*, or *Lincoln's-Inn*, the others by those of the two *Temples*.

In Term-time, the only Exercises of Learning, is arguing and debating Cases after Dinner, and *Mooting* after Supper, in the same manner as in the Vacation time.

The time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, is called the Mean Vacation ; during which time every day after Dinner, Cases are argued, as at other times, and after Supper *Moots* are brought in, and pleaded by the *Inner-Barriers*, in the presence of the *Utter-Barriers*, which sit there in the room of the *Benchers*, and argued by them, as the *Benchers* do in Term-time, and Learning Vacation.

Serjeants-Inn.] Lastly, there are two more Colleges called *Serjeants-Inn*, where the Common-Law-Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet ; they are called *Servientes ad Legem*, *Serjeants at Law*, and are as Doctors in the Civil Law, only these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable : *Doctores enim appellatio est Magisterii, Servientis vero Ministerii*, and therefore Doctors of Law are allowed to sit within the Bar in Chairs, and covered, whilst *Serjeants* stand without the Bar, bare-headed, only with Coifs, or Caps on.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees by which they rise.] The young Student in the Common-Law, being bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logick* and *Rhetorick*, both expedient for a Lawyer, and gotten some insight into the Civil-Law, and some skill in the *French Tongue*, as well as *Latin*, he is admitted to be one of the four Inns of Court, where he is first called a *Moot-man*, and after about seven years Study, is chosen an *Utter-Barriſter* ; and having then spent twelve years more, and performed the Exercises before-mentioned, he is chosen a *Bencher*, and some time after a *Reader* : During the Reading, which heretofore was three Weeks and three Days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader keeps a constant and sumptuous Feasting, inviting the Chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them sometimes 800, or 1000*l.* Afterwards he wears a long Robe different from other Barristers, and is then in a capacity to be made a *Serjeant at Law*, when his Majesty shall be pleas'd to call him, which is in this manner.

Serjeants

Serjeants at Law.] When the number of Serjeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes choice of six or eight, more or less, of the most grave and learned of the *Inns of Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who sends by the King's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a *Serjeant at Law*; at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blue, come, accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries to *Westminster-Hall*, there in publick take a solemn Oath, and are clothed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in publick. After this, they feast the Great Persons of the Nation, in a very Magnificent and Princely manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Arch-Bishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the value of 40 s. each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20 s. to other great Officers, to Barons, great Prelates, &c. Rings of less value. Beside a great number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's Bench and Common-Pleas; wherefore every Judge doth always wear the white Linnen Coif, which he had as a principal Badge of a Serjeant, and which he had ever the privilege to wear at all times, even in the King's presence, and whilst he spake to the King; tho' anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as Capp'd in the Presence of the King of *England*, as at present is not allowed in the Presence of the Pope, or of the Emperor.

A Judge made.] When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Serjeants at Law to supply his place, and constitutes him by Letters-Patent, Sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a Set-Speech declares to the Serjeant, (that upon this Occasion is brought in) the King's Pleasure; and to the People the King's Goodness; in providing the Bench with such able honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely, and impartially to all his Subjects; and causes the said Letters-Patent to be read; and being departed,

parted, the Chief Justice places the said Serjeant on the Bench, Junior of all the rest; and having taken his Oath, well and truly to serve the King, and all his People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

The Serjeant being thus advanced to be a Judge, hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least 1000 *l.* a Year from the King; and now in some things, his former Habit of a Serjeant is altered; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same; but there is besides a Cloak put over him, and closed on his Right Shoulder, and his *Caputium* is lined with Minever, or *de Minus vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Furr. But the two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hood, Sleeves and Collars turned up with Ermin.

Note, That to the two Serjeants Inns belong the 12 Judges, and about 26 Serjeants.

[*Fees.*] Anciently the Fee expected by a Serjeant from his Client, for Advice given in his Chamber, or pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more than 20 *s.* and the Fee of a Barrister 10 *s.* (which yet is much more than is usually given in any of our Neighbour Nations at this Day) but at present it is become almost ordinary, to give some Serjeants 10 *l.* and some 20 *l.* and to a Barrister half as much, at the Hearing of any considerable Cause; whereby it comes to pass that some Lawyers in one Year, gain in Fees 3000 *l.* and some 4000 *l.* and in few Years purchase Estates fit for Lords; and sometimes live to see themselves to be advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers, *Coventry, Finch, North, Jefferies, and Sommers.*

[*Reputation of our Law-Professors.*] Now all these fore-mentioned Inns, or Colledges for the Students in our Common-Law, being not far distant from one another, do make here the most famous Profession of the Law that is in the World; and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign University, so many Students in the Law, that are of that ripe Age, and of that high Quality.

Note, That out of the Serjeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ, usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one *Wadage, Feodage, Vesturage, and Regardage*; these

fit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of Common-Pleas, where all sit without the Bar.

Of the College of Physicians in LONDON.

AMongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a College or Corporation of *Physicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Hen. VIII.* and since his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, tho' a Graduate in *Physick*, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said College-Seal, practise *Physick* in *London*, or within seven Miles of the City, (nor in any other part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) whereby also they can administer an Oath, fine and imprison any Offenders in that, and divers other particulars; can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, &c. whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries, in, and about *London*, to see if their Druggs and Compositions are wholesome and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices; as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, or provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of that College may practise Surgery if he please, not only in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a College in *Knighr-Rider-Street*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry* the VIIIth. Since which, a House and ground was purchased by the Society of *Physicians*, at the End of *Amen-Street*, whereon the famous Dr. *Harvey* 1652, did erect, at his own proper Charge, a magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a publick Hall, for the Meeting of the several Members of the Society, endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living and in Health; part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Oration, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666. This Goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that Dreadful Fire; and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this College purchased with their own Moneys, a fair piece of Ground in *Warwick-Lane*,

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Lane, whereon they have raised a very magnificent Edifice.

The College has lately built at their own Charge, a very Noble Library, for the containing that excellent Library of Books, given them partly by the late Marquis of *Dorchester*, who was pleased to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them, and chiefly by that Eminent Professor, Sir *Theodore Mayer*, Kt.

Of this College there is a President, four Censors, and twelve Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every Year to preside.

The Four Censors of the College, have by their Charters, Authority to survey, correct, and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the same, to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see cause.

The Number of Fellows was only 30 before the Restoration of King *Charles II.* But that King considering the Increase of *London*, since the first Incorporation of the College by King *Henry VIII.* thought fit to increase the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the same Account, King *James II.* taking into Consideration the farther vast Increase of Buildings of late Years, was pleased in the new Charter, to appoint the Number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, so as they shall not exceed Fourscore; reserving to himself the Power of placing, or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Before this new Charter none could be admitted Fellows of the College, but only such who had taken their *Doctors Degree* in one of our Universities, *Oxford* or *Cambridge*; But now all those who have taken their Degree in Foreign Universities, are qualified to become Fellows.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List; there are divers Physicians that have good Practice in *London*, altho' they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the College; and so is the too much practice of Empericks, Mountebanks, pretended Chymists, Apothecaries, Chirurgeons, Midwives, &c. in which piece of Folly the *English* surpass all the Nations of Christendom.*

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician, or Chirurgeon, or not expressly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his

Hand, this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do

Of the College of HERALDS.

NOT far from the College of *Doctors Commons*, stood the College of *Heralds*, a good part of which is now rebuilt (that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Arms) an ancient House, built by *Tho. Stanley*, Earl of Derby, who married *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* and the Duke of *Norfolk* having in lieu thereof exchange'd Lands with the Crown, he procured the same to be bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the King's *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* at Arms for ever, to the end, that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleased) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might there be safely preserved, &c. which is now handsomly rebuilt.

They were made a College or Corporation by Charter of King *Rich. III.* and by him had several Priviledges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards, another Charter of Priviledges was granted unto the Society by King *Edward VI.* in the third Year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society, are first,

Three; Stiled, *Reges Armorum Anglicorum*, Kings of Arms.
Six *Heralds* at Arms, and Four *Pursuivants* at Arms.

[**Kings at Arms.**] Amongst the *Kings at Arms*, the first, and principal is called *Quarter*; instituted by *Henry V.* whose Office is to attend the *Knights* of the *Quarter* at their Solemnities, and to Marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen, of their new Election, call on them to be Installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung up over their Seats there; to carry the *Quarter* to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose he was wont to be joined in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

Clarencieux.]

Clarencieux.] The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged; for *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward III.* marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thomond*; whereupon he was afterwards created *Duke of Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom escheating to King *Edw. IV.* by the Death of his Brother, *George Duke of Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belong'd to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latin*. His Office is to marshal and dispose of the Funerals of all the Lower Nobility; as Baronets, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen on the South Side of the *Trent*, and therefore sometimes called *Surroy* or *Southroy*.

The Third King at Arms is *Norroy* or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North Side of *Trent*.

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have Power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms or Ensigns, and with *Garter* to direct the Heralds.

Heralds.] The six *Heralds* anciently, belonging properly to *Dukes*, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked:

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|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>Richmond.</i> | 4. <i>Windfor.</i> |
| 2. <i>LANCASTER.</i> | 5. <i>Somerſet.</i> |
| 3. <i>Cheſter.</i> | 6. <i>York.</i> |

Whose Office was anciently to attend Dukes in Marshal Executions; now they are to wait at Court, attend Publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, &c. thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two German Words, *Here*, *Helt* or *Held*, and that is, the *Armies Champion*, to denounce War, or offer Peace, as the *Feciales* of the *Romans* did; and from thence probably seven Danish Kings, and some Kings of Norway and of Sweden, and some of England, before the Conquest, have had the Name of *Harold*, which is all one (saith *Verſegan*) with *Herald*.

Pursuivants.] Of these Heralds, in *England*, there were anciently many ; and so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof at present there are but Four, thus named :

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|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>Blewmantle.</i> | 3. <i>Rouge-Dragon.</i> |
| 2. <i>Rouge-Croix.</i> | 4. <i>Portcullice.</i> |

From such Badges heretofore worn by them, as 'tis thought.

The Service of these, and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole College, is used in Marshalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shows, Jufts, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, &c. Also they take care of the Coats of Arms, and of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry ; Briefly, whatsoever concerns Honour, is their Care and Study ; they are, *Tanquam Sacrorum Custodes & Templi Honoris Aeditui*, and are of Council or Assistants to the Earl Marshal in his Court of *Chivalry*, now held in the *Common-Hall* of the College of *Heralds*, where they sit in their Rich Coats of His Majesties Arms.

All these receive annual Stipends out of the King's Exchequer ; they are all to be Gentlemen at least ; and the six Heralds are expressly made Esquires by the King, when they are created *Heralds*.

Anciently the Kings of Arms were created, and solemnly Crowned by the Kings of *England* themselves ; and the Heralds and Pursuivants had their Creation from the King's Hand ; but of latter times the Earl Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter King of Arms*, there is first to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a Solemn Oath ; then a Gold Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl was heretofore the Fee of the new created King ; also a Coat of Arms of Velvet richly embroidered, and a Jewel or Badge of Gold enamel'd in a Gold Chain. His Creation is on this manner : First, he kneels down before the Earl Marshal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken and the Book and Sword ; next are read the Letters Patents of his Office ; during which, the Earl Marshal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the Name

Name of *Garter*; then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The Oath is to obey, first, the Supreme Head of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*; and then the Noble Knights of that Order, in such things as belong to his Office, to enquire diligently of all the Noble Acts of every Knight of the Order, and thereof to certify the Register of that Order, that he may record the same, and give notice to the King, and the Knights of the Order, of the Death of any of that Society; to have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility; to instruct *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* in Doubts concerning the Office of Arms; to eschew and avoid all Persons of ill Reputation, to be more ready to excuse than to blame any Noble Person, unless called by Authority to witness against them, &c. This Officer hath a double Salary, and hath moreover Fees at the Installments; yearly Wages given by the *Knights* of the *Garter*; hath a composition for their uppermost Garment at their Installments, &c. and it is his Right to carry the *Garter* to Foreign Princes.

The two principal *Kings* of *Arms*, *Clarencieux* and *Norrey*, are created by Letters-Patents, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

Creation of the *Heralds*.] A *Herald* at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet and Jewel, only his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, embroidered and enrich'd with Gold, and must be brought in with two *Heralds*, as the *Kings* of Arms are by two *Kings* of Arms.

They take a Solemn Oath to be true to the King, to be serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep Secrets of Knights, Esquires, Ladies and Gentlewomen, to assist distressed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Dicing and Whore-Houses, &c. *Pursuivants* at Arms are created also by Letters-Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in as the *Heralds*, before the Earl Marshal, or his Deputy, and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame; to be humble, lowly, &c.

Here it may not be improper to set down the manner of obtaining of a Coat of Arms.

The Person who desires Arms, first applies himself to the Earl Marshal (to whom this Office is subordinate) by Petition, on this manner.

Earl Marshal of England, &c.

The Humble Petition of *A. B.* sheweth,

That your Petitioner being desirous to bear Arms, and humbly hopes himself qualified for it, being (then shews the Reasons of his Pretensions, and his Qualifications) as may appear by the annex Certificate.

Therefore your Petitioner humbly prays Your Grace's Order, to the Kings at Arms, for the Devising and Granting such Bearings as Your Lordship shall think fit to allow of,

And your Petitioner, &c.

The Certificate runs thus :

WE C. D. and E. F. do humbly certify, that *A. B.* hath long lived in the County of _____ and hath therein a competent Estate to support a Gentleman, that he hath been truly Loyal the whole Course of his Life, witness our Hands and Seals, &c.

Upon his Grace's Approbation of this, an Order by his Grace is directed to Garter, King at Arms, and one of the other Kings at Arms, being of that Province where the Person desiring Arms, resides ; in obedience to that Order, they devise, and with his Grace's Approbation, a Grant is prepared, in the Margin whereof the Coat is Blazon'd in Colours : The Grants have been in French, but of late are in English, and run thus :

BE it known to all Persons whom these Presents may concern, that we Sir Thomas St. George, Kt. Garter, Principal King at Arms, and Sir Henry St. George, Kt. Clarencieux, King at Arms, do grant unto *A. B.* the Arms here specified in the Margin, by the Order of his Grace, Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England ; and we do hereby allow the said *A. B.* &c. and that at their Perils none do presume to bear the same.

The

The greatest Part of this College, is, since the late dreadful Fire, rebuilt; and the Library is now kept there, being upon St. Bennet's Hill, near *Doctors Commons*, London; where are some Officers of Arms always attending to satisfy Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c. as was formerly done at the fore-mentioned House there; which Work hath been thus far carried on at the Charge of several of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Members of this Corporation; and (it is hoped) may, in a short time, by the bountiful Contributions of all Men, that have any sense of Honour be compleated, to the Glory of this City and Kingdom.

All the Members of this College being the King's sworn Servants in Ordinary, the Reader may find a List of their Names, amongst the Officers of the Household.

The CHARTER-HOUSE.

A Little without the Walls stands another College, or Collegiate-House, called anciently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthusian Monks*, in French, *des Chartreux*; this College, now called *Sutton's Hospital*, consists of a Master, or Governour, a Chaplain, and several other Officers, also a Master and Usher, to instruct 44 Scholars, besides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, Physick, &c. and live all together in Collegiate manner, with much cleanness and neatness; and the 44 Scholars have not only Necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this College, 20 *l.* yearly, and duly paid for eight years after they come to the University; and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Summ of Money to bind them Apprentices; there are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. who have all competent Salaries. This Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; a *Lincolnshire Gentleman*, and a Protestant; and is supposed to be

so

so great, as cannot be parallell'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithstanding the great Boasts of the *Roman Catholics*; the House cost him at first 13000 *l.* and the sitting up for this purpose, about 7000 *l.* more, in all 20000 *l.* and was endow'd by him with 4000 *l. per Annum*, which is since improved to near 6000 *l. per Annum*. The Founder died the 12th day of *December*, 1611. and this his Foundation hath been ever since kept entire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without admitting any other Addition of Charity to it, and was of such high Account, as it was thought fit, that by the King's Letters-Patents under the great Seal, divers Persons of the highest Dignity and Quality in Church and State, should always be the Overseers and Regulators of this Society; their number is to be sixteen, and all Vacancies supplied by the Election of the remaining Governours.

The present Governours of the Charter-house, are,

THE King's most excellent Majesty.

Katharine the Queen Dowager.

Her Royal Highness Princess *Ann* of *Denmark*.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Lord Keeper.

Lord President.

Duke of *Ormond*.

Duke of *Shrewsbury*.

Duke of *Leeds*.

Marquiss of *Normanby*.

Earl of *Clarendon*.

Earl of *Rocheſter*.

Bishop of *London*.

Bishop of *Wincheſter*.

Bishop of *Ely*.

Lord *Somers*.

Lord Chief Justice *Holt*.

Lord Chief Baron *Ward*.

Dr. Thom: Burnet, Master of the House.

The Principal-Officers of the said House, are,

MR. John King, Preacher.
 Dr. Charles Goodall, Physician.
 William Hempson, Esq; Register.
 Robert Pain, Esq; Receiver.
 Mr. Richard Spoure, Auditor.
 Dr. Thomas Walker, first Schoolmaster.
 Mr. Andrew Tooke, second Schoolmaster.
 Mr. Ralph Wellstead, Reader.
 Mr. Nicholas Love, Organist.

CHELSEY-COLLEGE.

HAVING now given a brief Account of the richest endowed Hospital that ever was founded by any one single Subject in *Christendom*, which is situated a little without the Walls of this City, the Reader will easily pardon me if I here make an Excursion but of one Mile farther from *London*, to entertain him with a short Description of the richest endowed Hospital that ever was founded by any King of *England*, which is the Royal College, or Hospital at *Chelsey*.

Amongst the many fair Villages about *London*, there are none more worthy to be visited by Foreigners, than *Kensington* and *Chelsey*, the former for the pleasant wholsom Situation, Park, Gardens, Walks, &c. belonging to one of his Majesty's Summer-Houses. The latter for the sake, not only of the Noblemens Houses, and of the Physick-Garden, full of most rare exotick Plants, but more especially of the famous Royal Hospital; whereof take this following brief Account, till a larger shall be published.

The Royal Hospital at *Chelsey*, in the County of *Middlesex*, founded by King *Charles* the Second; carried on by King *James* the Second, and now perfected by King *William* and the late Queen *Mary*, is seated upon a piece of Ground, design'd by King *James* the First, for a College of Divines, to defend the Reformation of the Church of *England*, against all Opposers; which Ground did escheat to the King. It is about a Mile from the Suburbs of *London*, near the famous

mous River of *Thames*, in a most wholsom Air, upon a rising gravelly Ground, about sixteen Foot higher than the River, from whence it is abundantly furnished with wholsom Water, even to the top of the Fabrick, by a most ingenious Machine, without the labour of Horse or Man; lately invented by a Shopkeeper of *London*.

The Main Building is a large Square, whereof one Side is open to the River, which is about one hundred Paces distant, where is a most commodious and magnificent Landing Place: Of the other three sides the Front-side contains the Chappel and Hall, both very spacious and noble Rooms. The two other sides being four Stories high, are divided into Wards, or Galleries, two in each Story, containing each twenty six distinct Apartments for the Foot-Soldiers. At each one of the four Corners of this main Building there is a fair Pavilion, in one whereof is the Governours Lodging, and the Council-Chamber; the other three being fair Lodgings for several of the Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the middle of this great Court, is placed, upon a Marble Pedestal, a most curious brazen Statue of the Founder King *Charles the Second*, at the Cost and Charges of *M^r. Toby Rustatt*.

Besides this main Building, adorned with many stately Pillars, there are four Wings or out-Buildings, large uniform Piles, whereof one is the Infirmary, wherein to lodge the Sick; another for several Officers of the House; another for old maimed Officers of Horse and Foot; and the fourth for the Bakers, Landrels, &c.

The number of Pensioners is 476, besides the Officers of the House, Matrons, Landrels, Washerwomen, &c.

The Pensioners have all Red Coats, lined with Blew, and are provided with all other Clothes, Linnen and Woollen, plentiful Diet, neat clean Lodging, Washing, Firing, and one Days Pay in every Week for Spending-Money.

They all meet at Chappel, Morning and Evening, and in the Hall at twelve of the Clock to Dinner, and at six of the Clock to Supper, and at nine go all to their Lodgings. In a Word, they all live so much at their ease, that some Soldiers coming to see this Royal Hospital, have almost longed to be old enough, or lame enough, that they might be immediately admitted of the Society, to live so very pleasantly, without the least care for a Subsistence, during the rest of their days, to pass their time with Men of the like Age

Age and Fortune, in telling over their many Exploits, Adventures and Hazards; in receiving Visits from their Kindred and Acquaintance, in Prayer and Praising God, and their Benefactors, &c.

The Qualification to be admitted of this Society, is, That each one must first bring a Certificate from his Superior Officer, that he hath been maimed and disabled in the Service of the Crown; or else that he hath served the Crown twenty years, which must appear by the Muster-Rolls.

For the Government of this Royal Foundation, there are appointed these Officers following.

The Governour, *Sir Thomas Ogle*, whose Salary, as Governour, is 300 *l.* a year; besides which he hath a Pension of 200 *l.* not to be continued to the future Governours.

Major *Richard Betsworth*, who acts as Lieutenant-Governour, Salary 100 *l.*

First Chaplain, *Dr. Langford*, Salary 100 *l.*

Second Chaplain, *Mr. Merry*, Salary 80 *l.*

Physician, *Theodore Colladon*, Salary 100 *l.*

Secretary, *Mr. James Fraser*, for himself 80 *l.* and a Clerk, 20 *l.*

Deputy-Treasurer, *Mr. Ralph Cook*, 80 *l.*

Steward, *Mr. Henry Powel* 50 *l.*

Comptroller, *Mr. Robert Inglis*, 40 *l.*

Clerk of the Works, *Mr.*

20 *l.*

Chirurgion, *Mr. John Noad*, 73 *l.*

Apothecary, *Mr. Isaac Garnier*, 50 *l.*

These have all fair Lodgings, and sutable Diet in the Hall. Moreover, there are several other Officers, or Servants, as Cooks, Butlers, Bakers, Sexton, Usher, Porters, Women, House-keepers, Matrons, 24: who have all Diet in the Hospital. There are also Barbers, and divers other Servants, besides Smiths, Carpenters, Joiners, Plummers, Stone-cutters, &c.

To defray the vast Charges of this Royal Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly, out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one days Pay of each Officer, and of each Common Soldier once every Year, which at present amounts to above 3000 *l.*

The Over-sight, or Superintendency of this College belongs to the Right Honourable *Richard Earl of Ramlagh*,
Ray-

Ray-master-General of his Majesty's Forces, Sir *Stephen Fox*, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and Sir *Christopher Wren*, Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works, to order all things relating to the Maintenance and well-government of this College.

H O S P I T A L S.

IN this City are many richly endowed *Hospitals, Almshouses, Work-Houses*, and Houses of Correction. The most noted are,

Christ-Hospital.] Formerly a Monastery of *Gray-Friars*, dissolved by *Henry VIII.* and converted by his Son *Edward VI.* into an Hospital for poor Children, called by some the *Blue-Coat Hospital*; all the Boys and Girls being clothed in Blue Coats, very warm and decent, and provided with all suitable Necessaries. It hath since been enlarged by divers considerable Benefactors. A great part of this Fabrick was burnt down in the great Fire; but is again re-built with much Splendor and Convenience, by the pious Care and Charity of its Governours, Trustees, and religious Benefactors. Nevertheless all would not do, without contracting a great Debt, and anticipating the Revenues of the Hospital, the Effect of which it still feels, and is like so to do, unless administred to by the bountiful Hands, not only of willing, but of able Persons. King *Charles* the Second, of Peaceful Memory, founded here a Mathematical-School, and liberally endowed it with Maintenance for an exquisite Teacher, where the more adult Lads, about 40 in number, are taught all Parts of Mathematicks; but especially the Art of Navigation; and afterwards they are every Year, about ten or twelve at a time, put Apprentices to Masters of Ships, and so become skilful and brave Commanders. Here was lately above a Thousand poor Children, most of 'em Orphans, maintain'd in the House, and out at Nurse, upon the Charge of this Foundation, and six or seven score put yearly forth to Apprenticeship; the Maidens to good and honest Services. Some of the most pregnant Lads, are so good Proficients at the Grammar-School belonging to this Hospital, that they are sent to the University, and become excellent Scholars;

and

and some of those that have been put to Trades, have arrived to the highest Dignities in the City, even the *Prætorial Chair* hath been filled with one of these. But the stated Revenue not being at all answerable to the necessary yearly Expences, many of the most wealthy Citizens and Merchants are chief Governours, in hopes that they will commiserate those Wants which their own Eyes see. That venerable Alderman Sir *John Moor* Knight, set a noble Example of Munificence to this Hospital, in building a magnificent Writing-School, &c. which cost him (as it is computed) upwards of four thousand Pound.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital] adjoins to the said *Christ's-Hospital*, and formerly belong'd to the same *Gray-Friars*, founded by *Reioz* a Musician, in the time of *Henry the First*, enlarged by *Henry the Fourth*. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, *Henry the Eighth* left 500 Marks a year to it, for the relief of poor People, but was more largely endowed for the use of sick and lame Persons only, by *Edward the Sixth*. This Spital hath able Physicians and Chirurgeons, careful Nurses, and good Provision for wounded and sick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diseased Persons, which come from all Parts of the Kingdom hither for Cure; and through God's Blessing here is sometimes 2000 or upwards cured in a year, and relieved with Moneys, and other Necessaries at their departure. This House it self escaped the fury of the great Fire, but most of the Estate belonging to it was consumed.

St. Thomas's Hospital] in *Southwark* is for the same use, and underwent almost the same Fate in its Revenues, not only in 1666, but in the three great Fires of *Southwark*, 1676, 1681, 1689; founded by the same pious Prince, and nor inferiour at all to the other in the number of those that are here yearly cured, and relieved. This they are rebuilding (being old and ill-contrived) with great State and Convenience; A great Contribution being begun by the Right Honourable Sir *John Fleet*, Lord Mayor (who laid the first Stone) and carried on by the Generosity of other eminent Persons, who design to make the Work very great and splendid.

Bethlem

Bethlem Hospital] was an ancient mean House in the Suburbs of the City, for the maintaining and curing of lunatick and distracted Persons, which going to decay, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council, granted a Piece of Ground in *Moorfields*, for erecting a larger and more convenient Building for the Reception of those poor Wretches. The building is very Magnificent, and Beautiful, in a good Air, with great Accommodations: It cost 17000*l.* by reason of which this poor Hospital lies under the disadvantage of a great Debt, and deserves the Consideration of those that are charitably inclined. Here is commonly cured about 40, 50, or 60 in a year.

Bridewell Hospital] or Work-house, is a place where indigent, vagrant and idle People are set to work, and maintained with Clothing and Diet; and when it seems good to their Governour, they are sent by Passes into their Native Countries.

To this Hospital, divers hopeful and ingenious Lads are put Apprentices, and prove afterwards honest and substantial Citizens—Hither likewise sawcy and incorrigible Servants, Night-walkers, Strumpets, and the like, are sent to Work; and, according to their Crimes, receive daily such a number of Stripes as the Governour commands; Bread and Water being their best Allowance, unless by Repentance and Industry they deserve better. This Hospital was likewise founded by that Pious young Prince, *Edward the Sixth*, it having been one of his own Palaces.

WALL and GATES.

THE ancient City of *London* was wall'd in on all Parts, with a strong Stone Wall of defence in height and thickness, proportionable to its design, which is now for the most part decay'd, dwelling Houses being now built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the top of that little which remains. The City when that Wall was built, was not above three Miles in Circumference; but now the Suburbs being above four times bigger than that, the immense number of its Inhabitants are a more powerful Defence;

Defence ; yet most of the Gates of that old Wall still remain ; those which were burnt down, as *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, are re-built with great Solidity and Magnificence ; and those which escaped, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moorgate*, *Aldgate*, are kept in good Repair, and all are shut up every Night with great diligence, and a sufficient Watch at ten a Clock ; none being suffered to go in and out without Examination : In like manner, at the same Hour, Watches are placed every where about the City, who seize all suspicious Persons, and secure 'em till the next Morning, to be examined by a Justice of the Peace ; and if they are found to be Vagabonds, Strumpets, or Night-walkers, they are sent to a House of Correction. Most of these Gates are of good Architecture, and adorned with Statues of some of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewise called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-street*, near the *Middle-Temple-Gate*.

Prisons.] The designed Brevity of this Treatise will not let me give a very particular Account of all the Prisons in and about this City. Two of the aforesaid Gates, viz. *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, being strongly built, are Prisons, the first for Heinous Malefactors, as *Traitors*, *Murderers*, *Felons*, and the like, who are tried at the Sessions-House in the *Old-Baily*, hard by, and the other for Debtors, who are Freemen of *London*. The King's-Bench Prison in *Southwark* is the greatest for Debtors in *England* ; not far from it is the *Marshalsea*, a Prison belonging to the Court of the Knight-Marshal of *England* ; who is *Philip Meadows*, Esq. The *Fleet* near *Fleet-ditch* is a great Prison likewise for Debtors ; so are the two Counters belonging more peculiarly to the City. The *New-Prison* at *White-Chappel*, the *Gate-house* at *Westminster*, and others would take up too much room to be described here ; but each have their distinct Priviledges and Conveniencies, according to the Circumstances of the Debtor, which is the Reason why he so oft removes himself from one to the other, by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

London-Bridge.] The next thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the Bridge ; which, for admirable Workmanship, for Vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all other in *Europe* ; it hath XIX Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and some say, on a soft Ouzy
E e Ground,

Ground, 800 Foot in Length, 60 Foot high, and 30 broad ; hath a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was begun by K. Henry the II^d, and finished, Anno 1209, in the Reign of K. John.

The Building of this Bridge of London, was an exceeding difficult and costly piece of Work ; and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that place, it seems almost impossible to be done again ; the Charge of keeping it in Repair is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and divers considerable Officers, &c. to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof ; the principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-day*, after the Sheriffs and Chamberlain.

[The Royal Exchange] Is next to be considered as the noblest Building of that use in the World.

The former Burse began to be erected in the Year 1566, just 100 Years before it was burnt ; it was built at the Cost and Charges of a noble Merchant, Sir *Tho. Gresham*, and in a solemn manner by a Herald and Sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, Proclaimed and Named the *Royal Exchange*. It was built most of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse (all things considered) that was then in *Europe*, before the Building whereof, the Burse for Merchants was kept in *Lombard-street*.

Now it is built within and without of the fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a High Turret, or Steeple, wherein are an Harmonious Chime of Twelve Bells, and for Arch-work, that it surpasseth all other Burses,

Quantum lenta solent inter viburno cupressi.

It is built quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest part, in case of Rain, or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in Side-Galleries, or Portico's ; the whole Fabrick cost 50000 *li* whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of London, or Corporation of the City ; and the other half by the Company of Mercers ; and to reimburse themselves, there is let to Hire

190 Shops above Stairs, at 20^l. yearly Rent each, and 30^l. Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the East and West Sides, and the huge Vaulted Cellars under Ground. So that it is the richest piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact dimensions, the Ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 203 Foot from East to West (for it is *Quadratum oblongum*) so that it is but very little more than 3 Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l*. yearly Rent.

In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands that exquisite Statue of his late Majesty King *Charles II.* erected, at the Charge of the Society of *Merchant Adventurers of England*; 'tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the ancient Roman Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Laurel on the Head, standing upon a Pedestal seven Foot high, on three Sides whereof are curiously cut on three Escutcheons, First, the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered; Secondly, of *Scotland*; Thirdly, of *Ireland*; each supported by a Cupid; and on the Fourth Side is the following Inscription:

*Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,
Generis Humani Deliciis,
Utriusque fortuna Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Mariæ Domo ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratiitudinis æternæ
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda posuit.
Anno Salutis Humane MDC LXXXIV.*

The whole is made of White Marble, somewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanship of the Famous Carver and Statuary, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*, that Glory of our Nation, not only for his carving in Wood, for which he is admired all over *Europe*, and, to which, nothing of Antiquity, in that kind, now to be seen, is comparable, as his Works at *Windsor*, and elsewhere testify; but likewise for

his rare performances in Brass, and Marble; for which, amongst all Men of Skill and Judgment in those ingenious Arts, he has acquired the Reputation of equalling, if not surpassing the most fam'd Italian Masters.

Statue of King Charles the First.] Another Statue is set up in one of the Niches of the same Exchange, of the late King *Charles* the First; there, as may be supposed, whence the Rebels had impiously pulled down his Statue in the former Exchange which was burnt: The Inscription under this, is,

E I K Ω N B A Σ I A I K H

Serenissimi ac Religiosissimi Principis

C A R O L I P R I M I

Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regis,

Fidei Defensoris,

*Bis Martyris (in Corpore & Effigie) impiis Rebellium manibus
ex hoc loco deturbata & confracta,*

Anno Dom. 1647.

Restituta, & hic demum collocata,

Anno Dom. 1683.

*Gloria Martyrii qui te frangere Rebelles
Non potuerunt ipsum quem voluere Deum.*

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all round the Quadrangle of this Royal Exchange, the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom, since the *Norman* Conquest; so now by the Care and Cost of the City Companies, most of those Niches are again filled with the like curious Statues in Marble or Alabaster, and the rest are daily designed.

Statue at Charing-Cross.] There are other Statues, worthy to be taken notice of particularly that at *Charing-Cross*, of King *Charles* the First, on Horse-back, bigger than the Life, done in Brass, standing on a high Pedestal of White Marble, curiously adorned with Trophies of War, and all compassed about with Iron Rails; this excellent Piece of Work had also suffered the Despite of the Rebels, having been pulled down, and sold by them to a Brasier in *Holborn*, for the Rate of old Brass, by the Pound weight; who preserved it entire till his late Majesty's happy Restoration. It was done by an admirable Artist *La-Seur*, who
made

made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry the Seventh's* Chappel, for the D. of *Buckingham*, that was murdered by *Felton*.

In the midst of the Great Court at *White Hall*, is a noble Statue in Brass, of King *James the Second*, upon a Pedestal of Marble, with this Inscription,

JACOBUS SECUNDUS
DEI GRATIA,
ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ,
ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR.

1686.

[The Monument.] Not far from the Bridge, is the fatal Place where the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned first began ; near which, is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in perpetual Memory thereof ; It is of the *Dorick* Order, 202 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland* Stone, with a fair Stair-case in the middle, of Black Marble, and an Iron-Balcony on the Top (not unlike those two Ancient White Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperours, *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, those two excellent Princes, which were there built above 1500 Years ago, and are still standing entire) the Pedestal of this our Pillar is also all of *Portland* Stone, and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high ; the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso Relievo*, the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Cibber*, another *Praxiteles* ; and on the Sides thereof are these following large Inscriptions :

The Inscription of the MONUMENT.

On one side,

Anno Christi CIOCLXVI, Die IV Nonas Septembres, hinc in Orientem pedum CCII Intervallo, (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ nocte Incendium, quod, vento spirante, hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum, ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili: LXXXIX Tempia, Portas, Prætorium, Edes, publicas, Prochætrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domuum CCIOO ∞ ∞ ∞ CC, vicos CD absumpsit, de XXVI Regionibus XV funditus deleuit, alias VIII laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI jugera hinc ab arce per Tamisis ripam ad Templariorum sanum, illinc ab Euro-aquilonali portâ secundum muros ad fosse Fletanæ caput perrexerit: Adversus opus civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas innocuum: ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi Exustionem: Velox Clades fuit: Exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat humana consilia & subsidia omnia, cælitus, ut par est credere, jussus, stetit fatalis ignis & quaquaversum elanguit.

On the other Side is,

CAROLUS II. C. Mart. F. M. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima, fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis sue Ornamentum, providit, Tributum remisit, preces ordinis & populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatuum; qui continuo decrevit uti publica opera pecuniâ publicâ, ex vestigali carbonis fossilis oriundâ, in meliorem formam restituerentur, utique Edes Sacræ & D. Pauli Templum, à fundamentis omni Magnificentiâ extruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent, emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad Regulam responderent, Cliivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam uti singulæ domus muris intergarinis concluderentur, universa in frontem pari altitudine conjungerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solidarentur: utique nemini liceret ultra septennium edificando immorari: ad hæc, lites de terminis

terminis oriturus, lege lata præcidit, adjecit quoque supplicationes annuas & ad æternam posterorum memoriam H. C. P. C.

Festinat undique, resurgit Londinum, majori celeritate an splendore incertum. Unum triennium absolvit quod sæculi opus credebatur.

Incepta

Richards Ford Equ.

prætor Lond.

A. D. CXCCLXXI.

Perducta alius

Gco. Waterman Eq. præ.

Roberto Hanson Eq. præ.

Guliel. Hooker Eq. præ.

Roberto Viner. Eq. præ.

Josepho Sheldon Eq. præ.

Perfecta

Thoma Davies Eq. præ.

Urb.

Anno Dom.

MDCLXXVII.

This Pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this Antient City, begun and carry'd on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction in the beginning of *September*, in the Year of our Lord 1666. In order to the carrying on this horrid Plot, for Extirpating the Protestant Religion and the old English Liberty, and Introducing Popery and Slavery.

The same Inscription in English.

IN the Year of Christ 1666, the second Day of *September*, Eastward from hence, at the distance of 202 Foot (the Height of this Column) about Midnight, a terrible Fire broke out, which, driven on by a high Wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but likewise Places very remote, with incredible Noise and Fury, it consumed 89 Churches, the City Gates, Guild-Hall, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of stately Edifices, 1200 Dwelling Houses, 400 Streets; of 26 Wards, it utterly

terly destroyed 15, and left 8 others shatter'd and half burnt; the Ruines of the City were 436 Acres, from the Tower by the *Thames* Side, to the Temple-Church, and from the North-East Gate along the City Wall to *Holborn-Bridge*. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens, it was merciless, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last Conflagration of the World.

The Destruction was sudden; for in a small space of time, the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing.

Three Days after when this Fatal-Fire had baffled all Human Counsels and Endeavours, in the Opinion of all, as it were, by the Will of Heaven it stopped, and on every Side was extinguished.

CHARLES the II. Son of CHARLES the MARTYR, King of *Great Britain and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, a most Gracious Prince, commiserating the deplorable State of things, whilst the Ruines were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and Ornament of his City, remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately passed an Act, that publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raised by an Imposition on Coals; that Churches, and the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, should be rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; that Bridges, Gates and Prisons shou'd be new made, the Shores cleansed, the Streets made straight and regular; such as were steep, levell'd, and those too narrow, made wider; Markets and Shambles removed to separate Places: They also enacted, that every House should be built with Party-Walls, and all in Front raised of equal Height, and those Walls all of squared Stone or Brick; and that no Man should delay Building beyond the space of seven Years. Moreover Care was taken by Law to prevent all Suits about their Bounds; Also Anniversary Prayers were enjoyned; and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be erected.

The

The Work was carried on with Diligence. LONDON is restored; but it is uncertain whether with greater Speed or Beauty: A three Years time finished what was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

This was begun, Sir *Richard Ford* Knight, being Lord Mayor of London, Anno Dom. 1671.

Carried on,

Sir *George Waterman*, Kt.

Sir *Robert Hanson*, Kt.

Sir *William Hooker*, Kt.

Sir *Robert Viner*, Kt.

Sir *Joseph Sheldon*, Kt.

} Lord Mayors.

And Finished, Sir *Thomas Davies*, Knight, being Lord Mayor, Anno Dom. 1677.

Companies Halls.] To speak now particularly of the many noble Structures belonging to, and built at the sole Charges of each Guild, or incorporated Fraternity in this great City, would take up too much place in this little Book; These are built like the Houses of great Nobility, with gallant Frontispieces, stately Courts, Spacious Rooms, the Hall especially, from which the whole is named, is not only ample Enough to entertain at a time of Feasting, all of the Livery, in each Company, be they one, two, or three hundred; but many of 'em are fit to receive a Crowned Head, with all its Nobles, those of each of the twelve Companies especially; and in some one of these Halls, as that of *Merchant-Tailors*; the Annual Festivals of the most splendid Societies are celebrated, as of the *Artillery Company*, the most glorious; and the *Sons of the Clergy*, the most Beneficent that this City can boast of: One of these twelve Palaces (as I may call 'em) the Lord Mayor for the time being, usually makes the place of his Residence, with all his Family and his Officers; there he usually entertains all Foreign Princes and Embassadors. The Company of *Mercers*, besides their Hall, have a sumptuous and spacious Chappel for Divine Service, which every Lord's Day during the most Populous seasons of the Year, is supplied by select Preachers. To the *Drapers Hall* belongs a large and well-kept Garden, with Bowers for Retirement to study, open for all People of ingenious Appearance: And indeed each Hall hath some or other particular Excellency.

Found

Fountains.] I come now to consider the publick *Fountains* and *Aqueducts*, which are many and sumptuous, affording most excellent and wholesom Water, to omit those of *Crowder's-Well*, in *Jemmy-street*, that of *Tower-Hill*, and others of peculiar Vertues, as well as general use, some of the most eminent are these.

Statue of the King in Stocks-Market.] The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-place, at the West-end of *Lombard-street*, whereupon is placed a very magnificent Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horse-back, trampling upon an Enemy, all in excellent White Marble, at the sole Cost and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner* Knight and Baronet.

The Obelisk in Cheapside.] A Piece of Workmanship, designed, and began to be erected by the City, at the West-end of *Cheapside*, where, before the Fire of *London*, stood the Church of *St. Michael* in the *Quern*: It is to be (if finished as was intended) an Obelisk, or *Aguglia*, upon a Pedestal, the hight whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in imitation of those ancient ones, which formerly adorned old *Rome*, and in this, and the last Century, have been taken out of old Ruines, and again erected for the beautifying of new *Rome*.

Fountain in King's Square.] The Design also of that Fountain in the middle of King's Square in *Soe-hoe-Fields*-Buildings, deserves Observation; where, on a high Pedestal, is his Majesty's Statue, and at his Feet lie the Representations of the four principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, viz. *Thames*, *Trent*, *Humber*, and *Severn*, with Subscriptions under each.

There is an excellent and plentiful Fountain likewise at *Aldgate*, with many others of less note in and about the City; nor must we pass by without notable remark.

Fleet-Brook.] The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work, rendring Navigable the *Fleet-Brook*, or *Ditch*, from the River *Thames* up to *Holborn-Bridge*; the curious Stone Bridges over it; the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to treasure up *Newcastle* Coals for the use of the Poor.

Observable

Observable likewise are the many fair and commodious Places of publick Sale and Markets. *Blackwell-Hall*, a place of Factors for Woollen-Cloth ; this is a large sumptuous Building adjoining to *Guild-Hall*, to which Cloth is sent as to a publick Fair or Market, from all Parts of the Kingdom.

Smithfield.] A vast weekly Market on *Mondays* and *Fridays* for Horses, and all sorts of live Cattel ; where the Annual Fair is likewise kept, beginning on *St. Bartholomew's* Day, and lasting 14 Days.

Leaden-Hall.] A noble ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather, for Fleish, Poultry, Fish, and all sorts of Edibles ; *Queen-bith*, and *Bear-key*, great Markets for Grain of all sorts. All along the *Thames* side, on both sides, are Wholesale-Traders, for Timber, Stone, Coals, and all manner of Fuel ; the *Stocks-Market*, *Milk-street*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Covent-Garden*, *Bloomsbury*, *Hungerford*, *St. James's*, *Westminster* Markets, &c. are places of note commodiously situated and built. There are divers other Exchanges likewise, beside the Royal Exchange, where all Attire for Ladies and Gentlemen are sold, as that stately Building called the *New-Exchange*, and *Exeter-Change*, both in the *Strand* : Not to speak of the Cloysters at *St. Bartholomew's*, and other such like places for sale of small Ware.

Private Buildings.] In this City and Parts adjacent of late years especially, they are generally very fair and stately ; but within the City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen and Merchants, and many of the sumptuous Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by reason that they are generally built backwards, that so the whole Room towards the Street might be reserved for Tradesmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no foreign City would, even in this particular, much surpass *London*. Yet if a Stranger should view the several magnificent *Piazza's*, or open Places, which we call *Squares* (for which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) as those of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, *Covent-Garden*, *St. James's Square*, *Southampton-Buildings*, the *King's Square* in *Sohoe*, *Leicester-fields*, *Red-Lyon-Square*, *Golding-Square*, *Spittle-fields-Square*, the Square
by

by *Bishopsgate* and *Moorfields*. The several straight and spacious Streets, as *Cornhill*, *Lombard-street*, *Cheapside*, *Fleet-street*, the *Strand*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Great Queen-street*, the *Pall-Mall*, and divers others. The many curious and uniform Piles of late Buildings and Streets, as those near *St. James's*, *Bloomsbury*, *York*, *Essex*, *Arundel*, *Beaufort-Buildings*, *Goodman's-Fields*, &c. The many Palaces of Noblemen, as *Northumberland-House*, *Wallingford-House*, *Mountague-House*, *Powis-House*, the Residence of the Lord Keeper; *Berkley-House*, *Arlington*, *Leicester*, *Southampton*, &c. Houses, they will find it equal to, if not surpasses most of what they have seen aboard.

Here it may not be improper to mention the Offices for insuring Houses in case of Fire,

In the first Office.

The Rate for insuring 100 *l.* on a Brick-House, is 6 *s.* for one year, 12 *s.* for two years, 18 *s.* for three years, 19 *s.* 6d. for four years, 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for 7 years, and 2 *l.* 1 *s.* for eleven years, and double for Timber, and no farther Payment or Trouble during the time insured: The Money insured to be paid as often as the House is burnt down, blown up, or demolished by Fire; but if damaged only, then to be repair'd at the Cost of the Office. For Security of all which the Undertakers have settled Rents in *London*, to the value of 2100 *l.* per Annum, in trust.

The Names of the Insurers,

SIR John Parsons.
Sir William Stapleton.
Richard Alie Esq;
John Pery Esq;
Edward Noel Esq;
Sebastian Lyford Esq;
William Calverd Esq;
Edward Northey Esq;

Mr. Edward Buckley.
Mr. George White.
Mr. Henry Headley.
Mr. George Hudson.
Mr. Felix Feast.
Mr. Thomas Turner.
Mr. Thomas Deakness.
Mr. Samuel Tookie.

They have twenty one Watermen with Silver Badges (being a Phoenix in the Flames) and Liveries every year: They are paid by the Office for working at Fires, and are allowed to hire five Men a-piece in case of necessity.

The other Office is called the *Friendly Society*, managed by mutual Compact and Agreement.

The *Premium* paid for insuring 100 *l.* in this Office is 16*d.* per *Annus* for seven years, which is the usual time for insuring the whole Charge for the last seven years, both *Premium* and Contribution amounted last *Lady-Day* to about 16 *s.* per Cent.

The Undertaker is *William Spelman Esq;* who has settled a very considerable Fund in Land and Houses on the Trustees following.

Sir Cyril Wich.

Sir Christopher Wren.

Sir James Smith.

Sir William Prichard.

Sir Richard Onslow.

Sir Edmund Wiseman.

Sir Jonathan Raymond.

Sir Henry Tulse.

Sir Will. Dolben. } Deceas'd.

This Society hath also a great number of Men employed by them, with Liveries and Silver Badges. Their Device is a Sheaf of Arrows,

The number of insured Houses in the first Office since the year 1681, is 10000; and in the Friendly Society since the year 1684, is 12500.

The Arms of the City of London.] The *Arms* of the City of London, are *Argent a Cross Gules*, with the Sword of *St. Paul*, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as some have conceived; for this Coat did belong to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

Of the King's Great Wardrobe.

[Its Antiquity.]

THIS Office was usually kept within the City near *Puddle-wharf*, in an ancient House built by *Sir John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward the Third*.

The

The Master or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Priviledges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry* the Sixth, and confirmed by his Successors : King *James* the First enlarged the same, and ordained, that this Great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politick for ever.

Several things furnished from thence.] This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages and Funerals of the Royal Family ; to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Clothes of Estate, Carpets, and other Necessaries ; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors, at their first arrival here ; Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors ; Clothes of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Lord President of *Wales* ; and all his Majesty's Ambassadors abroad ; to provide all Robes for foreign Knights of the Garter, Robes for Knights of the Garter at home, and Robes and all other Furniture for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms ; Robes for the Lord Treasurer, &c. Livery for the Lord Chamberlain, Grooms of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, Officers of his Majesty's Robes, and divers other his Majesty's Servants ; Rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief-Justices ; all the Barons of the Exchequer ; divers Officers in those Courts ; all Liveries for his Majesty's Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the Tower, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drummers, Drummers and Fifes ; the Messengers, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postillions and Grooms, &c. All Coaches, Chariots, Harnesses, Saddles, Bits, Bridles, &c. The King's Watermen, Game-keepers, &c. All Linnen and Laces for his Majesty's Person, &c.

To defray all the fore-mentioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above 40000 *l.* but now much less, beside all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

This Office is at present enjoyed by Patent for life, by the Right Honourable *Ralph* Earl of *Mountague*, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

The present Salary to him, in compensation of several ancient Fees and Allowances, is yearly 2000 *l.*

The

The said House near *Puddle-wharfe*, was long ago annexed for ever to the Master of this Office ; but since the great fire of *London*, this Office is kept in *York-House* Buildings.

The chief Officers under the Master are, a Deputy, and a Clerk of the said Warders, by Patent likewise for Life, whose Salary, in compensation of several ancient Fees and Allowances, is at present 300 *l. per Annum*.

Both those Officers had fair Dwelling-Houses, which were also consumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers and others, to the number of at least 60, all sworn Servants to the King.

There are two principal Clerks acting in the Office above.

Of the EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE Office for Receipt of the next considerable Branch of the King's Revenue, is the *Excise-Office*, which is at present under an absolute Management for his Majesty by Commissioners in number seven ; who, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, do receive the whole Product of the Excise of Beer and Ale collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer* : They have 800 *l. Salary each per Annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward, but from the King only.

The *Excise-Office* is kept in *Broad-street*.

From the afore-named Commissioners, there lies an Appeal to others, called the Commissioners of Appeal, who are five ; and by his Majesty are allowed 200 *l. Salary each per Annum*.

Of the Office of Post-Master-General.

THE Profits of the said Office were settled by Act of Parliament on his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, but his Majesty doth constitute his Post-Master-General, by Letters-Patents under the Great Seal of *England*. This Office is now in the Hands of the King, and is executed by

Two Post-Masters-General.

In

In the Foreign Office;

Comptroller, Salary 150 *l.* per Annum.

Alphabet-Keeper, Sal. 100 *l.* per Annum.

Besides eight Clerks, 50 *l.* per Annum each.

His Majesty keepeth one Grand or General Office in the City of London, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatch'd.

Every Monday to France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Kent, and the Downs.

Every Tuesday to the United Netherlands, Germany, Swedeland, Denmark, and to all Parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Every Wednesday to Kent only, and the Downs.

Every Thursday to France, Spain, Italy, and all Parts of England and Scotland.

Every Friday to the Spanish and United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and to Kent, and the Downs.

Every Saturday to all Parts of England, Scotland and Ireland.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Pacquets are received in the said Office in due course; and from thence dispersed and delivered according to their respective Directions, with all Expedition.

From all Parts of England and Scotland, except Wales, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Wales every Monday and Friday; and from Kent and the Downs every Day.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of 77 Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the Dispatch of the Business.

Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy Post-Masters in England and Scotland, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches: And also in Ireland another general Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in Dublin, consisting of 18 like Officers, and 45 Deputy-Post-Masters.

His Majesty keeps constantly for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets,

Between

Between Eng-
land and

{ France, 3 Pacquet-Boats.
Spain, 2 Pacquet-Boats, one in 2 Fortnight.
Flanders, 2 Pacquet-Boats.
Holland, 3 Pacquet-Boats.
Ireland, 3 Pacquet-Boats.

And at Deal, 2 Pacquet-Boats for the Down.

All which Officers, Post-Masters and Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his Majesty's own Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations established by the Post-Master-General, for the better Government of the said Office, he hath annex'd, and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England*, so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said grand Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

Tho' the Number of Letters missive in *England* were not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest people have generally learnt to write) that this Office was Farm'd before the Addition of the Penny-Post, at 40 or 50000 l. a Year.

Note also, That Letters are convey'd with more Expedition, and less Charges, than in any Foreign Country.

Charge.] A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is convey'd 80 Miles for 2 d. and 2 Sheets 4 d. and an Ounce of Letters but 8 d. and above 80 Miles a single Letter is 3 d. a double Letter 6 d. and an Ounce 1 s. and that in so short a time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and in five Days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writers.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desire to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in readiness (taking no Horse without the Consent of his Owner) which, in other Kings Reigns, was not duly observed, and only 3 d. is demanded for every *English* Mile; and for every Stage to the Post-Boy 4 d. for conducting.

Besides this excellent Convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horse-back, there is of late such an admirable Commodiousness, both for Men and Women of better Qua-

lity, to travel from *London* to almost any Town of *England*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any Place, sheltered from foul Weather and foul Ways, free from endamaging ones Health, or Body, by hard jogging, or over-violent Motion; and this is not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every Five Miles, but with such Speed, as that the Posts in some Forreign Countries make not more Miles in a Day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make 40 or 50 Miles in a Day, as from *London* to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, and that in the space of 12 Hours, not counting the time of Dining, setting forth nor too early, nor coming in too late.

The Post-Office is now kept in *Lombard-street*, and is managed there by Sir *Robert Cotton* Knight, and Sir *Tho. Frankland* Baronet.

Of the PENNY-POST.

Moreover, to the great Benefit of this City, and Places adjacent, there is establish'd another Post, called the *Penny-Post*, whereby for one Penny any Letter or Parcel not exceeding one pound weight, or ten pounds value, is most speedily and safely conveyed to, and from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality, and to most Towns within ten Miles round *London*, not conveniently served by the General-Post.

The Profits of this, as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters, belong to his Majesty, being settl'd on him by Act of Parliament, and it is manag'd for him by a Comptroller: And for the better carrying on this useful Design, there are six general Offices kept at a convenient distance from one another; at all which, Officers do constantly attend from Morning until Night, every Day, Sundays only excepted; and a very great Number of Messengers are employ'd, who have all given Security for the Collecting and Delivering of Letters, &c. There are also five or six hundred receiving Houses in *London*, and the other Towns, a List of which Towns will be deliver'd to any Person *gratis*, at the general Offices, which are kept as followeth, *viz.* the Grand-Office

Office in *Crosby-House* in *Bishopsgate-street*; the Office for *St. Paul's Precinct* in *Queen-Head-Alley* in *Pater-noster-Row*; that for the *Temple* in *Chichester's-Rents* in *Chancery-Lane*; for *Westminster* in *St. Martin's-Lane*, for *Southwark*, in *Green-Dragon-Court*, near *St. Saviour's Church*; for *Raiscliff*, and the *Hermitage*, upon *Little Tower-Hill*.

A further Convenience of this Office, is, that whatsoever Letters come from all Parts of the World, by the General-Post, directed to Persons in any of those Country-Towns to which the Penny-Post does go; they are delivered by the Messengers thereof the same Day they come to *London*, and the Answers being left at their Receiving-Houses, are by them safely carried every Night to the Office in *Lombard-street*. The Comptroller of this very commodious Penny-Post-Office is *Nathaniel Castleton*, Gent. he resides at the General Penny-Post-Office. The Accomptant, *Thomas Laws*, the Receiver, *Francis Colling*.

Conveniencies.] The Conveniencies of this useful Undertaking of the Penny-Post, are as follow; All Gentlemen, Country-Chapmen, and others, may hereby speedily and cheaply give notice of their Arrival at *London*; Shop-keepers and Tradesmen may send to their Workmen for what they want; Bills may be dispersed, or Publication of any concern; Summons or Tickets convey'd to all Parts, Brewers Entries safely sent to the *Excise-Office*; Appointments of Meetings among Men of Business; much time sav'd in Solicitation for Money; Lawyers and Clients mutually correspond; Patients may send to Doctors, Apothecaries, and Chirurgeons for what they shall want, besides many other Advantages.

Of Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermens Rates.

THE Conveniency of Hackney-Coaches, Carts and Boats, in and about *London*, is very great: But Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen, being for the most part rude, exacting and quarrellsome, I hope it will not be thought amiss, to put down here those Rates which they may demand, and beyond which no body is obliged to pay them.

*Rates of Coachmen, according to an Act of
Parliament, 14 Car. 2.*

	s.	d.
For a whole Day in and about <i>London</i> and <i>Westminster</i> , reckoning 12 Hours to the Day—	10	00
By the Hour, for the first Hour—	01	06
Every Hour after the first—	01	00
From any of the <i>Inns of Court</i> , or thereabouts, to any Part of <i>St. James's</i> , or <i>Westminster</i> (except beyond <i>Tuttle-Street</i>) or from any of those Places, to any of the <i>Inns of Court</i> , or thereabouts,	01	00
From any of the <i>Inns of Court</i> , to the <i>Royal Exchange</i> ,—	01	00
From any <i>Inns of Court</i> , to the <i>Tower</i> , <i>Bishopsgate-street</i> , <i>Aldgate</i> , or Places thereabout—	01	06
And the like Rates from, and to any places of the like distance.		

The same Rates are confirm'd by a late Act of Parliament.

Rates of Carmen, as settled at a General Quarter-Sessions.

From any Wharf between the <i>Tower</i> and <i>London-Bridge</i> , to <i>Tower-street</i> , <i>Grace-Church-street</i> , <i>Fan-Church-street</i> , <i>Bishopsgate-street</i> , within <i>Cornhill</i> , and Places of like distance up the Hill, with 18 hundred weight, not exceeding 20 hundred weight.	02	00
And for every hundred weight above 20 hundred—	00	02
Sea-Coals a Load, i. e. half a Chaldron, or an hundred of Faggots—	01	02
From any of the aforesaid Wharfs, to <i>Broadstreet</i> , <i>Lothbury</i> , <i>Old-Jewry</i> , <i>Bassishaw</i> , <i>Colemanstreet</i> , <i>Ironmonger-Lane</i> , <i>Aldermanbury</i> , and Places of like distance, the aforesaid Weight—	02	06
Coals or Faggots—	01	04
From any of the said Wharfs, to <i>Smithfield-Bar</i> , <i>Holborn-Bar</i> , <i>Temple-Bar</i> , or like distance, like weight,	03	04
And		

And where the weight from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2 s. 2 d. from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 1 s. 10 d. and where from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2 s. 6 d. from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 2 s.

And where from 18 to 20 pays 2 s. 2 d. from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1 s. 6 d. and where from 18 to 20 pays 2 s. 6 d. from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1 s. 8 d. There are other particulars stated, but according to these Proportions.

Note, That for the foregoing Rates the Carmen are to help as much as they can, to load and unload their Carts.

All Merchants, or others, may chuse what Carr they please, except such as stand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-Work, Shop, and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken in turn.

Every Licensed Carman is to have a piece of Brass fixed upon his Cart, with a certain Number, which is registred in *Christ's Hospital*. So that if any Carman offend, the Person grieved may repair every *Tuesday* at 2 a Clock in the Afternoon to *Christ's Hospital*, the Court then sitting, and telling the Number, the Carman's Name will be found out, and he punished.

The Rates or Fares of WATERMEN as they were set forth by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

	Oars.		Skeller.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
From London to Lime-house, New-Crane, Shadwell Dock, Bell-Wharf, Ratcliff-Cross, ———	1	0	0	6
To Wapping Dock, Wapping new, and Wapping old Stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherith-Church Stairs, and Rotherith Stairs, ———	0	6	0	3
From St. Olaves to Rotherith Church-Stairs, and Rotherith Stairs, ———	0	6	0	3
From Billingsgate and St. Olaves, to St. Saviour's Mill, ———	0	6	0	3
All the Stairs between London-bridge and Westminster, ———	0	6	0	3
From either Side above London-bridge, to Lambeth and Fox-hall, ———	1	0	0	6
From White-hall, to Lambeth and Fox-hall, —	0	6	0	3
From Temple, Dorset, Black-friers Stairs, and Paul's Wharf to Lambeth, ———	0	8	0	4
Over the Water directly in the next Skul-ler, between London-bridge and Lime-house, or London-bridge and Fox-hall, ———	0	0	0	2

OARS.

OARS.

	Whole-Fare.		Com-pany.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
From London to Gravesend	4	6	0	9
Grays or Greenhvie	4	0	0	8
Purfleet, or Eriff	3	0	0	6
Woolwich	2	6	0	4
Blackwall	2	0	0	4
Greenwich or Deptford	1	6	0	3
Chelsey, Battersey, Wanſworth	1	6	0	3
Putney, Fulham, Barn-Elms	2	0	0	4
Hammerſmith, Chiswick, Mortlack	2	6	0	6
Brentford, Iſleworth, Richmond	3	6	0	6
Twickenham	4	0	0	6
Kingſton	5	0	0	9
Hampton-Court	6	0	1	0
Hampton Town, Sunbury, and Walton-	7	0	1	0
Weybridge and Chertſey	10	0	1	0
Stanes	12	0	1	0
Windsor	14	0	2	0

Rates for carrying of Goods in the Tilt-Boat between Gravesend and London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
A half Firkin	0	1	An ordinary Cheſt, or		
A whole Firkin	0	2	Trunk	0	6
A Hogſhead	2	0	An ordinary Hamper	0	6
A hundred weight of			The Hire of the whole		
Cheefe, Iron, or any			Tilt-Boat	22	6
heavy Goods	0	4	Every ſingle Perſon in		
A Sack of Salt or Corn	0	6	the ordinary Paſſage	0	6

What Waterman takes and demands more than theſe Rates, lies liable to pay forty Shillings, and ſuffer half a years Imprifonment.

And if he refuſe to carry any Paſſenger or Goods at theſe Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he ſhall be ſuſpended from his Employ for twelve Months.

Of the two UNIVERSITIES.

University of Oxford.] *Oxford, quasi Ousford, Isidis Vadum*, the Name of the chief River whereon it is seated; or perhaps from *Bovis Vadum*, a Ford for Oxen to pass through, before the Use of Bridges, as *Thracius Bosphorus*, signifying the like, is by the Germans called *Ochsenfurt*.

It is seated at the meeting of two clear fishy Rivers, in such a healthy Air, and pleasant rich Soil, that it hath anciently been called *Bellostium*, *Bellasis*, or *Beaulieu*.

It lies in 51 Degrees 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, above 13 Degrees more Northward, than that most famous ancient City and University of *Athens*, that once fruitful Mother and careful Nurse of many Arts, Sciences, and beneficial Inventions. But *Oxford* being seated in an Island, the Air is not much colder in the Winter, nor near so troublesome or hot in the Summer as *Athens*.

Oxford was a place of publick Studies above nine hundred Years ago, and much augmented, (as some say,) not founded by the Learned Saxon King *Alfred*, and hath been very anciently reckoned the second University among the four principal of *Europe*; whereof the others are *Paris* in *France*, *Bononia* now called *Bologna* in *Italy*, and *Salamanca* in *Spain*; and altho' *Paris* hath usually been named in the first place, (which was first model'd by *Alcuinus* an *English*-man, in the time of *Charles the Great*) yet it hath been acknowledged to be *Oxoniae Propago*; and if *Paris* for a time was more flourishing, yet since, in many respects, 'tis excelled by this of *Oxford*.

Oxford is an ancient City, consisting of two sorts of Inhabitants, viz. Students and Citizens, living one amongst another, tho' wholly separate for Government and Manners; For, when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be separated by a River, they thought best to disjoin them, as much as might conveniently be, by Priviledges, and whole manner of Government; so that there are not the same Limits; for the University have them much larger: Nor the same Authority of Justice or Power of Magistrates; For the Chancellour of the University, and in his Absence, the Vice-Chancellor, is

not

not only in Place, but in all Affairs of Moment (tho' concerning the City it self) superiour to the Mayor of the Town.

Nor are they governed by the same kind of Laws; for all Members of the University, are subject to the Vice-Chancellor's Judicial Courts; the Proceedings of which are wholly managed according to the usage and form of the Civil Law.

The University hath, time out of mind, exercised Power and Jurisdiction in all Causes (Maim, Felony and Freehold excepted) whereof, or wherein a privileged Person is one Party; and are warranted to do so by divers Charters, whereof some are confirmed by Act of Parliament: and the Proceedings are according to the Course of the Civil Laws. After Witneses have been openly produced in Court and Sworn, their Examinations are taken in Writing by the Judge and Register, and then published, that all Parties may have Copies of them, according to the Course of the Civil Law, the High Court of *Chancery* and the *Admiralty*: And the Sentences given there, are not as some ill affected Persons to the Church and Universities maliciously suggest, meerly Arbitrary and grounded upon no Law, but at the Will of the Judge: But in all his Sentences the Judge is governed by the Justice and Equity of the Civil and Common Law, and the Statutes of the Land, against which he neither doth nor can give Decree or Sentence.

If the Judge be thought to judge erroneously or unjustly, Writs of Error are not brought to this Court, because, as was said before, the manner of Proceedings here are not as at the Common Law; but the Party aggrieved, may either appeal or complain of a Nullity, and have Redress; and there are in the University appointed yearly four or five Doctors, and some Masters, from the Convocation and Congregation delegated by them, to hear all Complaints against any Proceedings in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and from their Judgment there lies a further Appeal to the Supreme Power in *Chancery*, where the Judges of the Land, and other learned Lawyers both Common and Civil, have usually been nominated Judges Delegates, as is usually done in the Admiralty and Prerogative Courts.

Chancelloz of Oxford,] Over the University next under the King, is placed the afore-mentioned Magistrate, called

led the Chancellor, who is usually one of the Highest Prelates; or of the prime Nobility, and nearest in favour with the Sovereign Prince, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*, whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, to punish Delinquents, &c.

This great Honour is enjoyed at present by *James Duke of Ormond*.

High-Steward.] The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of *Oxford*, is the *High-Steward*, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University, and is also *durante vita*, whose Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in the Execution of their Places; also to hear and determine Capital Causes according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

This Honour is held by *Henry Earl of Clarendon*.

Vice-Chancellor.] The third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and is always the Head of some College, and in holy Orders. His Duty is, in the Chancellor's Absence, to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do, if he were present. He Licenses all Books that are Printed in the Universities Press at the Theater; he gives License to Taverns, &c. and receives the Rents due to the University, unless otherwise specially appointed. Moreover, he takes care, that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed; that Hereticks, Pandors, Bawds, and Whores, &c. be expelled the University, and the Converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers, and publick Servants of the University, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without delay; in a Word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the Advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The *Vice-Chancellor* at his Entrance into the Offices chooses four *Pro-Vice-Chancellors*, out of the Heads of Colleges, to one of whom he deposes his Power during his Absence.

sence. The Present Vice-Chancellor is *Roger Mander, M.D.* and Master of *Balliol-College*.

Proctors.] Fourthly, The two Proctors chosen every Year out of the several Colleges by turns, according to the present Cycle which holds till the Year 1720. These are Masters of Arts, and do assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the Business of the Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees; in searching after, and punishing all Violators of Statutes, or Priviledges of the University; all Night-Walkers, &c.

The University doth claim the Power of the Night-walk, and Watch, the Right and Custom of which is so ancient, so strengthened by Confirmation of Parliament, and the Benefit thereof so great to all Inhabitants, by careful Practice and Exercise of it, and the Continuance of it so absolutely necessary for the Government of the University (especially for securing younger Scholars against the many Temptations to Lewdness and Looseness, which they ordinarily are exposed to by means of such Townsmen as make their Advantage out of the Youth, Vanity and Luxury of the others) that no Man of any Civil Conversation, Stranger, Sojourner or others, except some factious and turbulent Citizens, hath ever express'd the least dislike of, or reluctance against it. As for such disorderly Walkers, who are of a contrary Disposition, it is used only to reduce them to Civility; and the Proctors exercise the like power over them, which the Constables and other Magistrates in other Places are allowed to do by the Laws of the Land, to preserve the Quiet of the Place, and to punish the Misdemeanours of such as are disorderly.

They have also the Oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wronged.

Publick Orator.] Next in order is the Publick Orator, whose Business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation; also at the Reception of any Prince, or great Person that comes to see the University; to make solemn Speeches, &c. The present Orator is—*Wiat, B. D.* and Master of *St. Mary-Hall*.

Keeper of the Records.] There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is, not only to collect

collect and keep the Charters, Priviledges and Records, that concern the University, but also to be so conversant with them, as to be always ready to produce them before the Chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Priviledges of the said University. The present *Custos Archivorum* is *John Wallis*, D. D. so Eminent for his incomparable Writings in all kinds.

The Register.] Lastly, is the Register of the University, whose Office is to Register all Transactions in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c. The present Register is—*Comper*, M. A.

Beadles.] Besides the fore-mentioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the University, called Beadles, from the High-Dutch *Bitten*, or the Low-Dutch *Biden*, to summon, admonish, or pray : Of these there are Six, whereof three are called *Esquire Beadles*, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt and wrought ; the other three are stiled *Yeomen Beadles*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt and plain.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in publick, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison ; to summon any one ; to publish the calling of Courts, or Convocations ; to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c. And without one of these Yeomen, Beadles at least, the Vice-Chancellor never appears abroad.

The Virger.] Upon more solemn Times and Occasions there is a seventh, that carries in his Hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Virger*, who, with all the other six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his Commands, and to wait on grand Compounders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less note shall be passed by.

Priviledges.] Many if not all the Kings of England from King Henry I. have been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Priviledges of the University.

The Mayor.] By Charter of Edward III. the Mayor of Oxford is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgesſes in *Oxford*, and alſo the High-Sheriff of *Oxfordſhire*, every year in a ſolemn manner, take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to obſerve and conſerve the Rights and Priviledges, and Liberties of the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

And every year on the Day of *St. Scholaſtica*, being the 10th day of *February*, a certain number of the principal Burgeſſes publickly and ſolemnly do pay each one a Penny, in token of their Submiſſion to the Orders and Rights of the Univerſity.

The Occaſion of which Cuſtom and Offering, was a barbarous and bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in the Reign of *Edward III.* againſt the Perſons and Goods of ſeveral innocent Scholars, which drew a great and juſt Amercement upon the Criminals; the City pretended they were not able to pay this Fine, without their utter Ruine, and did humbly pray, and at laſt obtain'd a Mitigation from the Univerſity. An Annual Payment of 100 Marks was then accepted: And this by the further Favour of the Univerſity, was changed into a ſmall yearly Acknowledgment, *viz.* That the Mayor and 62 ſuch Townſmen as had been ſworn that year to preſerve the Priviledges of the Univerſity, ſhould yearly, upon *Scholaſtica's* Day, repair to *St. Mary's* Church, and ſhould then and there offer ſixty three Pence, in memory of that barbarous Murder of ſixty three Innocent Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward* as aboveſaid.

No Viſtuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within five Miles of *Oxford*, unleſs the King himſelf comes thither.

King *James* the Firſt of happy Memory honoured both Univerſities with the Priviledges of ſending each two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

It is none of the leaſt Priviledges belonging to the two Univerſities, that they are ſubject to the Viſitation or Correction of none but the King.

By Charter of *Henry* the Fourth, it is left to the Choice of the Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the Univerſity, there inhabiting, accuſed for Felony, or High-Treaſon, ſhall be tryed by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Univerſity; tho' now, where Life or Limb is concerned, the Criminal is left to be tryed by the Laws of the Land.

No Students of *Oxford* may be sued at Common-Law for Debts, Accompts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath power to determine Causes, to imprison, as aforesaid; to give Corporal Punishment, to excommunicate, to suspend, and to banish.

Colledges and Halls.] Anciently in *Oxford*, as now in *Leyden* (and many other Universities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures, and Dispute; After that, there were divers Houses for Students only to live together in Society (as now in the Inns of Court, and of Chancery in *London*) and those places were called either Inns from the *Saxon*, or *Hôtels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lives wholly upon his own Charges, until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths and Books, such Students, as by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons or Founders, and these are called Colledges; whereof the first thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol*, and *Merton* Colledges in *Oxford*, all made Colledges in the 12th Century, altho' *University-Colledge* hath been reckoned a place for Students, ever since the year 872, by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was anciently called *Magna Aula Universitatis*, as since the *University-Colledge*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Colledges there are in *Oxford* eighteen; and of *Halls* (where, with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or annual Pensions annexed to some one or two of them) there are seven.

These Colledges have, within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions and Liberal Sciences read and taught; and in some of them publick Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers, insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferiour to some in our Neighbour Countries. *Lipsius* (whose Testimony

stimony among the Learned is very considerable) saith of one Colledge of Oxford in his time, what might be said of some others there and in Cambridge, *Non Credo in Orbe Terrarum extra Angliam simile esse; addam, aut fuisse. Magna illic opes & vestigalia, &c. Verbo vis, Dicam unum Oxoniense Collegium (rem Inquisivi) superat vel decem nostra.*

The whole number of Students in Oxford, that live upon the Revenues of the Colledges, are about 1000; and of other Students about twice as many, besides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardeners, &c.

There were anciently in this University, before the founding of Colledges, 200 *Hospitia Studiosorum*, Inns, Hostels, or Halls; and as *Richardus Armachanus* writes, there were 30000 Students; and twenty Miles round Oxford, were by the Kings of England set apart for Provision in Victuals for this University.

The Discipline] of these Colledges and Halls is far more exact and excellent, than in any foreign University.

First, All that intend to take their first Degree, viz. that of Batchellor of Arts, are to take their Diet and Lodgings and have a Tutor constantly in some Colledge or Hall; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House: Next they are to be subject to the chief Magistrate of the University, to perform publick Exercise, and to be subject to the publick Statutes thereof; they are to suffer themselves to be shut up by night in their severall Houses; they are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colledges, without their Caps and Gowns, an excellent Order no where observed in foreign Parts, but in *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in Latin, *Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of Spain, and in *Conimbra*, and *Evora* in Portugal. Their Gowns are all to be Black, only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged; and all Doctors are honoured with Scarlet Robes, which anciently were allowed only to Emperors or Kings; but now in England, besides the King, all Peers in Parliament, all Doctors in the Universities, all Mayors and Governours of Cities, and all the principal Judges, are, at certain times, cloathed in Scarlet.

Degrees.] The Degrees taken in the University are only two, viz. of Batchellor and Master (for so they are anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, as in the Arts)

Arts) at present the Degrees in those three Professions, are called *Batchellors* and *Doctors*, only in the Arts *Batchellor* and *Master*.

The 3^d.] Every year at the Act, or time of compleating the Degree of *Master*, both in the three Professions and Arts (which is always the *Monday* after the sixth of *July*) there are (unless some extraordinary Occasion hinders) great Solemnities, not only for publick Exercises, but Feasting, Comedies, and a mighty Concourse of Strangers from all Parts, to their Friends and Relations, then compleating their Degrees; whereby, and by the Set-Fees, it usually costs a Doctor of *Divinity*, *Law*, or *Physick*, about 100 *l.* Sterling, and a Master of Arts 20 or 30 *l.* Sterling.

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed Masters or Doctors yearly, about 150; and every *Lent* about 200 Batchellors of Arts.

The time required by Statute for Studying in the University, before the taking of the fore-mentioned Degrees, because it is much longer than what is required in any foreign University, shall be here set down more particularly.

Batchellozs of Arts, and Masters of Arts.] To take the Degree of Batchellor in Arts, is required four years, and three years more to be Master of Arts.

The Four Terms.] Now the year is divided into four Terms; the first begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas-Term*: The second called *Hilary*, or *Lent-Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The third called *Easter-Term*, begins the 10th day after *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*: The fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends after the Act sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation think meet.

Doctor of Divinity.] To take the Degree of Doctor of *Divinity*, the Student must necessarily first have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after seven years more, he is capable of being *Batchellor of Divinity*, and then four years is requisite before the Degree of *Doctor* can be had.

Doctor

Doctor of Law.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Law*, the more ordinary way is this : After seven years standing in the University, and the performance of all Exercises required, a Person is capable of taking the Degree of *Batchellor* in that Faculty, and then in five years more of *Doctor* in the same.

Or otherwise in three years after, taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*, he may take the Degree of *Batchellor in Law*, and in four years more of *D. L. L.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of *Batchellor* and *Doctor* in *Physick*.

Exercises.] The Exercises required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough ; yet not such, but that they may be performed in less time by any Men of good Abilities. But it was the Wisdom of our Ancestors so to order, that before those Degrees were conferr'd upon any, and they allow'd to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with time and years ; and perhaps, that those of slower Parts might by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

Magnificence of Oxford.] To speak now particularly of the most magnificent and stately publick Schools in *Oxford*, of the large Salary to each publick Professor ; of the most famous *Bodleian Library*, that for a noble, lightsome Fabrick, number of excellent Books, choice Manuscripts, diversity of Languages, liberty of Studying, facility of finding any Book, equals, if not surpasses, most of the foreign Libraries ; the Reader may please to take this following Account.

The first *Publick Library* in *Oxford*, was set up in *Durham hall*, (where *Trinity-College* now stands) by *Richard of Burg*, or *Richard Aungerville*, who was Lord Treasurer of *England*, and Bishop of *Durham* in the time of *King Edward III.*

This Learned Prelate, as he tells you more at large in his *Philobiblon*, spar'd no Costs nor Pains in getting together a great Collection of Books, in Order to which, he search'd most of the Monastical-Libraries here in *England* ; unlock'd their old Chests, which had not been open'd in many a year, purchas'd all the Books which he had occasion for ; others he caused to be Transcrib'd for him on purpose ; and besides

this, got from beyond the Seas vast Quantities of foreign Manuscripts, so that at last, partly by Money, partly by Presents (his Favor being sought after by Gifts in Books) his Library exceeded that of a private Person, and he grew solicitous how to render it useful to Learning, and to preserve those Books together which had been the great Work of his Life to collect. This he rightly suppos'd might best be done, by setting it for ever on the University, which he did in the place above-mention'd, and appointed certain Statutes for the Government of his Library, which are also extant in the *Philo-biblon*.

About the Year 1367, another Library built by *Thomas Cobham*, Bishop of *Worcester*, upon *St. Maries Church*, began to be furnish'd with Desks and Books, and was mightily encreas'd by the bounty of the Founder, King *Henry IV*; all his Sons, and others of the Nobles Spiritual and Temporal, till about the year 1480, this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleas'd that most Noble Prince *Humfrey Duke of Gloucester*, to erect upon the *Divinity-School*, that he had just before built for the use of the University, and furnish'd it with those Manuscripts which he, at any rates, got out of foreign Parts, (chiefly from *Italy*;) and presented the University with, at two Donations; the Names of which Books together with his Letters which he sent along with them, are still extant in the *Archives* of the University.

These Men, under pretence of rooting out Popery, Superstition and Idolatry, utterly destroy'd these two noble Libraries, and embezl'd, sold, burnt, or tore in pieces all those valuable Books, which those great Patrons of Learning had been so diligent in procuring in every Countrey of *Europe*: Nay their fury was so successful as to the *Aungervilian Library*, which was the oldest, largest, and choicest, that we have not so much as a Catalogue of the Books left. Nor did they rest here; they visited likewise the *College Libraries*, and one may guess at the work they made with them, by a Letter still kept in the *Archives*, where one of them boasts, that *New-College Quadrangle* was all cover'd with the Leaves of their torn Books, and that they had us'd *Duns Scotus* like a *Dunce* as he was, &c. The University thought fit to complain to the Government of this Barbarity and Covetousness of the Visitors, but could not get any more by it than one single Book, given to the Library by *John Whetshamsted*,

^{thamsted}, the Learned Abbot of St. *Alban's*, wherein is contain'd part of *Valerius Maximus*, with the Commentaries of *Dionysius de Burgo*. And to this day, there is no Book in the *Bodleian* Library, besides this and two more, which are certainly known to have belonged to either of the former Libraries. Nay, and the University it self, after this general Destruction of their Books, despairing ever to enjoy any other *Publick* Library, thought it adviseable to dispose of the very Desks and Shelves they stood on, in the year 1555.

This was the State of things when Sir *Thomas Bodley* consider'd the Damage which Learning had sustain'd, and the great Use that a *Publick* Library would be of to the Student: For as yet, tho' Printing was grown common, yet Books were so dear and scarce, as that an ordinary Scholar could not pretend to have in his private Study any more than those that were necessary for the performing his Exercises. He had all the Qualities of a *Mecenas*, he was an excellent Scholar himself, a Lover of Learning in others, and the Owner of a very plentiful Estate. After mature deliberation, he desir'd leave of the *University* to furnish Duke *Humfrey's* Library once more, with Desks, Seats, and Books at his own Costs and Charges: which being gain'd he acquitted himself in all points beyond their Expectation. He procured Benefactions from very many of the Nobility and Gentry both in Books and Money; he sent over Men on purpose to buy Books in *France, Italy, Spain* and *Germany*; he perswaded his Learned Friends to repose there their Antient Manuscripts, as in a place where they would be safe, at least, till another general Revolution: And thereupon the Learned Society of *Merton* College where he was bred, likewise the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*, where he was born, sent in great parcels. Another parcel was given by Mr. *Thomas Allen*, who had saved all he could get of the remains of the *University* and *Abbey* Libraries. Other Manuscripts were given by Sir *Robert Cotton*, others by Sir *Henry Savile*, (who afterwards enlarg'd his Benefaction by his Manuscripts of *St. Chrysostom's* Works, from whence he publish'd his *Eaton*-Edition) and others from many other Benefactors. The Library was open'd on the 8th of *November* 1602, the Vice-Chancellor, and the whole *University* coming thither in their Formalities, and this day still continues to be the Visitation day, when the Curators (who are the Vice-Chancellor, the Kings Professors, viz. of *Divinity, Law* and *Physick*,

of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Tongues, with the two Proctors) do inspect the Library and call over all the Books.

Sir Thomas in a few years found his Library to encrease so fast, that he built up another Building close to it, which made it in the shape of a Roman T, this he furnish'd with all things necessary, and especially with Books; wherein he was so diligent, that as he wrote to Dr. *Tho' James*, his first Library-keeper, there was not 400 Pounds worth of Books in *England* fit for a Library, which were not actually plac'd therein, and that he would endeavour to compass them also.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preservation of it less than it ought to be: For after that the University had built the *Publick Schools* just by the Library up two Stories high, he himself, at his own Charge rais'd a Gallery all round a story higher, to the intent that when the new part of the Library should be fill'd with Books, they might go on to furnish these Galleries also. Besides this, he made an Agreement with a certain Company in *London*, to give one Copy to the Library of every Book which they should Print from thence forward; which Agreement, I believe they observ'd very well, till about the year 1640. And lastly, by his Will, he left a considerable Estate to the University in Land and Money, for Salaries to the Officers, for keeping the Fabrick in repair, and for buying new Books. But this is now fallen miserably short; for by the fraud of his Executor, by the Loan of a great Summ of Money to King *Charles* the First in his Distress, and by the Fire of *London*, &c. the Estate will now do little more than pay the Officers the old Salary, tho' their trouble is encreased.

Sir Thomas died *January 28. 1612*: after he made fit *Statutes* for the Government of Place, &c. and they had been Confirm'd in *Convocation*, and he declar'd by the University to be the Founder of the Library; but with him, the Genius of the Place did not seem to fall, since there are now more than double or treble the Number of Books in it, than were there at his Death.

For soon after, viz. A. D. 1629, the then Earl of *Pembroke* (thro' the persuasions of Arch-bishop *Laud*) bought and gave almost all that Collection of *Greek* Manuscripts, which *Francisco Baroccio*, a *Venetian* Gentleman, had with great Cost and Pains gathered together, which are esteem'd the most valuable parcel of Books that ever came into *England* at one time. Those which that Peer kept for his own use, being
about

about 22 in Number, *Oliver Cromwell* afterwards bought and gave. *Sir Thomas Roe* also, who was the *English Ambassador* at *Constantinople*, at his return presented a choice parcel of *Greek Manuscripts* which he bought in *Turky*.

Sir Kenelm Digby presented a great parcel of Manuscripts newly bound, which he had from *Mr. Allen* above-mention'd, or otherwise procur'd in his Travels.

All this while Arch-Bishop *Laud* had sent into the *East* to buy up Oriental Manuscripts, as also into *Germany*, from whence many excellent Manuscripts were gotten from the *Swedish* Soldiers who had ravaged the Libraries there. And at his Instigation, A. D. 1632, the University built up another Room, contiguous to the other end of the old Library, which makes it in the shape of a Roman H. This End of the Library is truly a Noble Rome, as well for the goodness of the Wooden-work, as for the Value of the Books it is furnish'd with. They are placed thus; on the Gallery on the Right hand, are the *Barroccian* Manuscripts, *Digbie's*, *Roe's*, *Cromwell's*, and those which were before dispers'd over the Library, but now gather'd together and marked N. E. In the Gallery on the left hand, are the Manuscripts given by Arch-Bishop *Laud*, at 4 or 5 Donations: they are about 1300 in Number, and Written in above 20 Languages. All these well bound, except those he gave at his last donation, which was in haste, by reason of the badness of those Times.

The remaining part of that *New* side of the Library, is, mostly, taken up with the excellent Study of the Learned *Mr. John Selden*: Tho' 'tis to be lamented, that his whole Library was not given by his Executors; for the Fire of *London* destroyed in one of their Chambers, (as I have heard) 8 Chests full of the Registers of the *Abbeys*, and other Manuscripts relating to the History of *England*; tho' his Law-Books are still safe in *Lincoln's-Inn*.

'Twill be too tedious here to reckon up all the greater Benefactors to this Place, tho' one more I will not pass by, viz. *Tho. Fairfax*, the General to the Parliament Forces, who amongst other Manuscripts presented 160, written by the hand of *Mr. Roger Dodsworth*, and relating to our *English* History, as may be guess'd by the first Vol. of the *Monasticon*, which was chiefly taken from them. These Books stand in one of the new Galleries, lately set up in the middle part of the Library. Next to them on the Right hand stand that noble parcel of Oriental Manuscripts, bought by the Uni-

versity of the late *Dr. Huntington*, who collected them in the *East*. On the left hand stand the Manuscripts of *My Lord Hatton*; and those which the University bought of *Mr. Greaves*. In the other Gallery stand the Oriental Manuscripts, brought from the *East* by *Dr. Pocock*, and bought by the University; together with two other parcels of Books, Written and Printed, viz. those of *Dr. Marechal*, late Rector of *Lincoln-College*, and those of *Dr. Tho. Barlow*, late Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, who bequeathed to the Library, all such Books of theirs, after their decease, as were not in the Library before. And this method of giving to the Library, since it is now become so large, is approv'd by many wise Men; and there are some now living who have taken the same Course.

The World has had several Printed Catalogues of the Books in the *Bodleian Library*. That of the Printed Books publish'd by *Dr. Hyde*, was in the year 1674: since when, there has come in so many Thousands more, that a new Catalogue is now composing by the Learned *Dr. Hudson*, the present Library-keeper, which will give the World full satisfaction in this point, and that as soon as may be. As to the Manuscripts, an Account of them also was publish'd about 4 years ago: since when, the University has bought all the Manuscripts of the Deceased, *Dr. Edward Bernard*, with such of his Printed Books as were fit for the Library.

Upon the whole, this Library is much larger than that of any University in *Europe*; Nay, it exceeds those of all the Sovereigns in *Europe*, (let Foreigners say what they please) except the *Emperors* and the *French Kings*, which are both of them older by almost an hundred years. These, as does the *Vatican* in *Rome*, the *Medicean* at *Florence*, and *Bessarion's* at *Venice*, exceed the *Bodleian* in *Greek Manuscripts*; which yet out-does them all in *Oriental Manuscripts*: and as for Printed Books, no *Italian Library* is so Celebrated as the *Ambrosian* at *Millan*, tho' it is much inferior to the *Bodleian*; as is that likewise at *Wolfenbuttle*, both in *Manuscripts* and *Printed Books*, tho' we allow the Account given of it by *Conringius*.

Besides the *Bodleian Library*, there are some others vested in the University, as the *Savilian*, by the Geometry School, and the *Ashmolean* by the *Museum*, both which are replenish'd with Manuscripts proper to their Places.

The Studious Scholar has only the benefit of the above-mention'd Libraries : but of the Inspection of two large Collections of Coins, one in the *Museum*, and the other in the Galleries of the *Bodleian* Library, which is the most considerable, and whereof great part was given by Arch-Bishop *Laud*. These Galleries are replenish'd with the Pictures of the *Founders* of the Colleges, and of other *Learned Men* : and down below, by the Theater, is a great Collection of antient *Inscriptions* and *Marbles*, most of them formerly part of the *Arundellian* Collection ; the rest given since by *Mr. Selden*, and *Sir George Wheeler*.

But as if all these Books were not sufficient for the Studious ; and, in order to keep the Scholars as much within doors as possible, the University has encouraged *Private* Libraries, whereof every College has one, as also some of the Halls. Amongst the rest those of *Magdalen*, *Corpus Christi*, *Merton*, *Baliol*, *St. Johns*, and *New Colleges*, excell both in Manuscripts and Printed Books ; *Lincoln*, *Jesur*, and University Colleges have lesser Libraries of both Kinds : *Christ-Church*, *Trinity*, and *Queens* consist mostly of Printed Books : The Case of which last mention'd Library is a stately Fabrick lately erected, and the Inside almost fill'd with the Books of the old Library, and the Benefactions of *Dr. Barlow*, late Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Sir Joseph Williamson*, and of *Dr. Timothy Halton*, the worthy *Provost* of the College, by whose Care and Menagement, this College has been of late years exceedingly advanced.) Besides these Libraries, every Student has his own Study better furnish'd, generally speaking, than in other Universities ; and some of the Heads of the University have Studies compleat in their several kinds.

Theatre.] To speak of the curious Architecture, and vast Charge of the new Theatre, fabricated by the most ingenious *Sir Christopher Wren*, at the sole Cost and Charges of the most Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, the late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the use of Scholastick Exercises.

To speak of the beautiful solid Stone Buildings, Chapels, Halls, large Revenues, admirable Discipline of several Colleges, excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, &c. wou'd require another Volume ; only of the Physick-Garden take this short Account.

Among the several Noble Structures and great Conveniencies of Learning, wherewith this famous University is adorned, this of the Physick-Garden, commodiously placed by the River *Charwell*, claims not the least Place ; founded, built, and the Donation thereof made to the University in the Year 1632, by the Munificent Benefaction of the Right Honourable *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his House at *Cornbury* ; who, purchasing Five Acres of Ground, South of *St. Mary Magdalen's* Colledge, thereon erected, about the Square thereof, most stately Walls and Gates, which Walls are 14 Foot high, of the best squared and most polite Stone, the like not to be elsewhere seen ; and one Gate thereof to the Expence of 5 or 600 *l.* on the Front of which is this Inscription to be seen,

*Gloria Dei Optimi Maximi, Honori Caroli
Regis, in Usum Academiae & Reipublicae
1632, Henricus Comes Danby.*

And Endow'd the same with an Annual Revenue to perpetuity, for the Maintenance and keeping of the same, and its great Variety of Plants, whereof it now contains many Thousands, for the Use and Honour of the University ; serving not only for Ornament and Delight, and the pleasant Walking and Diversion of the Academical Students, and of all Strangers and Travellers ; but of great Use also, as is easily found among all Persons, desirous to improve their Botanical Inclinations and Studies ; and for the pleasant Contemplation and Experience of *Vegetative Philosophy*, for which here is supposed to be as good Convenience as in any place of *Europe* (if not the best) as also for the Service of all *Medicinal Practitioners*, supplying the *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, and who else shall have occasion for things of that Nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the Service and Life of Man.

The Care of this Garden is now committed by the University to that skilful Botanist, *Mr. Jacob Bobart*, who has carried on the Universal Herbal, begun by the Learned *Dr. Morison* deceased.

Also the newly erected *Museum* in *Oxford* cannot well be pass'd over without some brief Account thereof.

The

The *MUSEUM*, a large and stately Pile of squared Stone was built at the Charge of the University, who found such a Building necessary, in order to the promoting and carrying on with greater Ease and Success, several Parts of useful and curious Learning, for which it is so well contrived and design'd.

It borders upon the West End of the *Theatre*, having a very magnificent Portal on that Side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with several Curious Frizes and other Artificial Embellishments; the Front about 60 Foot, is to the Street, Northward, where is this Inscription over the Entrance in Gilt Characters, *Museum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiæ, Officina Chymicæ*; The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of *April*, 1679, and it was happily finished on the 20th of *March*, 1683. at which time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that excellent and publick-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; a Person so well known in the World, that he needs no farther Elogium in this *short Narrative*; and the same Day there deposited, and afterwards digested, and put into a just Series and Order, by the great Care and Diligence of the Learn'd *Robert Plott*, Doctor of Laws, who, at the worthy Donor's Request, was entrusted with the Custody of the *Museum*, as is now the Learned *Tho. Lley'd*, M. A.

Accessions are continually made to the *Museum*, by several worthy Persons, as *Dr. Robert Huntington*, who hath given *Hieroglyphicks*, and other *Egyptian Antiquities*. *Mr. Aaron Goodyear*, to whose generous Favour they owe there an intire Mummy; and the eminently Learned *Martin Lister*, Dr. of *Physick*, who has presented the University with a large Cabinet of Natural Rarities of his own Collection, and of several *Roman Antiquities*, as *Altars, Medals, Lamps*, &c. found here in *England*; so that it is justly believ'd, that in a few Years it will be one of the most famous Repositories in *Europe*.

O F
C A M B R I D G E.

WHat hath been said of *Oxford*, the like may be said of her Sister, *Cambridge*; which, for Antiquities, gracious Privileges, beautiful Colleges, large Revenues, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and of all other things necessary for Advancement of Learning, may challenge Equality with any other University of the Christian World.

The University of *Cambridge*, in some few Particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor.] The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at present *Henry Duke of Somerset*) is not so *durante vita*, but may be Elected every Three Years, *aut manere in eodem Officio durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all priviledg'd Persons and Scholars, under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tried and determin'd by the Civil and Statute Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also a High Steward, chosen by the *Senate*, and holds by Patent from the University.

Vice-Chancellor.] This high Officer is chosen every Year, on the 3d of *November*, by the *Senate*, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colleges and Halls.

Here Note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endow'd and priviledged as the Colleges, and differ only in Name.

Proctors.] The Two Proctors are chosen every Year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Circle of Colleges and Halls.

There

There are chosen after the same manner Two called *Taxers*, who, with the *Proctors*, have care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

Register.] The *Custos Archivorum*, or University-Register. There are also Three Esquire Beadles. One Yeoman-Beadle and a Library-Keeper.

Priviledges.] This University, for the Encouragement of Students, hath also divers Priviledges, Rights and Liberties, granted by several Kings of *England*, which every *Michaelmas*-day the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the Entrance into his Office, takes a solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve, according to the purport of the said Grants.

The Professors of *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick* and *Mathematics*, are oblig'd by Statute, under a Penalty, to read four Days in every Week in Term-time.

As every Professor is obliged to read publickly in the Schools, every Week in Term, to the Students in their several Faculties ; so these also are obliged to attend at their Lectures, and either of them, for every Omission, are liable to a pecuniary Mult. The *Regius Professors* of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, are obliged to moderate at every Doctors and Batchellors Act in their several Faculties, and to determine upon the Questions. The other Professors, as *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, &c. are likewise obliged to read every Week in Term.

The Exercise required for every Degree.

FIRST, 'tis required of every one that takes the Degree of Batchellor of Arts, that he be Resident in the University twelve Terms, and his last Year keep two *Philosophy Acts* (i. e.) that he defend three Questions in *Natural Phil. Math.* or *Ethicks*, and answer the Objections of three several Opponents at two several times ; and that he also Oppose three times. After which he is to be examin'd by the Master and Fellows of his College, who (if they find no Objection against him) give him leave to seek his Degree in the Schools ; where he is to sit three Days, and to be examin'd

amin'd by two Masters of Art, who are appointed by the University for that purpose; and by any other Regent that will take the Trouble upon him. After which, he puts up a Petition to the Senate, That he may be admitted to the said Degree, which is read over three times in the *Caput Senatus*, once in the *Non-Regent-House*, and once in the *Regent-House*; and if the said Petition be allow'd of by all, he is admitted to his Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

No Man can be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts, till three Years after he has taken the Degree of Batchellor of Arts, during which time he is obliged three several times to maintain two Philosophical Questions in the publick Schools, and to answer such Objections as shall be urg'd against them by a Master of Arts; He must likewise keep two Acts in the Batchellors Schools, and Declaim once: When this is done, and three Years expir'd, he must first have the Consent of the Master, and major part of the Fellows of his College (which is requisite to all Degrees) and then visit every Doctor and Regent that is Resident in the University; then put up a Petition to the Senate, which is read at two several Congregations to the *Caput Senat. Regents*, and *Non-Regents*; afterwards (if it be not rejected) he is admitted to the Degree of *Master of Arts*, which is compleated on the first Tuesday in July.

It is required, that a Man be seven Years *Master of Arts* before he takes the Degree of *Batchellor of Divinity*; in order to which he is oblig'd, during that time, to oppose a Batchellor of Divinity twice, to keep one *Divinity Act*, to Preach once in *Latin*, and once in *English*, before the University, after which he may be admitted to the said Degree.

To the taking of the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, that the Party hath been five Years Batchellor of Divinity; that he Oppose twice, and Respond once in the Divinity-Schools; that he Preach at St. Mary's once in *Latin*, and once in *English*. Moreover, he is oblig'd, under the penalty of forty Shillings, to propose a Question in the publick Schools within a Year after he has taken his said Degree, and to determine upon the same.

But those who are not *Gremials*, are dispensed with by the University, from taking the Degree of *Batchellor of Divinity*, and allow'd to commence Doctor *per saltum* (as they call it) performing the above-mention'd Exercises.

Any

Any one who makes the *Civil Law* his Chief Study, from the time of his first Admission into the University, may be admitted to the Degree of *Batchellor of Law* at the End of six Years, provided he keep one Law-Act in the publick Schools, where he is to answer such Objections as the Professor shall urge against his Questions.

A *Batchellor of Arts* may be admitted to the said Degree in four Years after the taking of his Degree of *Batchellor of Arts*, if he perform the like Exercise.

After a Man has been five Years *Batchellor of Law*, or seven Years *Master of Arts*, he may be Doctor of Law, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and Oppose once.

No one can be admitted *Batchellor* in *Physick*, till the 6th Year after his Admission, and has kept one *Physick-Act*, Responding to the Professor or some other Doctor, and Opposed once : After which, if he keep two *Physick-Acts*, and Oppose once, he may commence Doctor at the End of five Years. A *Master of Arts* must stay seven Years, and perform the like Exercise, before he can be admitted to the said Degree. The Reason of which, (tho' not exprest in the Statutes) seems to be this, *viz.* That they who take the Degree of *Master of Arts*, are not suppos'd to have apply'd themselves much to the study of *Physick*, before the taking their said Degree ; and therefore 'tis reasonable they stay longer before the highest Degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a Degree in it before.

The Exercises perform'd every Term, are,

Every *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday* and *Friday*, in Term-time, or at least, within a little after the beginning of the Term, there are Philosophical Disputations in the Sophisters Schools, from one to three in the Afternoon.

Every *Wednesday* and *Friday* there are publick Disputations in the *Batchellors of Arts* Schools, upon some Philosophical or Political Questions ; and Declamations in the same place upon *Saturdays* ; all perform'd by *Senior Batchellors* (i. e.) those of the third Year.

Every *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday*, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the Morning are held *Philosophical Disputations*, between a *Master* and *Batchellor of Arts*.

Every

Every second *Thursday* in Term is held a publick Theological Disputation, in the Divinity-Schools, from 1 to 4 in the Afternoon; between a *Master of Arts* of some considerable standing, who is respondent, and three others who oppose him.

The sixth *Thursday* in every Term a *Batchellor of Law*, or *Master of Arts*, professing the *Civil-Law*, is obliged to keep a *Law-Act*, responding to two Opponents.

Publick Disputations in Physick are performed in like manner the ninth *Thursday* in every Term.

Note, That besides these Exercises required by Statutes, there are several others performed after the same manner, by those that take degrees in the several Faculties.

Besides all this, there is Exercise performed every day in *Term-time*, either by the Fellows, or the Schollars of every particular Colledge in their respective Colledges.

Exercise performed at a publick Commencement.

The first day (which is always the *Monday* before the first *Tuesday* in *July*) is kept a *Divinity-Act*, by a *Doctor* in that Faculty, who is opposed by several Heads of Colledges and *Doctors* of the same Faculty, who are *Gremials*, the *Vice-Chancellor*, or the *Regius Professor* moderating: which said Disputations continue from 8 to 11 in the morning—From 1 to 3, the same day is kept a *Philosoph. Act* by a *Master of Arts*, those of his own Degree opposing him—From 3 to 4 an *Act* by a *Doctor of Law*, opposed by some other *Doctors* of the same Faculty—From 4 to 5 an *Act* by a *Doctor of Physick*, opposed likewise by *Doctors* of his own Faculty.

On *Tuesday* from 8 to 11 is kept a *Divinity-Act* by a *Batchellor of Divinity*—From 11 to 2 a *Philosophical Act* by a *Master of Arts*—From 2 to 3 a *Law-Act* by a *Batchellor of Law*—From 3 to 4 a *Physick-Act*, by a *Batchellor of Physick*. These are all opposed by those that Commence *Doctors* in their respective Faculties.

After these is a *Musick-Act*.

The Terms.] In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*; *Easter-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter Week*, and ends the
Week

Week before *Whitsuntide*: *Trinity-Term* they have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Easter* to the Commencement, is but one Term with them. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

Commencement.] The first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement; wherein the *Masters of Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all Faculties compleat their Degrees respectively, and the *Bachelors of Arts* do theirs in *Lent*, beginning at *Asb-wednesday*.

As to that part of Government in this University, whereby there is put a stop to extravagant Living, the Vice-Chancellor sometimes visits the Taverns and other publick Houses in his own Person; but the Proctors do it very frequently, and have power not only to punish offending Scholars, by pecuniary Mulcts, or carry them to the *Tolbooth* at his Pleasure; but also to fine all such publick Houses as entertain Scholars at unseasonable Hours, that is after eight in Winter, or nine in Summer; by which time they ought to be all in their respective Colledges.

For at those times the Gates are lock'd; and the Dean of each Colledge visits every particular Chamber in the same, to see if any Scholars be wanting, that there may be care taken both for discovering and reforming all sorts of Disorders.

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees, and 20 Minutes Northern Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two easie days Journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same distance from each other.

These are the two glorious Fountains of Learning, to the Fame whereof, Foreigners come on Pilgrimage to offer up Honour and Admiration; and yet even these had lately been like to be dried up by the over-heated Zeal of some ignorant Fanaticks.

These are the chiefeft Store-houses of letter'd Men, which send forth yearly a great number of Divines, Civilians, Physicians, &c. to serve all Parts of this Kingdom.

Libraries.] After what has been said of the *Oxford* Libraries, it may not be amiss to say something concerning those in this famous University, so far as is consistent with our intended Brevity. Every College and Hall in *Cambridge* has

has its *Library* like as in *Oxford*, and excelling in the same kinds of Books, Manuscript and Printed. We need not tell over the Names of each College in order to enumerate their Libraries, tho' two of them well deserve to be particularly mention'd, *viz.*

Trinity-College-Library.] Which is the most magnificent Building of its kind, in the three Kingdoms; and is daily more and more furnish'd with variety of good Books; not to mention the great number of choice Manuscripts which are here preserv'd; amongst which, the *Codex Holmiensis*, containing a great part of *Origen's Works* in Greek; the Epistles of *St. Paul*, suppos'd to be writ by *Venerable Bede*; *Eadwin's Psalterium Triplex* (being the most valuable *Latin Psalter* in England) ought to be particularly mention'd. But in

Bennet-College-Library] There is a most valuable Collection of Manuscripts, and antient Printed Books, given by *Matthew Parker* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the time of *Q. Elizabeth*. These Books were collected out of the Remains of the old Abbey Libraries, and from those belonging to Colleges and Cathedral-Churches, and do chiefly relate to the History of England, as may easily be seen the continual References which those that write on this Subject, do make to it: Not that this Collection is destitute of Writings, or most valuable Books in other Faculties; as witness the *Four Gospels*, and *Juvenius*, both in Capital Letters, *Claudius Presbyter* in *Matthæum*, *D. Ambrosii Hexæmeron*, & *Origenes* in *Lucam*, both in *Lombardic* Letters, besides Numbers of other scarce Manuscripts. These, together with some other Manuscripts formerly belonging to the learned *Daniel Rogersius*, are contained in the *Inner Library*: Besides which, there is another in this College, replenish'd with Books of both Sorts, *Written* and *Printed*. I had almost forgotten to say, that Archbishop *Parker* took a particular Care to collect all the *Saxon Manuscripts*, he could: And 'tis not unlikely, that he had the greatest Collection of them, that was ever made by any one Man. For now in this very Library, there is the second or the third best Collection of them that is to be had; the other two being in the *Cottonian* and *Bodleian* Libraries. And in both these, especially in the former, many of them are known to have belong'd formerly to this most worthy Prelate; and perhaps might have been bought amongst
Mr.

Mr. *Josceline's* Books, who was the Archbishops Secretary. In *Trinity-College-Library*, there is another parcel of *Saxon Manuscripts* given by Mr. *John Parker*, Son to the Archbishop: And his Grace himself, by Will, did bequeath another large Parcel of *Saxon* and other *Manuscripts* to the

University-Library.] Which are there very safely preserv'd. Amongst these, there is a *Gregories Pastoral Care* in *Saxon*, admirably well written, and a large part of the *Septuagint* in very antient *Greek Letters*. This Library seems to contain about 14000 Books in all: Amongst which are many very curious, as the worthy Library-keeper, the Reverend Mr. *John Loughton* of *Trinity-College* does very well know. Amongst these, may be reckon'd the antient *Moniments* of the Church of the *Waldenses* or *Faudois*, brought by Sir. *Samuel Moreland* from *Piedmont*, and given here; as also that most antient Copy of the *Four Gospels* and the *Acts*, taken out of the Monastery of St. *Irenaeus* at *Lyons*, A. D. 1562. and presented to this University by *Theodore Beza*, A. D. 1581. This Book is written in *Greek* and *Latin*, not long after the *Alexandrian Manuscript* in his Majesty's Library; and tho' it differs in some places from the newer Copies, it is said to agree very well with *Irenaeus* and other antient *Fathers*. The Reader may please to observe, that

All the Libraries in *Oxford* are *Studying Libraries*; and those of *Cambridge* (except that of *Kings-College*) are *Lending Libraries*. That is, He that is qualifi'd may borrow out of it any Book that he wants. This now seems to be the best way of disposing Libraries, for thereby, there is much Room gain'd, as is seen in the *University* and St. *John's-College-Libraries*: You are not disturb'd by any other Students molesting you, as often happens when the Books are chain'd: Nor does chaining Books entirely answer the End; because Careless Persons will clap a chain'd Book into the wrong place: And a Thief will cut off the Book notwithstanding the Chain, which also spoils the Cover tho' it happen to preserve the Book.

In *Cambridge* also, the Scholars have Libraries furnish'd according to their Abilities and Inclination; amongst which, those of the Reverend and Learned Dr. *Covell* Master of *Christ's-College*, and Mr. *Loughton* above-mention'd, deserve a particular Encomium, in regard to the many rare Manuscripts, and Coins, therein contained.

Cottonian Library.] Since so much has been said about *Libraries*, perhaps the curious Reader may expect in *The Present State of England*, some sort of Account of the *Cottonian Library*, especially since the Kingdom has put so high a value upon it, as to make an *Act of Parliament* for the securing it to the Publick, and to prevent its being alienated from the Family. For this Reason, I have taken the Liberty of inserting this short Account of it, and of the Noble *Founder*.

Sir Robert Cotton (to whose diligent Care, Pains, and Charges we are beholden for it) was born *A. D.* 1570. and deceas'd *A. D.* 1631. By his last Will bequeathing his great Estate, and therewith his invaluable *Library*, (which he had been Forty Years in collecting) to his Son *Sir Thomas Cotton*, and after his Discease, to his Grandson, the now *Sir John Cotton*, who was then about ten Years old.

Sir Robert in his Life-time fix'd it at his House in *Westminster*, by *Westminster-Hall*, which was formerly part of the Palace of the Kings of *England*; and the *Library* stands in that very place, which is thought to have been the private Oratory of King *Edward the Confessor*, the last (as I may so say) of the *English-Saxon-Kings* of the old Royal Line. And perhaps, it might therefore by *Sir Robert*, be thought a proper Place for the Preservation of so many of their Authentic and Genuine Remains, as he had in the Course of his Life most fortunately gathered together.

The *Library* seems to have arrived almost at its Height during the Life of the *Founder*: For tho' some few Books have been since given therunto by particular Gentlemen in Token of their Gratitude for the Use they have made of it; and some Books long wanting have been lately recovered: yet these are but few, and considering the many *Provincials*, (occasion'd, as 'tis thought, by lending the Books to those who were not sufficiently careful to see them safely restored) the Number is reputed to be much the same, with what it was before.

They are all *Manuscripts*, and as they are now Bound up together, are not many above a *Thousand*. The Subject chiefly aimed at by *Sir Robert*, was the *History of England*, whereunto he was naturally inclin'd, and in which he came to be a great Master; and consequently his Collections lean'd principally that way; tho' he seems to have been

been ready either to buy or receive any other Curiosity which had no Relation to his main Design.

'Tis certain that Sir Robert had Opportunities of enlarging his Library, if he would have taken in other *Faculties, Arts, and Sciences*, which he seems to have studiously declin'd. Instances of this might be given of his preserving some Fragment, Leaf or Leaves of a Manuscript, and rejecting the remaining part of the Book; and by his accepting or buying up, in a parcel, those compos'd by *English Writers*, or relating to *English Affairs*, and refusing the rest.

By his continual Pursuit of this his *First Design*, he gathered together a most prodigious Collection; nay, it seem'd as if Things had fallen out on purpose to enrich his Library. He lived at a Time when there was many Noble Books yet remaining in *Private Hands*, which had been taken from the *Monasteries* at their Dissolution, and from our *Universities and Colleges*, &c. at their Visitation. He liv'd at a Time when divers Studious and Learned Men died, who had made it their chief Business to scrape up the shatter'd Remnants of our Monastical Libraries, and either by *Legacy*, or *Purchase*, he became Master of all which he thought valuable, in their Studies. By this means he saved so many *Books, Charters, &c.* which had formerly been searched out of Holes and Corners by the famous *Joceline, Noel, Allen, Lombard, Bowyer, Elsing, Camden*, and very many others. And as his Intent was publickly known, so those who sought after his Favour, (as well as his Money) knew no better way of obtaining it, than by bringing unto him some or other Piece of Antiquity.

His Collections being now, by many considerable Accessions, grown very numerous, he consecrates it to Posterity in the Place I mention'd before, having newly repair'd it, and taken sufficient Precautions against Fire, which has hitherto been the common Destroyer of almost all the celebrated Libraries of former Ages. The Books are not set out for Ostentation or a Pompous Shew, but so put together as to be of greatest Use to the Student: And very many Tracts being bound up in one Cover, the Value of his Books increas'd, as he lessen'd the number of his Volumes.

I have before said that his main Design was the *History of England*, in relation to which, his Books may be ranked under these Heads.

I. Histories and Chronicles written on that Subject *Ex Professo*, together with other shorter Annals which serv'd as Attendants on larger Pieces.

II. Register-Books of the Monasteries, with their Histories, Annals, Benefaction-Books, and infinite other Matters.

III. Original Charters and Instruments of our Kings, Bishops, Nobility, &c.

IV. Original Letters of our Kings, Queens, Royal Family, of other Sovereign Princes, our Nobility, Eminent Scholars, &c.

V. Original Instructions to Ambassadors, &c. Petitions, Treaties, and Transactions between *England* and those other Kingdoms and Republicks it had any Concerns with.

VI. Originals and Transcripts of our Public Records.

VII. Genealogies and other Treatises and Memoirs relating to all the Business of Heraldry. *Church History of England* from the beginning of Christianity here, to the time of King *James I.* especially about the time of the Dissolution of Abbeys and the Reformation by King *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.*

VIII. Remains of the Learning and Piety of our *Saxon* Ancestors, in Books as well *Saxon* as *Latin*. In *Saxon* are many Chronicles of *England*, Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, Books of Homiles, Pieces of the Holy Scripture, Prayers, Translations of many *Latin* Authors, Transcripts of Charters, and many Originals, Glossaries, &c. of all which, (and of those in our other *English* Libraries) a new Catalogue will be soon publish'd. In *Latin* are divers antient and Curious Manuscripts, such as Books of the Holy Scripture, Prayer-books &c. belonging to our Kings, or other eminent Personages, Canons of the Councils, Antient Rituals, Lives and Passions of the Saints, &c.

IX. Other excellent Manuscript Histories of other Nations either in *Latin*, or in their Respective Languages.

X. Other Books curious in themselves, tho not appertaining to the History or Affairs of *England*: Such as the Fragments of the Gospels in *Greek*, written all with Letters

ters of Gold and Silver, which are thought to be the oldest pieces of Writing in *England*. The Book of *Genesis* in *Greek* being reputed to be the oldest and most magnificent Copy in the World, the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, and many other Curious Oriental Authors.

XI. Great Numbers of Original Bulls, Original and Valuable Charters, Grants, &c. of the Antient and Modern Kings, Bishops, and Nobility of *England*, and of most other Countreys in *Europe*, &c. lying in the Drawers, and not fix'd into any Books.

Sir Robert Cotton had also a due Regard to Decency in the Disposition of his Manuscripts; placing the Head of one of the twelve *Roman Cæsars* over every set of shelves, which gives the Name to that set, adding the Heads of *Cleopatra* and *Fausina*, after *Domitian*: So that there are fourteen such sets. Besides the Heads, (which seem to be Copied from the Antique Statues) 'tis Adorn'd with Pictures, viz. Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Thomas, and Sir John; Judge Dodderidge, Sir Henry Spelman, Mr. Tho. Allen, John Buchanan, Mr. Cambden, Sir W. Dugdale, Dr. Tho. James, and Mr. Ric. James, not to mention the old Altar-piece antiently belonging to St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital; with other antient and some choice Pictures in the House.

To make his Library a Compleat Magazine of Antiquities, Sir Robert procured also many of the *Roman Lares* and *Tutelar Gods*, *Weapons*, &c. and a very fine set of Coins, *Roman*, *British* and *Saxon*; a guess at which may be made by a view of *Speeds Chronicle*, wherein all the Coins and Seals were cut from the Originals still extant in this small but Noble Library.

Of the rest of her Majesty's Kingdoms, and Dominions, &c.

Scots A Fter *England*, the ancient Kingdom of *Scotland* land.] Hath the Precedence, the chief Governour, whereof under her Majesty, is the Lord *High-Commissioner of Scotland*, who, by that Title, enjoys the ordinary Power and Authority of a Vice-Roy, and is at present his Grace the Duke of *Queensbury*.

The next is the Kingdom of *Ireland*; the Governour whereof is now the Right Honourable *Laurence* Earl of *Rochester*, who, by the Title of Lord Lieutenant, is as Vice-Roy of *Ireland*.

Other Dominions belong to the Queen of *England*, which either for number of People, or large extent, may as well deserve the Name of Kingdoms, as divers Countries, which under the King of *Spain*, have long enjoyed that Title, as *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, &c. but our Kings have never affected those swelling Titles.

Of Jersey and Guernsey.

THE next and nearest are her Majesty's two small Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, lying near the Coast of *France*, with two lesser, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, now in her Majesty's Possession; in both of which generally is still retain'd the *French* Tongue

[*Jersey*.] *Jersey*, the biggest of the two, tho' not above 50 Miles in circumference; is a most fertile Soil, producing all kinds of Grain, and several sorts of good Fruit, especially Apples, of which they make great quantities of Sider: 'Tis well stock'd with Cattel, particularly Sheep, furnishing the Inhabitants with great store of fine Wooll, which employs most of the poor in making Stockings, which in time of Peace were chiefly sent over into *France*, their nearest Market.

Here are three Companies of Foot, the first is the Governours own, the other two are commanded by Major *Henry Bode*, the Deputy Governour, and Captain *Charles Manwaring*.

[*Civil Government*.] For the Civil Government of this Island, the principal Officer next to the Governour, is the Bailiff, *Sir Edward Carteret*; and under him are twelve Justices, or Jurats, who, with the Bailiff, administer Justice, and determine all Causes, and Controversies, of above the value of 100 Crowns; other Petty Matters are decided by one of those Justices; they can appeal to *England* to the Queen

Queen and Council: The best Seat in the Island is *St. Antoine*, belonging to *Sir Edward Carteret*.

Guernsey.] The Island of *Guernsey*, lying about 20 Miles distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that also is, and is not much less in space, but is somewhat inferiour in the richness of the Soil, which hath this rare Quality, that it nourishes no venomous Creature in it. Both of them are furnished with great variety of Fish. Here are ten Parishes in the Island, the first of which is *St. Peter's Port*, which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipping, along the sides of the Peer, which is curiously paved, is the usual Walk of the Inhabitants of the Town. One of the pleasantest Seats in the Island is *de Granges*, belonging to *James Beauvoir Esq*; Another is *St. Maries*, belonging to *Sir Edmond Andros*, now Bailiff of the Island, but the ancient Seat is *d' Anneville*, belonging to *Charles Andros Esq*;

The Right Honourable *Christopher* Lord Viscount *Hutton* is her Majesty's Governour here, who hath three Foot Companies under his Command; the first of which is his own, the other two belonging to Captain *George Littleton* the Deputy-Governour, and to his Lordship's Brother, Captain *Charles Hutton*.

The Government is in all respects like that of *Jersey*, by a Bailiff, who is *Sir Edmond Andros*, and twelve Justices or Jurats; they have also the same Appeal to *England*, to the Queen and Council.

An Exact Catalogue of the BISHOPS of England, ranked in their proper Order.

DR. *Thomas Tenison*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Dr. *John Sharpe*, Lord Archbishop of *Tork*.

Dr. *Henry Compton*, Lord Bishop of *London*, and Dean of the Chappel-Royal.

Dr. *Nathanael Crews*, Lord Bishop of *Durham*, and Baron *Crews* of *Stene*.

Dr. *Peter Mew*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, and Prelate of the Garter.

Dr. *William Beaw*, Lord Bishop of *Llandaff*.

Dr. *William Lloyd*, Lord Bishop of *Worcester*, Lord Almoner.

Dr. Thomas Sprat, Lord Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster.
 Dr. Jonathan Trelawney, Lord Bishop of Exeter, and Baronet.
 Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and Chancellor of the Garter.
 Dr. Humphrey Humphreys, Lord Bishop of Hereford.
 Dr. Nicholas Stratford, Lord Bishop of Chester.
 Dr. Simon Patrick, Lord Bishop of Ely.
 Dr. John Hough, Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.
 Dr. John Moore, Lord Bishop of Norwich.
 Dr. Richard Cumberland, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
 Dr. Edward Fowler, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.
 Dr. Richard Kidder, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 Dr. John Hall, Lord Bishop of Bristol, Master of Pembroke-College Oxford.
 Dr. Edward Jones, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
 Dr. James Gardiner, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
 Dr. John Williams, Lord Bishop of Chichester.
 Dr. William Talbot, Lord Bishop of Oxford, Dean of Worcester.
 Dr. John Evans, Lord Bishop of Bangor.
 Dr. William Nicolson, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

These are all Barons and Peers of the Realm, have Place in the Upper House of Parliament, and in the Upper House of Convocation.

A Catalogue of all the Present DEANS in both the Provinces of Canterbury and York.

MR. Will. Price, Dean of St. Asaph.
 Dr. Jones, Dean of Bangor.
 Dr. Royce, Dean of Bristol.
 Dr. Hooper, Dean of Canterbury.
 Dr. Graham, Dean of Carlisle.
 Dr. Fogg, Dean of Chester.
 Dr. Hayley, Dean of Chichester.
 Dr. Aldridge, Dean of Christ's-Church in Oxford.
 Dr. Montague, Dean of Durham.
 Dr. Lamb, Dean of Ely.
 Dr. Wake, Dean of Exeter.
 Dr. Jane, Dean of Gloucester.
 Dr. Tyler, Dean of Hereford.

Dr. Addison, Dean of Litchfield.
 Dr. Willis, Dean of Lincoln.
 Dr. Prideaux, Dean of Norwich.
 Dr. Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, London.
 Dr. Freeman, Dean of Peterborough.
 Dr. Ullock, Dean of Rochester.
 Dr. Young, Dean of Salisbury.
 Dr. Bathurst, Dean of Wells.
 Dr. Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster.
 Dr. Wickart, Dean of Winchester.
 Dr. Haskard, Dean of Windsor.
 Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Oxford, Dean of Worcester.
 The Honourable Mr. Finch, Dean of York.

A LIST of the Members of both Houses of Convocation, Summon'd to meet on the 13th Day of December, 1701. in the Chapter-House at St. Paul's and from thence adjourned to Henry the VII's Chapel at Westminster, to the 13th of January following.

*Note, Those which have this mark * before them were not Members of the last Convocation.*

The NAMES of the Arch-bishop and Bishops, Members of the Upper House.

Thomas Lord Arch-bishop of Canterbury.
 Henry Lord Bishop of London.
 Peter Lord Bishop of Winchester.
 William Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
 William Lord Bishop of Worcester.
 Thomas Lord Bishop of Rochester.
 Jonathan Lord Bishop of Exeter.
 Gilbert Lord Bishop of Sarum.
 Humphrey Lord Bishop of Hereford.
 Simon Lord Bishop of Ely.
 John Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.
 John Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Richard

Richard Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*.

Edward Lord Bishop of *Gloucester*.

Richard Lord Bishop of *Bath and Wells*.

John Lord Bishop of *Bristol*.

Edward Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph*.

James Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*.

John Lord Bishop of *Chichester*.

William Lord Bishop of *Oxford*.

* *John* Lord Bishop of *Bangor*.

*The NAMES of the Inferiour Clergy, Members of
the Lower-House.*

Canterbury.

George Hooper D. D. Dean of *Canterbury*.

John Battely, D. D. Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.

The Honourable *Leopold*,

William Finch, D. D.

* *Thomas Green*, D. D.

John Cook, A. M.

} Proctor for the Chapter.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

London.

William Sherlock, D. D. Dean of *St. Paul's*.

William Stanley, D. D.

Robert Cressy, D. D.

Charles Alston, D. D.

William Beveridge, D. D.

John Cole, A. M.

Henry Godolphin, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

* *William Cave*, D. D.

* *Wil. Lancaster*, D. D.

} Archd. of } *London.*
 } *Middlesex.*
 } *Essex.*
 } *Colchester.*
 } *St. Albans.*

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Westminster.

Thomas Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, Dean of *Westminster*.

Peter Birch, D. D. Archd. of *Westminster*.

* *Nich. Onley*, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Winchester.

Winchester.

John Wickart, D. D. Dean of Winchester.
 George Fulham, D. D. } Archd. } Winchester.
 Thomas Sayer, D. D. } of } Surrey.
 William Delaune, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 William Needham, B. D. }
 William Bernard, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Landaff.

George Bull, D. D. Archdeacon of Landaff.
 Jonathan Edwards, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 * Thomas Wiltis, A. M. }
 * Philip Maddox, Cler. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Worcester.

William Lord Bishop of Oxon, Dean of Worcester.
 John Fleetwood, A. M. Archdeacon of Worcester.
 John Jephcott, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 * James Stillingfleet, A. M. }
 William Lloyd, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Rochester.

Henry Ullock, D. D. Dean of Rochester.
 Thomas Plumpe, D. D. Archdeacon of Rochester.
 Fran. Dur. de Breuall, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Benjamin Barnet, D. D. }
 * Samuel Rhodes, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Exeter.

* William Wake, D. D. Dean of Exeter.
 Edward Lake, D. D. }
 Edward Brewe, A. M. } Archd. } Exeter.
 Francis Aiterbury, D. D. } of } Cornwall.
 William Read, A. M. } } Totnes.
 Thomas Knipe, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Peter Fisher, A. M. }
 * Robert Barfrow, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. David's.

- * Hugh Powel, A. M. *Præcentor*.
Timothy Halton, D. D.
Arnold Bowen, A. M. } Archd. of { *Brecknock.*
Thomas Stainoe, B. D. } { *St. Davids.*
 * *John Shore, A. M.* } { *Garmarthen.*
 * *Thomas Owen, A. M.* } { *Cardigan.*
William Powel, A. M. } Proctors for the Chapter.
Edmund Meyrick, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Salisbury.

- Robert Woodward, LL.* Dean of *Sarum*, Prolocutor, deceas'd.
Joseph Kelsey, B. D.
Jonas Proast, A. M. } Archd. of { *Sarum.*
Cornelius Yeate, A. M. } { *Berks.*
 * *Daniel Whitby, D. D.* Proctor for the Chapter.
 * *Edward Pocock, A. M.* } Proctors for the Clergy.
 * *John Gane, Cler.* }

Windsor.

Ely.

No Return.

- John Lamb, D. D.* Dean of *Ely*.
 * *Richard Bentley, D. D.* Archdeacon of *Ely*.
 * *Charles Ashcon, D. D.* Proctor for the Chapter.
 * *Ralph Perkins, LL. D.* } Proctors for the Clergy.
John Cory, B. D. }

Hereford.

- John Tyler, D. D.* Dean of *Hereford*.
Adam Otely, D. D. } Archd. of { *Salop.*
Thomas Fox, A. M. } of { *Hereford.*
Richard Bulkeley, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter, dec.
John Price, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
James Poole, A. M. }

Litchfield

Litchfield and Coventry.

Lancelot Addison, D. D. Dean of Litchfield, and Archdeacon of Coventry.

Franc. Asphenhurst,	} Archd. of	Darby.
Nas. Ellison,		Stafford.
Griffith Vaughan,		Salop.

* George Smalridge, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 William Binkes, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Jonathan Kimberley, A. M. }

Wolberhampton.

* John Hinton, L. B. Proctor for the Chapter.

Norwich.

Henry Fairfax, D. D. Dean of Norwich:

John Jeffrey, D. D.	} Archd. of	Norwich.
Charles Trimmell, D. D.		Norfolk.
Nicholas Clagett, A. M.		Sudbury.
Humphrey Prideaux, D. D.		Suffolk.

Thomas Littel, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 John Whitefoot, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Fran. Hutchinson, D. D. }

Peterborough.

Samuel Freeman, D. D. Dean of Peterborough.

Thomas Woolsey, D. D. Archdeacon of Northampton.

John Balderston, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Matthew Hutton, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 * Matthew Mason, A. M. }

Glocester.

William Jane, D. D. Dean of Glocester.

Thomas Hide, D. D. Archdeacon of Glocester.

Richard Duke, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Gregory, D. D.

* William Thornton, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bath and Wells.

Ralph Bathurst, M. D. Dean of Bath and Wells.

Edwin Sandys, A. M.

Edward Waple, B. D.

William Clement, Cler.

Thomas Lessey, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Henry Laying, A. M.

* *Richard Hill*, A. M.

Archd. of } Wells.
Taunton.
Bath.

Proctors for the Clergy.

Bristol.

George Royle, D. D. Dean of Bristol.

Archd. of Dorset.

Nathaniel Ley, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Roger Maunder, D. D.

* *John Steevensen*, A. M.

St. Asaph.

Daniel Price, D. D. Dean of St. Asaph.

Edward Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, Arch. of St. Asaph.

John Davies, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Robert Wynne, D. D.

Maurice Vaughan, A. M.

Lincoln.

* *Richard Willis*, D. D. Dean of Lincoln.

John Gawley, D. D.

Byrom Eaton, D. D.

* *White Kennes*, D. D.

John Gery, LL. D.

John Skelton, A. M.

John Hutton, A. M.

* *John Ines*, D. D.

John Maudevile, D. D.

* *John Evans*, A. M.

* *Tho. Frank*, A. M.

Archd. of } Lincoln.
Leicester.
Huntington.
Bucks.
Bedford.
Stow.

Proctors for the Chapter.

Proctors for the Clergy.

Chichester

Chichester.

William Hayley, D. D. Dean of Chichester.
 Josias Plydel, A. M. } Archd. { Chichester.
 Richard Bowchier, B. D. } of { Lewes.
 Henry Edes, D. D. Proctor for the Chapret.
 Conyers Richardson, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Anthony Sanders, D. D. }

Oxford.

Henry Aldrich, D. D. Dean of Christ-Church.
 Timothy Hulton, D. D. Archdeacon of Oxford.
 John Hammond, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 William Delaune, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 William Moor, A. M. }

Bangor.

John Jones, D. D. Dean of Bangor.
 John Ld. Bp. of Bangor. } Archd. { Bangor.
 ——— Id. ——— } of { Anglesey.
 Francis Lloyd, A. M. } Merioneth.
 Robert Foulks, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 * Robert Morgan, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 * John Wynne, A. M. }

THO. TILLOT Cler. Dom. Super. Convocat.

A List of the LORDS, and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

HIS Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England.

Thomas Tennison, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.
 Sidney, Lord Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer.
 Thomas Earl of Pembroke, Lord President.
 John Marquis of Normandy, Lord Privy-Seal.

William

William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household.

Charles Seymour, Duke of *Somerset*, Great Master of the Horse.

James Duke of Ormond.

Charles Duke of Bolton.

Meinhardt Duke of Schoenberg.

Thomas Duke of Leeds.

Robert Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

Charles Earl of Carlisle, Earl Marshal.

Edward Earl of Jersey, Lord Chamberlain.

Aubrey Earl of Oxford.

Charles Earl of Dorset, and *Middlesex*.

George Earl of Northampton.

Charles Earl of Manchester.

Thomas Earl of Stamford.

Charles Earl of Burlington.

Charles Bodville, Earl of *Radnor*.

Charles Earl of Berkley.

Daniel Earl of Nottingham, Principal Secretary of State.

Laurance Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Montague Venable Earl of Abington, Constable of the Tower.

Ralph Earl of Montague.

John Earl of Marlborough.

Richard Earl of Scarborough.

Francis Earl of Bradford.

Henry Earl of Romney.

Richard Earl of Ranelagh.

Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth.

Henry Lord Bishop of London.

Thomas Lord Wharton.

Robert Lord Lexington.

William Lord Dartmouth.

Robert Lord Ferrers.

Thomas Lord Goring.

Henry Boyle, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Edward Seymour, Bar. Comptroller.

Peregrine Bertie, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain.

Sir Charles Hedges, Principal Secretary of State.

Sir John Leveson Gower, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice.

Sir

Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls.

Sir Thomas Trevor, Lord Chief Justice,

James Vernon, Esq;

John Smith, Esq;

John Hew, Esq;

John Granville, Esq;

Clerks in Ordinary.

Sir John Nicholas, Knight of the Bath.

William Blackwait, Esq;

John Percy, Esq;

Edward Southwell, Esq;

Extraordinary.

Christopher Mulgrave, Esq;

James Vernon Junior, Esq;

Abraham Stathan, Esq;

Robert Yard, Esq;

Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

Richard Colinge, Esq;

John Cox, Esq;

} Salary to each 50 l

Clerks of the Signet.

Sir John Nicholas, Knight of the Bath.

Nicholas Maurice, Esq;

Sir William Trumbull, Knight.

John Gaultier, Esq;

George Woodson, Genl. Deputy.

Mr. Fountain, Office-keeper.

John Marquis of Normandy, Lord Privy Seal.

Clerks of the Privy Seal.

Thomas Gostin, Esq;

Sir George Piers, Baronet.

George Sawyer, Esq;

Henry Ludlow, Esq;

Mr. John Trench, Deputy.

Mr. Fountain, Office-keeper.

A List of the present Nobility of *England*, according to their respective Precedencies.

*Prince George of Denmark, Duke of Cumberland, Lord High Admiral of *England*.

Great Officers, *Who take Place of all Dukes not of the Royal Blood, except Prince George of Denmark, who hath Precedence by a special Act of Parliament.*

Sidney Godolphin, Lord Godolphin, Lord High-Treasurer of *England*.

Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Lord President of the Council.

John Sheffield, Marquis of Normanby, Lord Privy-Seal.

Other Dukes 16, and Duchesses 2.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl-Marshal of *England*.

Note, *The Duke of Norfolk hath Precedence, not only by his Creation, but likewise in respect of his Office: And the Duke of Devonshire takes Place for the last Reason only.*

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of the Queen's Household.

Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland.

Louise de Queroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth.

Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Southampton.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond.

Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

George Fitz-Roy, Duke of Northumberland.

Charles Beauclair, Duke of St. Albans.

James Fitz-James, Duke of Berwick.
Charles Poulet, Duke of Bolton. (of the Empire.
Meinhardt Schonberg, Duke of Schonberg and Leinster, Count
Charles Tolbot, Duke of Shrewsbury.
Thomas Osborn, Duke of Leeds.
Wriothesly Russel, Duke of Bedford.
John Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

Marqueſs 1.

William Herbert, Marqueſs of Powis.

Other Great Officers who take Place of all of their Degree.

Robert Bertie, Earl of Linſey, Lord Great Chamberlain of
England.
Charles Howard, Earl of Carliſle, Earl Marſhal of England
during the Minority of the Duke of Norfolk.
Edward Villiers, Earl of Jerſey, Lord Chamberlain of the
Houſhold.

Earls 67. and Counteſſes 2.

Aubrey de Vere Earl of Oxford.
Anthony Grey Earl of Kent.
William Stanley Earl of Derby.
John Manners Earl of Rutland.
George Haſtings Earl of Huntingdon.
Thomas Herbert Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.
Henry Howard Earl of Suffolk.
Charles Sackville Earl of Dorſet and Middleſex.
James Cecill Earl of Salisbury.
John Cecill Earl of Exeter.
Scroop Egerton Earl of Bridgwater.
Robert Sidney Earl of Leiſceſter.
George Compton Earl of Northampton.
Edward-Henry Rich Earl of Warwick and Holland.
Baſil Fielcing Earl of Denbigh.

Poulet St. John Earl of *Bolingbroke*.
Thomas Fane Earl of *Westmoreland*.
Charles Montague Earl of *Manchester*.
Thomas Howard Earl of *Berkshire*.
Richard Savage Earl *Rivers*.
Charles Mordaunt Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*.
Thomas Grey Earl of *Stamford*.
Charles Finch Earl of *Winchelsea*.
 Evelyn Pierpont Earl of *Kingston*.
Charles Dormer Earl of *Carnarvan*.
Philip Stanhope Earl of *Chesterfield*.
Thomas Tuston Earl of *Thanet*.
Robert Spencer Earl of *Sunderland*.
Robert Leake Earl of *Scarsdale*.
Edward Montague Earl of *Sandwich*.
Henry Hyde Earl of *Clarendon*.
Algernon Capell Earl of *Essex*.
Robert Brudenel Earl of *Cardigan*.
John Annesly Earl of *Anglesey*.
William-Henry Granville Earl of *Bath*.
Thomas Bruce Earl of *Alisbury*.
Charles Boyle Earl of *Burlington*.
Isabella Fitz-Roy (Duchess of *Grafton*) Countess of *Arlington*.
Anthony-Ashley Cooper Earl of *Shaftsbury*.
Edward-Henry Lee Earl of *Litchfield*.
Thomas Lennard Earl of *Suffex*.
Louis de Duras Earl of *Faversham*.
Fitton Gerard Earl of *Macclesfield*.
Charles-Bodvile Roberts Earl of *Radnor*.
William Paston Earl of *Yarmouth*.
Charles Berkeley Earl of *Berkeley*.
Daniel Finch Earl of *Nottingham*, Principal Secretary of
 State.
Laurence Hyde Earl of *Rochester*.
Montague-Venables Bertie Earl of *Abingdon*.
Baptist Noel Earl of *Gainsborough*.
Robert D' Arcie Earl of *Holderness*.
Orber Windsor Earl of *Plimouth*.
Katharine Sidley Countess of *Dorchester*.
Edward Ratcliffe Earl of *Derwent-water*.
Henry Stafford Earl of *Stafford*.
William Bentinck Earl of *Portland*.
Ralph Montague Earl of *Montague*.

John Churchill Earl of *Marlborough*.
Arthur Herbert Earl of *Torrington*.
Richard Lumley Earl of *Scarborough*.
George Booth Earl of *Warrington*.
Francis Newport Earl of *Bradford*, Treasurer of the Household.
Henry Sidney Earl of *Romney*, Master of the Ordnance.
William Zulestein Earl of *Rochford*.
Arnold——*Joost Van Keppell* Earl of *Albermarle*.
Thomas Coventry Earl of *Coventry*.
Edward Russel Earl of *Orford*.
Henry d'Auverquerque Earl of *Grantham*.

Viscounts 9.

Price Devereux Viscount *Hereford*.
Francis Brown Viscount *Montacute*.
Nathanael Fiennes Viscount *Say and Sele*.
Thomas Bellasis, Viscount *Falconberg*.
Charles Townshend Viscount *Townshend*.
Thomas Thynne Viscount *Weymouth*.
Christopher Hatton Viscount *Hatton*.
Henry Telverton Viscount *Longueville*.
Richard Lowther Viscount *Lonsdale*.

Barons 63, and Baroneſſes 4.

George Nevill Lord *Abergavenny*.
James Touchet (Earl of *Castlehaven*) Lord *Audley*.
John VVeſt Lord *La VVarre*.
Robert Shirley Lord *Ferrers*.
Charles Milſmay Lord *Fitzwater*.
Edward VVard Lord *Dudley* and *VVard*.
Edward Stourton Lord *Stourton*.
Richard Verney Lord *VVilloughby of Broke*.
Ralph Eure Lord *Eure*.
Thomas VVharton Lord *VVharton*.
Hugh VVilloughby Lord *VVilloughby of Parham*.
VVilliam Paget Lord *Paget*.
Francis Howard Lord *Howard of Effingham*.
VVilliam North Lord *North* and *Grey of Rolleston*.
James Brydges Lord *Chandos*.
Robert Cary Lord *Hunsdon*.
Thomas Petre Lord *Petre*.

Charles Gerard Lord Gerard, of Gerard's Bromby.

Thomas Arundel Lord Arundel of Wardour, Count of the Empire.

Lady Katharine Williamson Baroness Clifan.

Henry Roper Lord Tenham.

Foulk Grevil Lord Brook.

Ralph Grey Lord Grey of Wark.

John Lovelace Lord Lovelace.

Lady ----- Johnson, Baroness Wentworth.

John Pawlet Lord Pawlet of Hinton St. George.

Banester Maynard Lord Maynard.

Charles Howard Lord Howard of Escrick.

Charles Mohun Lord Mohun.

Thomas Wentworth Lord Raby.

Thomas Leigh Lord Leigh.

Thomas Jermyn Lord Jermyn.

William Byron Lord Byron.

John Vaughan (Earl of Carbery) Lord Vaughan.

Charles Carrington Lord Carrington.

William Widdrington Lord Widdrington.

John Colepeper Lord Colepeper.

Robert Lucas Lord Lucas.

Lewis Watson Lord Rockingham.

Robert Sutton Lord Lexington.

Marmaduke Langdale Lord Langdale.

William Berkeley Lord Berkeley.

Charles Cornwallis Lord Cornwallis.

Nathanael Crew (Bishop of Durham) Lord Crew.

Mary Grey (Countess of Kent) Baroness Lucas of Crudwell.

John Arundel Lord Arundel of Trerice.

William Craven Lord Craven.

Hugh Clifford Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

Peregrine Osborn Lord Kiweton.

Susanna Fortrey Baroness Bellasyse of Osgodby.

John Carteret Lord Carteret.

Charles Bennet Lord Ossulston.

William Legg Lord Dartmouth.

William Stawell Lord Stawell.

Francis North Lord Guilford.

Henry Jermyn Lord Dover.

James Waldegrave Lord Waldegrave.

Edward Griffin Lord Griffin.

Hugh Cholmondeley Lord Cholmondeley.

John Ashburnham Lord Ashburnham.

*William Farmer Lord Lempster.
Charles Butler Lord Weston.
Henry Herbert Lord Herbert of Cherbury.
John Thomson Lord Haversham.
John Somers Lord Somers.
Christopher Vane Lord Barnard.
Charles Montague Lord Halifax.*

*A True LIST of the Knights, Citizens, and Bur-
gesses of the present Parliament, which met at
Westminster the 30th of December, 1701.*

*Note, Those which have this Mark * before them,
were not Members of the last Parliament.*

Bedfordshire sends 4 Members.

THE Right Honourable Lord
Edward Ruffel.
Sir William Gostwick, Kt.
and Bar.

Town of Bedford.

* William Farrer, Esq;
William Spencer, Esq;

Berks, 9.

* Sir John Stonhouse Bar.
Richard Nevill Esq;

Borough of New-Windsor.
The Rt. Hon. John L. Visc. Fitz-
harding.

Richard Topham Esq;

Borough of Reading.

* Anthony Blagrave Esq;

* Tanfeild Vachell Esq;

Borough of Wallingford.

William Jennens Esq;

Thomas Renda Esq;

Borough of Abingdon.
Simon Harcourt Esq;

Bucks, 14.

Hon. Goodwin Wharton Esq;

* Robert Dormer Esq;

Town of Buckingham.

Sir Richard Temple Bar.

Sir Edmund Denton Bar.

*Borough of Chipping - Wi-
comb.*

Charles Godfrey Esq;

Fleetwood Dormer Esq;

Borough of Ailesbury.

Sir Thomas Lee Bar.

The Hon. James Herbert Esq;

Borough of Agmondesham.

The Rt. Hon. William Lord
Cheyne, Viscount Newhaven.

John Drake Esq;

Borough of Wendover.

Richard Hampden Esq;

* Richard Crawley Esq;

Borough of Great-Marlow.

Sir James Etheredge Kt.

James Chase Esq;

Cambridgehire, 6.*The Rt. Hon. John Lord Cutts,
Baron of Goran.*

Sir Ruthout Cullen Bar.

*University of Cambridge.**The Hon. Henry Boyle Esq;*

* Isaac Newton Esq;

Town of Cambridge.

Sir John Cotton Bar.

Sir Henry Pickering Bar.

Cheshire, 4.

Sir John Manwaring Bar.

Sir Robert Cotton Kt. and
Bar.*City of Chester.*

Sir Henry Bunbury Bar.

Peter Shakerley Esq;

Cornwall, 44.*The Hon. John Granville Esq;*

James Buller Esq;

*Borough of Dunhivid, alias
Launceston.**The Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Hyde.*

William Cary Esq;

Borough of Leskard.

William Bridges Esq;

* Thomas Dodson Esq;

*Borough of Lestwithiel.**The Hon. George Booth Esq;*Sir John Moleworth Kt. and
Bar.*Borough of Truro.*

Sir Robert Cotton, Kt.

Henry Vincent Esq;

*Borough of Bodmin.**The Hon. Russel Roberts Esq;*

John Hoblyn Esq;

*Borough of Helston.**The Hon. Francis Godolphin
Esq;*

Sidney Godolphin Esq;

Borough of Saltath.

Benjamin Buller Esq;

Thomas Carew Esq;

Borough of Camelford.

Henry Manaton Esq;

Dennis Glyn Esq;

*Borough of Portpigham, alias
Westlow.**The Rt. Hon. Richard Earl of
Ranelagh.*

James Kendal, Esq,

Borough of Crampond.

Sir William Scawen, Kt.

Francis Scobell, Esq;

Borough of Eastlow.

Sir Henry Seymour, Bar.

George Courtney, Esq;

Borough of Penryn.

Samuel Trefusis, Esq;

Alexander Pendarvis, Esq;

*Borough of Tregony.**The Hon. Fra. Roberts, Esq;*

Hugh Fortescue, Esq;

*Borough of Bossiney.*Sir John Moleworth, Kt.
and Bar.

* John Manley, Esq;

Borough of St. Ives.

Sir John Hawles, Kt.

James Praed, Esq;

Borough of Foway.

John Williams, Esq;

* John Hickes, Esq;

Borough of St. German.

* Richard Edgcombe, *Esq*;
Henry Fleming, *Esq*;

Borough of St. Michael.

Sir Richard Vyvyan, *Bar.*

* William Courtenay, *Esq*;

Borough of Newport.

* William Pole, *Esq*;

* John Spark *Esq*;

Borough of St. Mawes.

Sir Joseph Tredenham, *Kt.*

John Tredenham, *Esq*;

Borough of Callington.

Samuel Rolle, *Esq*;

Robert Rolle, *Esq*;

Cumberland, 6.

* Sir Edw. Hasell, *Kt.*

George Fletcher, *Esq*;

City of Carlisle.

Philip Howard, *Esq*;

James Lowther, *Esq*;

Borough of Cockermouth.

William Seymour, *Esq*;

Tho. Lamplugh, *Esq*;

Derbyshire, 4.

* Thomas Coke, *Esq*;

* John Curzon, *Esq*;

Town of Derby.

* John Harpur, *Esq*;

The Right Honourable the Lord

James Cavendish.

Devonshire, 26.

* Sir John Pole, *Bar.*

William Courtenay, *Esq*;

City of Exeter.

Sir Edw. Seymour, *Bar.*

John Snell, *Esq*;

Borough of Totnes.

Sir Christopher Musgrave, *Kt.*
and *Bar.*

Thomas Coulson, *Esq*;

Borough of Plimouth.

The Honourable Charles Tre-
lawney, *Esq*;

John Woolcomb, *Esq*;

Town of Okehampton.

William Harris, *Esq*;

Thomas Northmore, *Esq*;

Borough of Barnstaple.

Nicholas Hooper, *Esq*; *Serjeant*
at Law.

Arthur Champneys, *Esq*;

Borough of Plympton.

Courtney Croker, *Esq*;

* Richard Hele, *Esq*;

Borough of Honiton.

Sir William Drake, *Kt. & Bar.*

Sir Walter Yonge, *Bar.*

Borough of Tavistock.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Edward Russel.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Robert Russel.

Borough of Ashburton.

* Sir Thomas Leare, *Bar.*

William Stawell, *Esq*;

Borough of Clifton Dartmouth
Hardnes.

Nathanael Herne, *Esq*;

Frederick Herne, *Esq*;

Borough of Boralston.

William Cowper, *Esq*;

Peter King, *Esq*;

Borough of Tiverton.

Thomas Bere, *Esq*;

Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Spencer.

Dorsetshire, 20.

Thomas Strangeways, *Esq*;

Thomas Trenchard, *Esq*;

Town

*Town of Poole.**Sir William Phipard, Kt.**William Jolliffe, Esq;**Borough of Dorchester.**Nathanael Napier, Kt. & Bar.**Nathanael Napier, Esq;**Borough of Lime-Regis.*** John Burridge, Esq;**Joseph Paice, Merchant.**Borough of Weymouth.**The Hon. Charles Churchill,**Esq;*** George Saintloe, Esq;**Borough of Melcomb-Regis.*** Sir Christopher Wren, Kt.**Anthony Henley, Esq;**Borough of Bridport.**Alexander Pitfield, Esq;**William Gueston, Esq;**Borough of Shafton, alias**Shaftsbury.**Edward Nicholas, Esq;*** Sir John Cropley, Bar.**Borough of Wareham**Thomas Erle, Esq;**George Pitt, Esq;**Borough of Corfe-Castle**John Bankes, Esq;**Richard Fownes, Esq;***Durham, 4.***Lyonel Vane, Esq;**William Lambton, Esq;**City of Durham**The Hon. Charles Mountague,**Esq;**Sir Henry Bellafyse, Kt.***Glouc., 8.***Sir Charles Barrington, Bar.**Sir Francis Masham, Bar.**Borough of Colchester**Sir Isaac Rebow, Kt.**Sir Thomas Cooke, Kt.**Borough of Malden.**William Fitch, Esq;*** John Comyns, Esq;**Borough of Harwich**Sir Thomas Davall, Kt.**Dennis Lyddell, Esq;***Gloucestershire, 8.**** Maynard Colchester, Esq;**Sir Richard Cocks, Bar.**City of Gloucester*** The Right Hon. James Lord**Viscount Dursley.*** John Hanbury, Esq;**Borough of Cirencester*** William Master, Esq;**Charles Cox, Esq;**Borough of Tewksbury**Richard Doddeswell, Esq;**Edmund Bray, Esq;***Herefordshire, 8.***Sir John Williams, Kt.**Henry Gorges, Esq;**City of Hereford.**Thomas Foley, Esq;**The Hon. James Bridges, Esq;**Borough of Lempster**The Right Hon. Thomas Lord**Conningsby.**Edward Harley, Esq;**Borough of Weobly*** Robert Price, Esq;**John Birch, Esq;***Herts.***The
Ric*

Hertfordshire, 6.

Thomas Halsey, Esq;
 Ralph Freeman, jun. Esq;
Borough of St. Albans
 George Churchill, Esq;
 John Gape, Esq;
Borough of Hertford
 Charles Caesar, Esq;
 Richard Goulston, Esq;

Huntingtonshire, 4.

John Dryden, Esq;
 John Proby, Esq;
Borough of Huntington
 The Hon. Charles Boyle, Esq;
 Francis Wortley, alias Mon-
 mague, Esq;

Kent, 10.

Sir Thomas Hales, Bar.
 • William Campion, Esq; ..
City of Canterbury
 George Sayer, Esq;
 Henry Lee, Esq;
City of Rochester
 • Francis Barrel, Esq;
 • William Bokenham, Esq;
Borough of Maidstone
 Sir Robert Marsham, Kt. and
 Bar.
 Thomas Blifs, Esq;
Borough of Queenborough
 Robert Crawford, Esq;
 Thomas King, Esq;

Lancashire, 14.

The Hon. James Stanley, Esq;
 Richard Bold, Esq;

*Borough of Preston in A-
 mounderness*

• Thomas Molineux, Esq;
 Henry Alhurst, Esq;
Borough of Lancaster
 Robert Heytham, Merchant.
 Roger Kirkby, Esq;
Borough of Newton
 • Thomas Legh of Lyme, Esq;
 Thomas Legh of Ridge, Esq;
Borough of Wigan
 Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bar.
 • Sir Alexander Rigby, Kt.
Borough of Clithero
 Thomas Stringer, Esq;
 • Ambrose Pudsey, Esq;
Borough of Liverpool
 William Clayton, Esq;
 • Thomas Johnson, Esq;

Leicestershire, 4.

The Rt. Hon. John Lord Roos.
 • The Rt. Hon. Bennet Lord
 Sherrard.
Town of Leicester
 Laurence Carter, Esq;
 • James Winstanley, Esq;

Lincolnshire, 12.

The Hon. Charles Dymock, Esq;
 Sir John Thorold, Bar.
City of Lincoln
 Sir John Bolles, Bar.
 • Sir Edward Hufley, Bar.
Borough of Boston
 • Hon. Peregrine Bertie, Esq;
 Sir William Yorke, Kt.
Borough of Great Grimsby
 • Arthur Moore, Esq;
 • William Coatsworth, Esq;

Town

*Town of Stamford**The Hon. William Cecil, Esq;**The Hon. Charles Bertie, Esq;**Borough of Grantham**Sir William Ellys, Bar.*• *Richard Ellys, Esq;***Middlesex. 8.***Warwick Lake, Esq;*• *John Austen, Esq;**City of Westminster**The Hon. James Vernon, Esq;*• *Sir Henry Dutton Colt, Bar.**City of London**Sir Robert Clayton, Kt.**Sir William Athurst, Kt.*• *Sir Thomas Abney, Kt.*• *Gilbert Heathcott, Esq;***Monmouthshire, 3.***John Morgan of Tredeger, Esq;**Sir John Williams of Llangibby, Bar.**Borough of Monmouth**John Morgan, Esq;***Norfolk, 12.**• *Sir John Holland, Bar.**The Hon. Roger Townshend, Esq;**City of Norwich*• *Edward Clark, Esq;**Robert Davy, Esq;**Town of Lynn-Regis**Sir John Turner, Kt.**Sir Charles Turner, Kt.**Town of Great Yarmouth*• *John Nicholson, Esq;*• *John Burton, Esq;**Borough of Thetford.*• *Sir John Woodhouse, Kt. and Bar.**Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bar.**Borough of Castlerising**The Right Hon. the Marquess of Hartington.**Robert Walpole, Esq;***Northamptonshire, 9.***Sir Justinian Isham, Bar.*• *Thomas Cartwright, Esq;**City of Peterborough.**The Hon. Sidney Wortley, alias Montague, Esq;**Gilbert Dolben, Esq;**Town of Northampton**The Hon. Christopher Montague, Esq;**Thomas Andrews, Esq;**Town of Brackley.**The Hon. Charles Egerton, Esq;**The Hon. Harry Mordant, Esq;**Borough of Higham-Ferrars**Thomas Pemberton, Esq;***Northumberland, 8.**• *Sir Francis Blake, Kt.*• *William Loraine, Esq;**Town of Newcastle upon Tyne**Sir Henry Liddell, Bar.**William Carr, Esq;**Borough of Morpeth*• *Emanuel How, Esq;*• *Sir John Delavall, Bar.**Town of Berwick upon Tweed**Samuel Ogle, Esq;**John Hutchinson, Esq;***Not.**

Nottinghamshire, 8.

- Sir Thomas Willoughby, *Bar.*
 • Sir Francis Molyneux, *Bar.*
Town of Nottingham
 William Pierrepont, *Esq;*
 Robert Sacheverell, *Esq;*
Borough of East-Retford
 John Thornhaugh, *Esq;*
 • Thomas White, *Esq;*
Town of Newark upon Trent
 • Sir Matthew Jennifson, *Kt.*
 • The Hon. James Saunderson,
Esq;

Oxon, 9.

- Sir Robert Jenkinson, *Bar.*
 Sir Edward Norreys, *Kt.*
University of Oxon.
 The Hon. Heneage Finch, *Esq;*
 William Bromley, *Esq;*
City of Oxon.
 Thomas Rowney, *Esq;*
 Francis Norreys, *Esq;*
Borough of New Woodstock
 The Hon. James Bertie, *Esq;*
 Sir Thomas Littleton, *Bar.*
Borough of Banbury
 The Hon. Charles North, *Esq;*

Rutlandshire, 2.

- Sir Thomas Mackworth, *Bar.*
 Richard Halford, *Esq;*

Salop, 12.

- Richard Corbet, *Esq;*
 Robert Lloyd, *Esq;*
Town of Salop.
 John Kynaston, *Esq;*
 Richard Mitton, *Esq;*

Borough of Bruges, alias
Bridgnorth

- Roger Pope, *jun. Esq;*
 Sir Edward Acton, *Bar.*
Borough of Ludlow
 Sir Thomas Powis, *Kt.*
 • Francis Herbert, *Esq;*
Borough of Great Wenlock
 Sir William Forester, *Kt.*
 • George Weld, *Esq;*
Town of Bishop's-Castle
 • Henry Brett, *Esq;*
 • Charles Mason, *Esq;* declar'd
void.

Somersetshire, 18.

- Sir Philip Sydenham, *Bar.*
 • Nathanael Palmer, *Esq;*
City of Bristol
 Robert Yate, *Esq;*
 Sir William Daines, *Kt.*
City of Bath
 William Blathwayt, *Esq;*
 Alexander Popham, *Esq;*
City of Wells
 William Coward, *Serj. at Law.*
 Henry Portman, *Esq;*
Borough of Taunton.
 Sir Francis Warre, *Bar.*
 Edward Clarke, *Esq;*
Borough of Bridgwater
 • Sir Thomas Wroth, *Bar.*
 George Barch, *Esq;*
Borough of Minehead
 Alexander Lutterel, *Esq;*
 Sir Jacob Banks, *Kt.*
Borough of Ilcester
 • Sir Francis Windham, *Bar.*
 James Anderton, *Esq;*
Borough of Milburn-Port
 John Hunt, *Esq;*
 Sir Thomas Travele, *Kt.*

South-

Southampton, 26.

Thomas Jervoise, *Esq*;
 Richard Chaundler, *Esq*;
City of Winchester
The Rt. Hon. - Lord William
Pawlet.

George Rodney Bridges, *Esq*;
Town of Southampton

• Adam Cardonel, *jun. Esq*;
 Mitford Crowe, *Esq*;

Town of Portsmouth
 Sir George Rooke, *Kt.*
 John Gibson, *Esq*;

Borough of Yarmouth
 Henry Holmes, *Esq*;
 Anthony Morgan, *Esq*;

Borough of Petersfield
 • Robert Mitchel, *Esq*;
 Richard Marks, *Esq*;

Borough of Newport, alias
Medena

• Edward Richards, *Esq*;
 James Stanhope, *Esq*;
Borough of Stockbridge

• Frederick Tilney, *Esq*;
 • Anthony Burnaby, *Esq*;

Borough of Newtown.
 Thomas Hopson, *Esq*;
 • Joseph Dudley, *Esq*;

Borough of Christchurch
 William Etterick, *Esq*;

Francis Gwyn, *Esq*;

Borough of Lymington
 Thomas Dore, *Esq*;

Paul Burrard, *Esq*;

Borough of Whitchurch
 Richard Woolaston, *Esq*;

• John Shrimpton, *Esq*;

Borough of Andover

The Right Hon. John Sinyth,
Esq;

• Francis Shephard, *Esq*;

Staffordshire, 10.

The Hon. Henry Paget, Esq;
 Edward Bagott, *Esq*;

City of Litchfield
 • Sir Michael Biddulph, *Bar.*
 Richard Dyott, *Esq*;

Borough of Stafford
 Thomas Foley, *Esq*;
 • John Perthal, *Esq*;

Borough of Newcastle
under Line

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Leveson
Gower, Bar.

Rowland Cotton, *Esq*;

Borough of Tamworth
The Hon. Henry Thynne, Esq;

Thomas Guy, *Esq*;

Suffolk, 16.

The Right Hon. Lyonell Earl of
Dyfert.

Sir Samuel Barnadiston, *Bar.*
Borough of Ipswich.

• Charles Whitaker, *her Ma-*
jesty's Serjeant at Law.

• Richard Phillips, *Esq*;

Borough of Dunwich.
 Sir Charles Blois, *Bar.*

Robert Kemp, *Esq*;

Borough of Orford.
 Sir Edmund Bacon, *Bar.*

Sir Edward Turner, *Kt.*

Borough of Aldborough.
 Sir Henry Johnson, *Kt.*

William Johnson, *Esq*;

Borough of Sudbury.

Sir Gervas Elwes, *Bar.*

* Joseph Haskinstiles, *Esq;*

Borough of Eye.

The Hon. Spencer Compton, *Esq;*

Sir Joseph Jekyll, *Kt.*

Borough of St. Edmundsbury.

John Harvey, *Esq;*

* Sir Thomas Felton, *Bar.*

Surrey, 14.

Sir Richard Onslow, *Bar.*

John Weaton, *Esq;*

Borough of Southwark.

Charles Coxe, *Esq;*

John Cholmley, *Esq;*

Borough of Blechingley.

Sir Edward Gresham, *Bar.*

John Ward, *Esq;*

Borough of Ryegate.

Sir John Parsons, *Kt.*

Stephen Harvey, *Esq;*

Borough of Guilford.

Denzil Onslow, *Esq;*

Morgan Randyll, *Esq;*

Borough of Gatton.

Thomas Turgis, *Esq;*

The Hon. Maurice Thompson, *Esq;*

Borough of Haslemere

George Woodroffe, *Esq;*

* George Vernon, *Esq;*

Suffex, 10.

Sir William Thomas, *Bar.*

* Sir Henry Peachy, *Kt.*

City of Chichester.

John Miller, *Esq;*

William Elfon, *Esq;*

Borough of Horsham.

Henry Yates, *Esq;*

* John Wicker, *Esq;*

Borough of Midhurst.

John Lewknor, *Esq;*

Lawrence Alcock, *Esq;*

Borough of Lewes.

Thomas Pelham, *Esq;*

* Henry Pelham, *Esq;*

Borough of New-Shoreham.

Charles Sergison, *Esq;*

* Nathanael Gould, *Esq;*

Borough of Bramber.

Francis Conway, *Esq;*

Thomas Owen, *Esq;*

Borough of Steyning.

Charles Goreing, *Esq;*

* Sir Robert Fagg, *Bar.*

Borough of East-Grinstead.

* The Rt. Hon. Lyonell Earl of Orery.

John Conyers, *Esq;*

Borough of Arundell.

John Cooke, *Esq;*

* Carew Weekes, *Esq;*

Warwickshire, 6.

Sir John Mordaunt, *Bar.*

Sir Charles Shuckburgh, *Bar.*

City of Coventry.

* Edward Hopkins, *Esq;*

Sir Christopher Hales, *Bar;*

Borough of Warwick.

The Hon. Francis Grevile, *Esq;*

* The Hon. Algernoon Grevile, *Esq;*

Westmorland, 4.

Sir Richard Sandford, *Bar.*

Henry Grahame, *Esq;*

Borough of Apulby.
Hon. Gervas Pierrepont, Esq;
Wharton Dunch, Esq;

Wiltshire, 34.

The Hon. Maurice Ashley, Esq;
William Ash, Esq;

City of New Sarum
Charles Fox, Esq;
Robert Eyre, Esq;

Borough of Wilton.
** Sir Henry Ashurst, Bar.*
John Gauntlett, Esq;

Borough of Downeton.
** Sir James Ash, Bar.*
Carew Rawleigh, Esq;
Borough of Hindon.

George Morley, Esq;
** Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq;*
Borough of Heytesbury.

Sir Edward Ernle, Bar.
Edward Athe, Esq;
Borough of Westbury.

** The Honourable Henry Bertie, Esq;*

The Honourable Robert Bertie, Esq;

Borough of Calne.

** Henry Blaake, Esq;*

** Henry Chivers, Esq;*

Borough of Devizes.

Sir Francis Child, Kt.

** John Methwen, Esq;*

Borough of Chippenham.

The Right Hon. John Lord Mordaunt.

Walter White, Esq;

Borough of Salisbury.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Hedges, Kt. Principal Secretary of State.

Edward Pauncefort, Esq;

Borough of Cricklade.

Edmund Dunch, Esq;

Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

Borough of Great-Bedwin.

Francis Stonehouse, Esq;

** Michael Mitford, Merch.*

Borough of Lurgesshal.

Edmund Webb, Esq;

John Webb, Esq;

Borough of Old Sarum.

William Harvey, Esq;

Charles Mompesson, Esq;

Borough of Wootton-Basset.

Henry St. John, Esq;

** Thomas Jacob, Esq;*

Borough of Marlborough.

** Robert Yarde, Esq;*

John Jeffreys, Esq;

Worcestershire, 9.

** William Bromley, Esq;*

Sir John Packington, Kt.

City of Worcester.

Samuel Swift, Esq;

Thomas Wylde, Esq;

Borough of Droitwich.

Charles Cocks, Esq;

** Edward Foley, Esq;*

Borough of Evesham.

Sir James Rushout, Bar.

** Hugh Parker, Esq;*

Borough of Bewdley.

Salway Winnington, Esq;

Worcestershire, 30.

The R. Hon. Arthur Lord Viscount Irwin.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Fairfax.

City of York.

* Tobias Jenkins, Esq;

Sir William Robinson, Bar.

Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Sir William St. Quintin, Bar.

William Maisters, Esq;

Borough of Knaresborough.

Robert Byerly, Esq;

Christopher Stockdale, Esq;

Borough of Scarborough.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bar.

* William Thompson, Esq;

Borough of Rippon.

John Aislaby, Esq;

* John Sharpe, Esq;

Borough of Richmond.

Thomas Yorke, Esq;

* John Hutton, Esq;

Borough of Heydon.

* Sir Robert Hildyard, Bar.

Anthony Duncombe, Esq;

Borough of Boroughbrigg.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry

Goodricke, Bar.

Sir Bryan, Stapylton, Bar.

Borough of Malton.

Sir William Strickland, Bar.

William Palmes, Esq;

Borough of Thirsk.

Sir Godfrey Copley Bar.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bar.

Borough of Aldborough.

Robert Monckton, Esq;

Cyrille Arthington, Esq;

Borough of Beverley.

Sir Michael Warton, Kt.

* William Gee, Esq;

Borough of Northallerton.

Sir William Hustler, Kt.

* Daniel Lascelles, Esq;

Borough of Pontefract.

Sir John Bland, Bar.

* William Lowther, Esq;

*Barons of the Cinque-Ports, 16.**Port of Hastings.*

I Ohn Pulteny, Esq;

* John Mounsher, Esq;

Town of Winchelsea.

* Robert Austen, Esq;

* John Hayes, Esq;

Town of Rye.

* Thomas Fagg, Esq;

Joseph Offley, Esq;

Town of New-Romney.

John Brewer, Esq;

* Edward Goulston, Esq;

Port of Hyeth.

Sir Philip Boteler, Bar.

John Boteler, Esq;

Port of Dover.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq;

Philip Papillon, Esq;

Port of Sandwich.

* Sir Henry Furnese, Kt.

* Sir James Oxenden, Kt. and Bar.

Port of Seaford.

* William Lowndes, Esq;

* Thomas Chowne, Esq;

WALES, 24.

Anglesey, 2.

The Right Hon. Richard
Lord Viscount Bulkeley.
Borough of Beaumaris.

* Robert Bulkeley, Esq;

Brecon, 2.

Sir. Rowland Gwynne, Kt.

Town of Brecon.

Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, Kt.

Cardigan, 2.

* Lewis Pryse, Esq;

Town of Cardigan.

* Henry Lloyd, Esq;

Carmarthen, 2.

* Griffith Rice, Esq;

Town of Carmarthen.

Richard Vaughan, Esq;

Carnarvan, 2.

The Hon. Tho. Bulkeley, Esq;

Town of Carnarvan.

Sir John Wynne, Kt. and Bar.

Denbigh, 2.

Sir Richard Myddleton, Bar.

Town of Denbigh.

Edward Brereton, Esq;

Flint, 2.

* Sir Roger Mostyn, Bar.

Town of Flint.

* Sir John Conway, Bar.

Glamorgan, 2.

Thomas Mansell of Margam,
Esq;

Town of Cardiffe.

Thomas Mansell of Britton
Ferry, Esq;

Merioneth, 1.

Richard Vaughan, Esq;

Montgomery, 2.

Edward Vaughan, Esq;

Town of Montgomery.

John Vaughan, Esq;

Pembroke, 3.

Sir Arthur Owen, Bar.

Town of Haverford-West.

William Wheeler, Esq;

Town of Pembroke.

Sir John Philips, Bar.

Radnor, 2.

Thomas Harley, Esq;

Town of New Radnor.

The Hon. Robert Harley, Esq;
Speaker.

The Number of Commons
are in all,

513

*A LIST of the Officers and Gentleman of her
Majesty's Chappel-Royal.*

Henry Lord Bishop of London, Dean. Board-Wages
200 *l.* per Annum.

Lord Almoner, *William* Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Mr. *Ralph Battel*, Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chappel,
and Sub-Almoner.

Forty Eight Chaplains in Ordinary, waiting in their Months.

March.

Dr. Menard.

Dr. Bentley.

Dr. Smoult.

Mr. Waple.

April.

Dr. Mills.

Dr. Bradford.

Dr. Young.

Dr. Dunstar.

May.

Dr. Haley.

Dr. Resbury.

Dr. Aldridge.

Dr. Wake.

June.

Dr. Sherlock.

Dr. Linford.

Dr. Iner.

Dr. Herne.

July.

• Dr. Heskard.

Dr. Willis.

Dr. Hesketh.

Dr. James.

August.

Dr. Gee.

Dr. Mandeville.

Dr. Charlotte.

Dr. Barton.

September.

Dr. Manningham.

Mr. Adams.

Dr. Edwards.

Dr. Brabant.

October.

Dr. Pelling.

Dr. Hickman.

Dr. Tulley.

Dr. Atterbury.

November.

Dr. Verney.

Dr. Blackhall.

Sir William Dawes, *Bar. D.D.*

Dr. Stanhope.

December.

Dr. Blackbourn.

Dr. Royle.

Dr. Freeman.

Dr. Wickart.

January.

Dr. Lamb.

Dr. Hooper.

Dr. Nurse.

Dr. Brady.

February.

Dr. Tyler.

Mr. Whitfield.

Dr. Trimmell.

Mr. Fleetwood.

Gentlemen of the Chappel.

Mr. Edward Cradock, Clerk of the Cheque.	Mr. Samuel Bentham.
Mr. Nathanael Watkins.	Mr. Moses Snow.
Mr. John Goodgroome.	Mr. John Howell.
Mr. Thomas Richardson.	Mr. Charles Barnes.
Mr. James Hart.	Mr. Alexander Damascene.
Mr. Andrew Trebeck.	Mr. Daniel Williams.
Dr. William Turner.	Mr. John Church.
Mr. John Gostling.	Mr. Thomas Linacre.
Mr. Leonard Woddeso.	Mr. Thomas Jennings.
Mr. Nathanael Vestment.	Mr. Thomas Edwards.
	Mr. VVilliam Washbourn.

Their Salary 73 l. each *per An.* and the Sub-Dean the same.

Mr. John Radcliffe, Confessor to the Household, and Gentleman of the Chappel.

Dr. John Blow, Master of the Children, and Organist; for each of which he receives 24 l. *per Annum* Salary.

Mr. Francis Piggot, Organist. Salary 73 l. *per Annum*.

Ten Children of the Chappel, viz.

Bernard Gates.	James Hasleton.
Henry Silvester.	Josias Priest.
Matthew Benson.	Henry Franks.
Nathanael Priest.	Edmond Baker.
William Govadking.	Jervase Deane.

Clerks of the Closet in Commission, Dr VVilliam Ghrane,
Dean of Carlisle, Dr. John Younger, Dr. Samuel Pratt.

Mr. Gilbert Thornbrough, Closet-Keeper.

Mr. Bernard Smith, Organ-Builder.

Henry Parker, Esq; Serjeant. Salary 6 l. 10 s. 16 d. $\frac{1}{2}$

Board-wages 66 l. 3 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Marm. Alford, Yeom. Sal. 5 l. Board-wages 49 l. 15 s.

Matthew Fayrlace, Groom. Sal. 45 l. 12 s. 6 d.

William Sampson, Bell-Ringer. Salary 15 l. 4 s. Board-wages 15 l. 4 s. 2 d.

Matthew Shelley, Organ-blower. Board-wages 10 l.

*Of the
Vestry*

A List of her Majesty's Household Officers and Servants attending in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command of William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward; together with their respective Salaries and Board-wages.

The Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

		<i>Per Annum.</i>	
<i>White-staff Officers.</i>		<i>Wages,</i>	<i>Board-wages.</i>
W illiam, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household.	}	100 00 00	1360 00 00
Francis, Earl of Bradford, Treasurer, ————	}		
Sir Edward Seymour, Baronet, ————	}	107 17 06	1092 02 06
Comptroller, ————			
Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Cofferer, ————			
Sir Thomas Falcon, Master of the Household, ————	}	66 13 04	433 06 08

Clerks of the Green-Cloth.

Sir William Forrester, Knight, ————	44 06 08	455 13 04
Anthony Rowe, Esq; ————	44 06 08	455 13 04
Charles Scarborough, Esq; ————	44 06 08	455 13 04
Edward Griffin, Esq; ————	44 06 08	455 13 04

1. Accompting-House.

Petley Garnham, Yeoman, ————	05 00 00	73 00 00
Charles Morgan, Yeoman, ————	05 00 00	73 00 00
Gilbert Thornburgh, Groom, ————	02 13 04	54 15 00
John Shaw, Groom, ————	02 13 04	54 15 00
Henry Sampson, Messenger, ————	02 13 04	77 06 08

2. Bake-House.

John Clarke, Yeoman, ————	05 00 00	45 00 00
Edward Ball, Groom, ————	02 13 04	37 06 08
William Walton, Groom, ————	02 13 04	37 06 08

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-wages.

3. Pantry.

William Lingen, Gent. and Yeoman,	11 08 01½	48 11 10
Charles Justice, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
Lewis Van Doren, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08

4. Buttry.

Roger Webb, Gent. and Yeoman,	11 08 01	48 11 10½
David Lloyd, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Thomas Jones, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
John Clay, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
John Murray, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08

5. Cellar.

Tho. Hopgood, Gent. and Yeoman } of the Ice-house, ——— }	05 00 00	55 00 00
Richard Dalton, Yeoman, ———	05 09 00	45 00 00
Andrew Tofts, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
James Heymans, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Fran. Furnis, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Samuel Towers, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
John Jones, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
Charles Price, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08

6. Spicery.

Joseph Sommers, Esq; { Joint } George Bond, Esq; { Clerks. } —	32 00 00	168 00 00
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7. Chandlery.

John Pigot ———

8. Confectionary.

Elizabeth Stephens, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Geo. Gunthorpe, Yeoman ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Tho. Drake, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08

9. Cwry.

Josias Poulter, Gent. and Yeoman,	05 00 00	45 00 00
Peter Berry, Yeoman, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
Conrad Roupel, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08

10. Laundrys.

Elizabeth Gunthorpe, ———	20 00 00	100 00 00
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11. Kitchen.

James Clarke, Esq; Chief Clerk —	44 06 06	205 13 04
Henry Lowman, Esq; 2d Clerk, —	11 08 01½	138 11 10½
Patrick Lamb, Esq; Master-Cook, —	11 08 01½	138 11 10½
John Feyerall, Esq; 2d Master-Cook,	05 00 00	45 00 00

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Per Annum.

	Wages.	Board-wages.
Michael Hounsteff, 3d Master-Cook, —	05 00 00	45 00 00
John Dissel, 4th Master-Cook, —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Joseph Centlivres, Yeoman of the } Mouth, —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Manuell Hicks, Yeoman, Chief } Cook of the Side-Kitchen, }		
Claud Arnaud, Yeoman, —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Richard Cookoe, Yeoman, —	05 00 00	45 00 00
John Lincicomb, Yeoman, —	05 00 00	45 00 00
William Goulding, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08
John Pritchard, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08
William Daniel, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08
William Calhoone, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08
James Beacher, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08
Gabriel Cooper, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08
Christian Fröling, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08
John Sells, Groom, —	02 13 04	37 06 08
William Hounsteff, Child, —	02 00 00	33 00 00
Jane Smith, Child, —	02 00 00	33 00 00
Tho. Webb, Child, —	02 00 00	33 00 00
Tho. Wells, Child, —	02 00 00	33 00 00
John Sheppard, Child, —	02 00 00	33 00 00
Christopher Limey, Child, —	02 00 00	33 00 00
William Tomlin, Scourer, —		
Tho. Webb, Scourer, —		
John Webb, Sen. Turnbroach, —		
Thomas Grafton, Turnbroach, —		
Samuel Edwards, Turnbroach, —		
Edward Harris, Turnbroach, —		
Christopher Lismey, Turnbroach, —		
John Gatley, Turnbroach, —		
John Grimestone, Turnbroach, —		
John Forbrooke, Turnbroach, —		
John Wynn, Door-keeper, —		
James Eckerfall, Door-keeper, —		

12. *Acaterp.*

James Halley, Esq; Serjeant, —	11 08 01 ¹	48 11 10 ¹
Henry Gascoigne, Esq; { Joint }		
John Jackson, Esq; { Clerks. }	06 13 04	113 06 08
Francis Tuckwell, Yeoman of the } Salt Stores, —	05 00 00	10 00 00

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13. *Lar.*

	Per Annum	
	Wages.	Board-wages.
13. Larder.		
John Whilden, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Nicholas Howard, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Robert Bray, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
Geo. Minors, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
John Geater, Groom, ———	02 23 04	37 06 08
14. Daffry.		
Patrick Lamb, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Tho. Salter, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Edward Allen, Groom, ———	02 00 00	33 00 00
Tho. Brown, Groom, ———	02 00 00	33 00 00
John Heard, Turner, ———		30 00 00
15. Doultry.		
Esmé Clark, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Anthony Scarlet, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
David Davies, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
16. Scalding House.		
James Goodwin, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Henry Yorke, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
17. Doultry, Daffry, Scul- lery and Woodyard.		
John Price, Clerk, ———		
Alexander Gretton, Clerk, ———		
18. Scullery.		
Thomas Hardyman, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Fran. Forrester, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
James Tooth, { Joint }		
Sam. Farley, { Grooms. }	05 06 08	74 13 04
Tho. Robinson, Page, ———	02 00 00	33 00 00
Rob. Lloyd, Page, ———	02 00 00	33 00 00
James Rodd, Child, ———	02 00 00	33 00 00
Rich. Bland, Child, ———	02 00 00	33 00 00
John Griffin, Pan-keeper ———	01 00 00	16 10 00
Robert Lloyd, Pan-keeper, ———	01 00 00	16 10 00
Martha Hilton, ———		
19. Woodyard.		
Anni Coleman, ———		
Leonard Hancock, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
Somerset English, Groom, ———	02 13 04	37 06 08

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-wages.

20. Porters at the Gate.

Henry Rainsford, Esq; Serjeant, —	11 08 01½	101 11 10½
Alex. Hubert, Yeoman, —	5 00 00	45 00 00
Richard Miller, Yeoman, —	5 00 00	45 00 00
Aaron Kenton, Yeoman, —	5 00 00	45 00 00
Mahulaleel Windham, Groom, —	2 13 04	37 06 08
James Lovett, Groom, —	2 13 04	37 06 08
Charles Seager, Groom, —	2 13 04	37 06 08

21. Harbingers.

Peter la Roche, Gentleman, —	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
Tho. Row, the like, —	—	—
William Wall, Yeoman, —	5 00 00	45 00 00
William Merritt, Yeoman, —	5 00 00	45 00 00
Fran. Courant, Yeoman, —	5 00 00	45 00 00

22. Cartakers.

Edward Kilmaine, Yeoman, —	5 00 00	45 00 00
William Munden, Yeoman, —	5 00 00	45 00 00
Tho. Fielder, Groom, —	2 13 04	37 06 08
William Arber, Groom, —	2 13 04	37 06 08

23. Almond-py

Rich. Bennet, Yeoman, —	5 00 00	45 00 00
Daniel Whitton, Groom, —	2 13 04	37 06 08

24. Officers of the Hall.

Ch. Parsons, Marshal, —	13 00 08½	18 00 00
Will. Everall, Daily-Waiter, —	2 13 00	28 00 00
James Moody, Daily-Waiter, —	2 13 00	28 00 00
John Philipps, Daily-Waiter, —	2 13 00	28 00 00

25. Knight Marshal and Marshal's Men.

Sir Ph. Meadows, Kt. Marshal, —	—	16 00 00
John Lester, Provost Marshal's Man, —	—	20 00 00
Theophilus Bustard, the like, —	—	20 00 00
Samuel Birt, the like, —	—	20 00 00
Tho. Bockett, the like, —	—	20 00 00
John Applaby, like, —	—	20 00 00
John Salmon, the like, —	—	02 00 00

26. Cook and Cryer.

William Sampson, —	—	18 05 00
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27. Officers of the Clerge.

John Hardesty, Clerk, —	6 13 04	23 06 08
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Robert

	Per Annum.	
	Wages.	Board-wages.
Robert White, Coroner, _____	6 13 04	23 06 08
28. Breadbearers.		
Sam. Lee, _____	2 00 00	13 00 00
Joseph Richard Lee, _____	2 00 00	13 00 00
29. Tail-Gartakers.		
Edward Parsons, _____	2 13 04	37 06 08
Luder Spielmaker, _____	2 13 04	37 06 08
Jacob Abbadie, _____	2 13 04	37 06 08
Henry Gascoigne, _____	2 13 04	37 06 08
30. Wine-Porters.		
Two, _____	4 00 00	
31. Turncock at Ken- fington.		
Edward Jones, _____		
32. Bell Ringer there.		
Nath. Lloyd, _____		

Durbeyors.

Poulterers, John Wyber, Richard Wagden.
 Purveyor of Sea-Fish, Francis Tuckwell.
 Purveyor of Fresh-water Fish, Samuel Walton.
 Linnen-Draper, Matthew Cooper.
 Wine-Merchant, Stephen Tompson.
 Grocer, Peter la Vigne.
 Brewer, John England.
 — At Hampton-Court, John Grant.
 Purveyor of Butchers Meat, John Heard.
 Purveyor of Oysters, Ann Bridges.
 Purveyor of Bacon, John Clift.
 Brasier, John Smith.
 Ironmonger, Paul Collins.
 Pewterer, William Templeman.
 Tallow-chandler, Tho. Rutter.

*The Queen's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above-
stairs under the Lord Chamberlain.*

Lord Chamberlain of the Household, *Edward Earl of Jersey.*

Vice-Chamberlain, *Peregrine Bertie, Esq;*

Four Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Henry Sandys,
Roger Cooper, Esq;

John Anderson, Esq;
Edward Harrison, Esq;

Four Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily-waiters.

Sir David Mitchell, Esq;
William Oldes, Esq;

Francis Aston, Esq;
Jeremy Chaplain, Esq;

Gentleman-Usher, Assistant, *William Saunderson, Esq;*

Four Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

William Whitmore, Esq;
Robert Barkham, Esq;

— *Hemington, Esq;*
— *Boning, Esq;*

Eight Quarter-waiters.

— *Dalton*
— *Pinkney.*
— *Bressy.*
Henry Godfrey.

John Edlyne.
Henry Gardy.
Jeremy Bird.
Tobiah Humphreys.

Four Cup-bearers.

Charles Nicholas Eyre, Esq;
Thomas Boteler, Esq;

James Tyrrell, Esq;
Robert Russell, Esq;

Four Carvers.

William Champneis, Esq;
Bernard Grainville, Esq;

Cornelius Tilbourn, Esq;
Joseph Rossington, Esq;

Four

Four Sewers.

George Morley, Esq;
Nicholas Fen, Esq;

Richard Smith, Esq;
Robert Sr. Glare, Esq;

Eight Sewers of the Chamber.

William Pawling.
Richard Sawages.
Timothy Crump.
Anthony Meek.

John Girard.
Richard Baugh.
William Murray.
Charles Wynn.

Pages of the Presence.

Abraham Kemp.
Alexander Reynolds.

Edward Wills.
Arnold Walwin.

Esquires of the Body.

Sir Thomas Grantham Knt.
William Sydenham, Esq;

Ten Grooms of the great Chamber.

Charles Shepherd.
Adam Lysney.
Edward Cooper.
James Cook.
Thomas Nash.

John Lyndsey.
Griffin Evans.
Walter Martin.
Robert Jenkinson.
John Stone.

Treasurer of the Chamber, John Lord Fitzharding.
Master of the Ceremonies, Sir Charles Coterel.
Assistant to the Master, John Dormer, Esq;
Marshal of the Ceremonies, Richard La Bass, Esq;
Groom Porter, William Rowley, Esq;

Four Physicians.

Sir Thomas Millington.
Dr. Haunee.

Dr. Lawrence.
Dr. Lister.

Two Apothecaries to the Person.

Mr. Joseph Pitt.
Mr. James Chace.

Apothecary to the Household, Mr. William Jones.
Serjeant Surgeon to the Person, Mr. Charles Bernard.

Sur.

Surgeon to the Household, *Thomas Gardiner*.
Knight Harbinger, *John Thurston*, Esq;

Kings of Arms, Three.

Sir *Thomas St. George*, Kt. Garter Principal.

Sir *Henry St. George*, Kt. Clarenceux.

Robert Devenish, Esq; Norroy.

Heralds.

Henry Dethick, Esq; *Richmond*.

Gregory King, Esq; *Lancaster*.

Charles Mawfen, Esq; *Chester*, and Register of the College of Arms.

Peers Maudit, Esq; *Windsor*.

Samuel Stebbing, Esq; *Somerset*.

Laurence Cromp, Esq; *York*, and Deputy Register of the College of Arms.

Rowland Frith, Esq; *Mowbray*, Herald Extraordinary.

Pursuivants.

John Gibbon, Gent. Blue Mantle.

Peter le Neve, Gent. Rouge Croix.

John Hare, Gent. Rouge Dragon.

John Hesketh, Gent. Portcullis.

Serjeants at Arms.

John Templar.

Thomas Charnock.

Thomas Furst.

Joseph Lawson.

Benjamin Gregg.

Edmund Williamsen.

Daniel Gardiner.

Matthew Hutton.

Serjeant at Arms to attend the Lord Keeper, *Peter Persehouse*.

Serjeant at Arms to attend the Lord Treasurer, *Reginald Ryley*.

Serjeant at Arms to attend the House of Commons *Samuel Powel*.

Housekeeper of *White-hall*, *Piety Kirk*, Esq;

Under House-keeper of *Hampton-Court*, *Jasper English*.

House-keeper of *Windsor*, *Theodore Rindice*.

House-keeper of *New-market*, *Walker*.

Housekeeper of *Kensington*, *Henry Lowman* and *Mary Lowman*.

Under

Under

Under Housekeeper at *Richmond*.

Robert White.

Keeper of the Bowling-green at *Hampton-Court*,

—— *Pearock*.

Removing Wardrobe.

Peter Hume, Yeoman.

Jonathan Chase, } Grooms.

Thomas Taylor, }

Christopher Smith, } Pages.

Kendal Heron, }

Josias Sewell, }

Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes.

William Van Huls, Esq;

Jewel-Office.

Charles Godfrey, Esq; Master.

Edward Pauncesfort, Yeoman.

Edward Yardley, Groom.

Robert Sedgewyk, Clerk.

Watch-maker and Clock-maker, *Thomas Herbet*.

Keeper of the Standing-Wardrobe at *Whitehal*, *Daniel Child*.

Keeper of the Standing-Wardrobe at *Hampton-Court* *James Marriot*.

Keeper of the Standing-Wardrobe at *St. James's*, *Peter Hume*.

Principal Painter, *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

Surveyor and Keeper of the Pictures, —— *Walton*.

Joyner of the Privy-Chamber, *John Norris*.

Latin-Secretary, *Richard Hill*, Esq;

Keeper of the Library at *St. James's*, *Dr. Richard Bentley*.

Master of the Tennis-Courts, *Horatio Moor*.

Locksmith, *Philip Harris*.

Rat-killer, *William Hesther*.

Mole-taker, *Thomas Frazier*.

Fowl-keeper in *St. James's-Park*, *Anthony Row*, Esq;

Master of the Revels, *Charles Killigrew*.

Yeoman of the Revels, *Henry Harris*.

Poet Laureat, *Nahum Tate*.

Historiographer, *Thomas Rimer*.

Two Clerks of the Cheque to the Messengers.

*William Sharp.**Thomas Aiterbury.*

Messengers.

*Thomas Beak.**Francis Clark.**Charles Couchman.**Richard Hopkins.**Henry Legatt.**Peter Newlin.**Thomas Harrifon.**John Bale.**Nicholas Hill.**George Fry.**Charles Kenge.**Ralph Gibbs.**James Kitson.**Simon Chapman.**Ralph Young.**George Collins.**Thomas Davis.**Edward Gibbs.**William Knight.**Richard Hayward.**Thomas Newlin.**William Sutton.**Samuel Hill.**John Freeman.**Peter Morefcoe.**Henry Allen.**John Thornborough.**John Morris.**Nathan Wilcocks.**Anthony Dagley.**Joseph Chance.**Thomas Beak.**Richard Ravell.**Samuel Grice.**Peter Brown.**Tho. Nightingale.**Richard Barlow.*Messenger to the Printing-Press, *Robert Stephens.*Messenger to the Treasury, *John Thurketle.*Master of the Barges, *John Warner.*

Forty Eight Water-men.

Watermen at Pension with Liveries.

Instrumental Musick-Master, *John Eccles.*

Twenty Four Musicians.

*Thomas Clayton.**Edward Hooten.**Henry Heale.**William Gorton.**Henry Eccles.**Solomon Eccles.**Frederick Stepkins.**Christian Stepkins.**John Lenton.**John Ridgley.**Francis Cruise.**Edward Flower.**John*

John Bannister.
Robert King.
Theophilus Fitts.
Daniel Short.
Alexander de la Tour.
Richard Bradley.

Robert Lewis.
John Shore.
Charles Smith.
— Abraham.
Tho. Parkinson.
— Jones.

Keeper of the Instruments, John Mosley.
Serjeant Trumpeter, William Shore.
Sixteen Trumpeters.
Kettle-Drummer, Robert Maugridge.
Drum-Major, John Maugridge.
Four Drummers.

Servants under the Groom of the Stole.

Ladies of the Bed-chamber.
Maids of Honour.
Gentlewomen of the Bed-Chamber.
Pages of the Back-Stairs.
Laundress to the Body-Linnen.
Sempstresses and Starcher.
Coffer-bearer at the Back-Stairs.
Necessary Woman.

Mistress of the Robes.
Yeoman of the Robes.
Grooms of the Robes.
Page of the Robes.

Captain of the Band of Pensioners.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Lieutenant of the Yeomen.
Ensign of the Yeomen.
Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen.

Master of the Buck-Hounds.
Serjeant of the Buck-Hounds.
Master of the Harriers.

Serjeant of the Hawks.
Falconers.

Secretaries of State.

The Right Honourable *Daniel* Earl of Nottingham, for the Southern Province.

Under-Secretaries.

Richard Warr, Esq;

William Aglionby, Esq;

The Right Honourable Sir *Charles Hedges*, Secretary of State for the Northern Province.

Under-Secretaries.

John Tucker, Esq;

John Ellis, Esq;

Attorney-General.

Sir *Edward Northey*, Kt.

Solicitor-General.

Sir *Simon Harcourt*.

Her Majesty's Serjeants at Law.

Sir *Thomas Powis* First Serjeant.

Edward Birch, Esq;

Nicholas Hooper, Esq;

Sir *Salathiel Lovell*, Kt. Recorder of London.

Sir *John Darnel*, Kt.

Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Kt.

The Queen's Learned Council at Law.

Sir *William Whitlock*.

John Conyers, Esq;

William Cooper, Esq;

The other Serjeants at Law.

Sir Robert Atkins.	Sir Ambrose Philips.
Sir Robert Shaftoe.	John Thirbane,
Sir George Stroude.	William Powlet,
<i>The Hon. W. Montague, Esq;</i>	William Coward,
Edward Bigland, <i>Esq;</i>	Thomas Gooding,
Sir Francis Wythens.	Reginald Bretland,
Sir Thomas Jehner.	Joseph Girdler,
Edwin Wyat, <i>Esq;</i>	Charles Bonytham,
Sir Edward Lutwich.	John Green,
Sir Henry Selby.	Thomas Gibbons,
Sir Thomas Powell	John Keen, <i>Esq;</i>
Sir William Rawlinson.	Philip Neve,
William Killingworth, <i>Esq;</i>	Henry Turner,
Sir Charles Ingleby.	James Mundy,
William le Hunt, <i>Esq;</i>	John Hooke,
Sir John Rotheram.	John Pratt.
Sir Henry Chancey.	William Hall,
Henry Trinder, <i>Esq;</i>	James Selby,
Francis Fuller, <i>Esq;</i>	Laurence Agar,
Sir George Hutchin.	John Smith.
Sir William Wogam.	Thomas Carthew.
Sir Nathanael Bond.	

*A List of her Majesty's Officers and Servants under
the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Somerset.*

Equerries.

Hugh Chidley, *Esq;*
Thomas Lister, *Esq;*

Serjeant of the Carriages, James Duperon, *Esq;*
Master of the Studds, Thomas Pullein, *Esq;*
Supervisor of the High-ways, Michael Sudholme, *Esq;*

Surveyors of the Stables.

Francis Negus, *Esq;* | Samuel Shute, | Simon de Brienne.

Riding-Surveyor, Robert Hayes, *Esq;*
Clerk of the Avery, Robert Manley, *Esq;*
Yeoman of the Stirrup, Peter Paul Gendrault, *Esq;*

Yeoman Riders.

Frederick Root.

| John Woolfrade.

Clerk

Clerk of the Stables, *Evert Jolliet*, Esq;
 Serjeant-Farrier, *Andrew Snape*.
 Marshal-Farrier, *Andrew Snape*.
 Yeoman-Farrier, *John Willis*.

Groom-Farriers.

John Marshal.
John Newberry.

| *Josiah Watts*.

Squire-Sadler, *John Rawlins*.
 Yeoman-Sadler, *Laur. Shaft*.
 Groom-Sadler, *John Rawlins*.
 Coach-maker, *Samuel Aubery*.

Purveyors.

Mr. Adam Carconnel. | *Mr. Arthur Powell*.
Mr. James Vexian. | *Mr. James Vincent*.
 Riding Purveyor, *Richard Pye*, Esq;

Mews-Keepers.

Adrian de Milde.
John Robson.

| *Thomas Eagle*.
 | *Andrew Guidan*.

Yeomen of the Carriage.

George Lampen.

| *Robert Manning*.

Sixteen Footmen.
 Six Coachmen.
 Thirty two Grooms.
 Four Chair-men.
 Porter of the Mewse, *Isaak Hacksteene*.
 Gentleman-Armourer, *Mr. Pierce Devere*.
 Page of the Back Stairs, *William Tisford*.
 Messenger, *Edward Parsons*.

Tre-

Tregonel Frampton, Esq; Supervisor of the Race-Horses at *Newmarket*, for the maintenance of ten Boys, their Lodgings, &c. and for Provisions of Hay, Oats, Bread, and all other Necessaries for ten Race-Horses, 1000 l. per Annum.

The Officers, and Gentlemen of the Band of Pensioners.

HIS Grace the Duke of *St. Albans*, Captain, whose Salary is 1000 l. per Annum.

William Seamour, Esq; Lieutenant, Sal. 500 l.

Charles Fane, Esq; Standard-bearer, 310 l.

Robert Manley, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque, Sal. 120 l.

Walter Baker, Esq;

Sir John Cooper.

Thomas Orme, Esq;

John Titcomb, Esq;

Charles Norton, Esq;

Thomas Boteler, Esq;

Alexander Barkham, Esq;

Henry Linny, Esq;

Nicholas Arnold, Esq;

Paul Coulton, Esq;

Joseph Sumner, Esq;

Henry Turner, Esq;

John Champante, Esq;

Gregory Westcomb, Esq;

James Gray, Esq;

Thomas Freckleton, Esq;

Somerford Oldfield, Esq;

Robert Coleby, Esq;

William Olds, Esq;

Thomas Saunders, Esq;

William Westcombe, Esq;

Nathanael Brown, Esq;

John Grub, Esq;

Joseph Whitehead, Esq;

Thomas Geary, Esq;

William Lancaster, Esq;

Jeremy Sambrooks, Esq;

John Gashon, Esq;

William Parker, Esq;

Robert London, Esq;

John Darley, Esq;

Francis Mogson, Esq;

James Vallis, Esq;

William Smith, Esq;

Sir Richard Vernon, Bar.

Richard Gammon, Esq;

Sylvester Harlackenden, Esq;

John Sinclear, Esq;

William Saltmarsh, Esq;

Edward Benningfield, Esq;

Fee to each of these 100 l. yearly.

Their Pay-master, *William Smith*, Esq;

Gentleman-Harbinger, *Rich. Reeves*, Esq;

Officers of the Yeomen of Her Majesty's Guard.

Charles Earl of Manchester, Captain. Salary 1000 l. per Annum.

Thomas Maul, Esq; Lieutenant. Sal. 500 l.

Richard Unhill, Esq; Standard-Bearer. Sal. 300 l.

Charles Hanbury, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. Sal. 150.

Exempts or Corporals.

Ambrose Meers, Esq;

——— Dormer, Esq;

John Biggs, Esq;

George Davenant, Esq;

Their Salaries, 150 l. each.

Yeomen of the Guard, one Hundred.

The

The first Troop of her Majesty's Horse-Guards. commanded by the Earl of Albermarle.

B <i>Artholomew Ogilvy,</i>		Captain.	Colonel.
<i>Sherrington Davenport,</i>		Lieutenants.	Lieutenant
			Colonels.
<i>Lord Lovelace,</i>	_____	Cornet.	Major.
<i>Robert Dormer,</i>	_____	Guidon.	Major.
<i>Francis Nichols,</i>	}	Exemptes.	Captains.
<i>James Brynfield,</i>			
<i>William Barnes,</i>			
<i>Arthur Apefly,</i>			
<i>John West,</i>	}	Brigadiers.	Lieute- nants.
<i>Ambrose Lock,</i>			
<i>Guy Morine,</i>			
<i>Charles Dilks,</i>			
<i>Andrew Corbet,</i>	}	Sub-Brigadiers.	
<i>William Needham,</i>			
<i>Edward Wright,</i>			
<i>John Barnes,</i>			
_____ <i>Julian,</i>	_____	And by Commission have Command and Title as	Adjutant. Chaplain. Surgeon.
<i>Edward Whitcomb,</i>	_____		
<i>John Browne,</i>	_____		
<i>Trumpeters,</i>	_____		
<i>Kettle-Drum,</i>	_____		
<i>Private Men,</i>	_____		
		Four.	
		One.	
		160.	

The

The Second Troop of her Majesty's Horse-Guards, commanded by James Duke of Ormond, who takes Post according to the Seniority of his Commission; and so commands the Captain of the First Troop.

<i>SIR Thomas Smith,</i>	}	Captain.	And by Commission have Command and Title as	Colonel.	
<i>Thomas Pulteney,</i>		Lieutenants.		Lieutenant-Colonels.	
<i>George Jocelyne,</i>	_____	Cornet.		Major.	
<i>Lord Henry Scot,</i>	_____	Guidon.		Major.	
<i>James Cornuand,</i>	}	_____		Exempts.	Captains.
<i>Leonard Holmden,</i>					
<i>Humphrey Gore,</i>					
<i>John Byng,</i>					
<i>William Wildgoose,</i>	}	_____		Brigadiers.	Lieutenants.
<i>John D'Enty,</i>					
<i>John Bridger,</i>					
<i>Henry Masclary,</i>					
<i>Thomas Brusfield,</i>	}	_____		Sub-Brigadiers.	Cornets.
<i>John Greenhill,</i>					
<i>Francis Rogers,</i>					
<i>Peter Hardessie,</i>					
<i>Roger Myrud,</i>	_____				Adjutant.
<i>William Ellis,</i>	_____				Chaplain.
<i>John Browne,</i>	_____				Surgeon.
<i>Trumpeters,</i>	_____	Four.			
<i>Kettle-Drum,</i>	_____	One.			
<i>Private Men,</i>	_____	160.			

The

The Third Troop of her Majesty's Horse-Guards, commanded by Richard Earl Rivers, who also takes Post according to the Seniority of his Commission.

H	<i>Atton Compton,</i> <i>John Bains.</i>	}	—	Captain.	Colonel.										
				Lieutenants.	Lieutenant-Colonels.										
<i>Louis de Belleau,</i>	—	—	—	Cornet.	Major.										
<i>Lord Paston,</i>	—	—	—	Guidon.	Major.										
<i>Armant la Bastide,</i> <i>William Holmes,</i> <i>Francis Savage,</i> <i>Thomas Earl,</i>	}	—	—	Exempts.	Captains.										
<i>Henry Snary,</i> <i>Charles Williams,</i> <i>Rene Haresberg,</i> <i>Daniel Mason,</i>						}	—	—	Brigadiers.	Lieutenants.					
<i>Charles Dakein,</i> <i>James Turnbole,</i> <i>Henry Sutton,</i> <i>Richard Barkham,</i> <i>Henry Midget,</i>											}	—	—	Sub-Brigadiers.	Cornets.
<i>Richard Martin,</i> <i>Latimer Ridley,</i> <i>Trumpeters,</i> <i>Kettle-Drummer,</i> <i>Private Men.</i>															
	}	—	—	One.	Chaplain.										
						}	—	—	160.	Surgeon.					
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Horse-

Horse-Grenadiers.

THE Honourable George Cholmondley, Captain and Colonel.
 Henry Iretton, Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Thomas Gay, Major.

Edw. Waring, } Robert Dent, }	_____ Lieutenants.	}	Captains.
Richard Morley, _____	_____ Guidon.		Captain.
Robert Jackson, } John St. Paul, }	_____ Lieutenants.	}	
_____ D' Avenax, _____	_____ Adjutant.		
John Bradley, _____	_____	}	Chaplain.
John Browne, _____	_____		Surgeon.
Serjeants, _____	_____ Six.	}	
Corporals, _____	_____ Six.		
Hautboys, _____	_____ Six.		
Drums, _____	_____ Four.		
Private Men, _____	_____ 145.		

By Commission are

The Queen Dowager's Family in *England* is reduc'd to a small Number; many of her Servants having gone over with her into *Portugal*; of whom we can now give no Account; but as many as are surviving of the former are these that follow:

*Officers and Servants belonging to her Majesty the
Queen Dowager's Court.*

Earl of Feversham, Lord Chamberlain.
Geo. Porter, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain.
Sir Richard Belling, Principal Secretary.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Charles Arundell, Esq;
Thomas Sands, Esq;

Rowland Eyre, Esq;

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Mr. Anthony Vane.
Mr. John Walthew.

Mr. James Windebank.
Mr. Zechariah Burgeois.

Gentleman-Usher Quarter-Waiter.

Mr. Thomas Whitegrave.

Page of the Presence.

Mr. Hugh Jones.

Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Mr. Richard Stevens, senior. ; Mr. James Clarke.

Officers belonging to the Robes.

Sir Christopher Musgrave, Master of the Robes.

Mr. David Rowland, Yeoman.

Mr. Bapt. du Vivier, Keeper of the Wardrobe.

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

Mr. James Thackham.
Mr. Thomas Jenkin.

Mr. Nicho. Hare.

Ms.

Mr. Rob. Frost, Porter at the great Gate.

Mr. John Allen, Night-Porter.

Mr. William Johnson, Porter at the Back-Stairs:

Mr. Thomas Apper, Under House-keeper.

Rich. Salmon, Porter at the Water-Gate.

The. Baddely, Gardiner at Somerset-House.

Rely George, Master of the Butte, and 21 Watermen.

Groom of the Stole and Lady of the Robes.

The Countess of Arlington.

Queen's Dressers:

Lady Belling.

Lady Leliwood Cranmer.

Mrs. Winifride Windham.

Mrs. Anne Roper.

Mrs. Philippa Temple.

Semstress, *Barbara Anna de Calvert.*

Clerk of the Kitchen, *Mr. William Tordley.*

Yeoman of the Bake-house and Pantry, *Mr. Tho. Fome.*

Yeoman of the Buttery and Cellar, *Mr. John Ribbier.*

Yeoman of the Kitchen, *Mr. Manuel Hicks.*

Yeoman of the Scullery, *Robert Fisher.*

Officers of the Queen Dowager's Revenue.

LORD *Ferrers*, High-Steward.

Earl of *Fewersham*, Chancellor, and Keeper of her Majesty's Great Seal.

Charles Fox, Esq; Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Martin Foulke, Esq; Attorney-General.

Christopher Montague, Esq; Solicitor-General.

John Rayner, Esq; Surveyor-General.

Richard Marriot, Esq; Clerk of the Council, and Register of Chancery.

Robert Hewit, Esq; Auditor.

Mt. William Knight, Keeper of the Council-Chamber.

Mr. Samuel Heming.

Mr. Timothy Lewis.

} Messengers.

The Court or Family of his Royal Highness, George Hereditary Prince of Denmark and Norway, and of the Goths and Vandals, Duke of Schleswick, Holstein, Stormar, Dickmarsh, and Cumberland, Earl of Oldenburg, Delmanhorst and Kendal, Baron of Wokingham, Generalissimo of all her Majesty's Forces, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

Officers and Servants with their Respective Salaries per An.

Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole,
The Right Honourable *John Lord De La Ware*; his
Fee per Annum is 400 l.

Privy-Purse, and Master of the Robes, *Der Heer de Playssen*,
200 l. per Annum.

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Charles Scarborough, Esq; 200 l. per Annum.

Charles Churchill, Esq; 200 l.

George Churchill, Esq; 200 l.

Thomas Maule, Esq; 200 l.

Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Mr. Peter Laroach, 70 l.

Mr. Daniel Crohare, 70 l.

Servant to the Pages of the Back-Stairs, *Louis Vandooren*,
20 l.

Yeoman of the Robes and Barber, *Mr. Carsten Buckholt*,
50 l. and 60 l. per An. in all 110 l.

Treasurer of the House and Revenue, and Comptroller
of the House, *Sir Benjamin Bathurst*, 200 l.

Secretary, *Edward Griffith, Esq; 200 l.*

Secretary of the Foreign Affairs, *Jean George Hugck, Esq;*
100 l.

Chaplain, *Dr. Mecken*, 100 l.

Counsellour at Law to his Royal Highness; *Tho. Webb, Esq;*

Gentleman-Usher, *Colonel Edmond Webb, Esq;* 104 l.

Attorney at Law, *William Escherick, Esq;*

Sollicitor, *Thomas Webb, jun. Esq;*

Salary to each 20 l.

Gentlemen-Waiters.

Mr. John Layng, 56 l. per An.

Mr. John Anderson, 56 l.

Captain of the Arms, *Mr. Timothy Scholt*, 100 l.

Groom of the Presence, *Mr. William Humbley*, 32 l.

Groom of the Presence, *Mr. Custice*, 50 l.

Yeoman of the Wine-Cellar, *Mr. Tho. Hapgood*, 100 l.

Yeoman of the Beer-Cellar, *Mr. Roger Webb*, 70 l.

Yeoman of the Wardrobe, *Mr. Geo. Hallet*, 90 l.

Messenger, *Mr. Geo. Guy*, 40 l.

Assistant in the Wardrobe, *Mr. Roger Hallet*, 20 l.

Yeoman of the Scullery, *Mr. Roger Webb*, 30 l.

Semstresses and Laundresses to the Body, *Mrs. Dorothy Cobb*
per, 100 l.

Laundresses for the Table, *Mrs. Jane Gunthorpe*, 100 l.

Necessary Woman, *Mrs. Mary Douglass*, 46 l.

Other Servants.

Harbinger, *Mr. Geo. Gunthorpe*, 30 l.

Housekeeper at Windsor, *Mr. Theod. Randue*, 30 l.

Housekeeper at St. James's, *Mr. Edw. Brown*, 30 l.

Porter at Windsor, *Philip Hanchet*, 40 l.

Porter of the Treasury-Office, *Laurence Turgis*, 24 l.

Ringer at Prayers, *John Gerard*, 10 l.

Gardiner at Cambden-House, *Rich. Watts*, 120 l.

Gardiner at St. James's, *Rich. Watts*, 30 l.

Officers and Servants belonging to the Stables.

Master of the Horse, the Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich; for his Horses Liveries, his Grooms, and Footmens Liveries, &c. in all *per Annum* 449 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Equerries.

Mr. Samuel Mesham.

Mr. St. Lo.

Mr. Humphrey Griffith.

And for Horses Liveries, Lodgings, &c. 208 l. each.

Clerk of the Stables, *Mr. Michael Studholm*, and for Liveries, &c. 208 l.

Pages of Honour.

Mr. Thomas Pultney.

and for Liveries, 254 l.

Henry Hawley, Esq;

Yeoman-Rider, *Mr. Timothy Scale*; and for Liveries 121 l.

Overseer of the Stables, *Mr. John Miller*, 96 l.

His Assistant, *Lelese Sander*, 50 l.

Taylor, *Charles Cabin*, 100 l.

The two Coachmen 86 l. *per An.* each, and to find the Postilions and Helpers.

Six Footmen at 36 l. each, is 216 l.

Linen and Trimming each 5 l. 1 s. is 30 l. 6 s.

The two Chairmen, each 39 l. 17 s. 6 d.

Four Grooms, each 55 l. 10 s.

Three Helpers more to the Grooms, each 22 l. 10 s.

Dog-keeper, *Peter Kirk*, 100 l.

Master-Cook, *Mr. John Faverall*, 60 l.

Another Master-Cook, *Michael Hounstef*, 60 l.

Second Cook, *Henry Dowle*, 50 l.

Turnbroaches, Scourer, &c. altogether 63 l. 17 s. 6 d.

Confectioner, *Mrs. Eliz. Stevens*.

Hautboys to his Royal Highness.

Henry Colemar.

Steven Lefevre.

John Aubert.

Thomas Chevallie.

John Pullen.

Peter Latour.

John Shower, Trumpeter.

Their total Salary 392 l.

The Commissioners of his Royal Highness's Revenues are

Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Kt.

Thomas Maule, Esq;

Edward Griffith, Esq;

} each 200 l. per An. in all 600 l.

Clerk to the Commissioners, Mr. John Roper.

A List of the several Officers of her Majesty's Court of
QUEEN'S-BENCH.

LORD Chief Justice, Sir John Holt, Kt.

The other Justices are

Sir Littleton Powis, Kt.

Sir Henry Gould, Kt.

Sir John Powell, Kt.

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Samuel Astrey, Kt.

His Secondary, Simon Harcourt, Esq;

Entering Clerks.

Mr. Rob. Selyard, Clerk of the Rules:

Mr. Rich. Horton.

Mr. William Eyres.

Mr. Benedi^t. Brown.

Mr. Rice Foulke.

Mr. Rob. Wintour.

Mr. William Leighton.

Mr. Hen. Maisterman.

Mr. Edw. Crooke.

Clerks of the Amercements of Issues.

Mr. John Davies.

These attend upon the Puisne Judges of the said Court the last Day of every issuable Term; and carry up to the Exchequer the Estreat of the Issues, and deliver it in upon Oath to the Chief-Baron of the said Court.

Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerks or Prothonotaries, Rowland Holt, Esq;
Robert Coleman, Gent.

Secondary, Giles Clark, Gent.

Deputy for signing Writs, and Clerk for filing of the Declarations, Mr. Thomas Bromfield.

Clerk of the Remembrances or Doggets, Mr. Rob. VVarter.

Clerk of the Bails and Postea's Mr. Francis Thacker.

Custos Brevium, and Nisi Prius Office.

Thomas Goodinge, Serjeant at Law.

Thomas Goodall, Esq;

Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of Queen's-Bench, Masters of the Office for making up, examining, and sealing all the Records of *Affize* and *Nisi Prius* of that Court wheresoever triable, and Clerks of the *Essoigns*, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout England, are

Mr. John Todd.

Mr. John Hollyman.

Mr. James Hoaton.

Mr. William Tully.

Mr. Thomas Goodinge.

Mr. Robert Page.

Deputy Clerk of the Inner-Treasury, Mr. Henry Boults.

Deputy Clerk of the Outward-Treasury, Mr. Robert

Page.

Two

Two Bag-bearers who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal of the *King's-Bench* Prison, *William Sutton*, Esq;

His Deputy, *Mr. Cooke*.

Clerks of the Papers there, *Mr. John Marson*, *Mr. Ellis Stephens*.

Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-side.

Mr. Robert Stone.

Mr. Adam Baynes.

Clerk of the Rules, *Mr. William Simmons*.

His Deputy, *Mr. Pickering*.

Clerk of the Errors, *Mr. Petit*.

Sealer of the Writs, *Mr. Pepys*.

A Chief Crier, two under-Criers, two Ushers, and four Tipstaves.

The Filacers and Exigenters of the King's-Bench.

Mr. Robert Hastings.

Mr. Thomas Stareham.

Mr. John Green.

Mr. George Woodson.

Mr. William Twiford.

Mr. John Try.

Mr. William Hastings,

Mr. Jonathan Ravenhill,

Mr. John Withers,

Mr. John Browning,

Mr. Henry Deane,

Mr. Henry Dodd,

Mr. Philip Hodges,

Mr. Robert Curtis,

Mr. Samuel Porter,

Mr. Robert Hyde,

Mr. James Mead,

Barkshire.

Derby.

Devonshire.

Yorkshire.

Essex.

Gloucester.

Hereford.

Hertford.

Kent.

Lincoln.

London and Middlesex

Oxfordsh.

Somersetsh.

Suffex.

Wilts.

Newcastle.

Bristol.

Mr. Simon Fuller,

*Bedfordshire and
Buckinghamshire.*

Sir James Fuller, <i>Bar.</i>	} Cambridghire and Cornwall.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	} Dorset, Huntingdon, and Leicester.
Mr. John Smith,	Monmouth.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	} Norfolk and Northampton.
Sir James Fuller, <i>Bar.</i>	} Northumberland and Nottingham.
Sir James Fuller, <i>Bar.</i>	Rutland.
James Woodhouse, <i>Esq;</i>	Salop.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	Southampton.
Mr. William Hawbury,	Stafford.
Sir James Fuller, <i>Bar.</i>	Suffolk.
Sir James Fuller, <i>Bar.</i>	Warwick.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	} Westmorland and Worcester.
Mr. William Benner,	Town of Nottingham.
Mr. William Osburn,	Kingston upon Hull.
Mr. Charles Waite,	} Town of Southampton.
Mr. John Withers,	City of Canterbury.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	} City of Coventry.
	City of York.
	City of Exeter.
Mr. Henry Owen,	City of Gloucester.

Mr.

Mr. Simon Fuller,

} City of Lincoln.
 } City of Norwich.
 } City of Litchfield.
 } City of Worcester.
 } Town of Pool.

A List of the Officers of the Court of Chancery.

LORD Keeper, Sir Nathan Wright.
 His Secretary, Richard Webster, Esq;
 Master of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor, Kt.
 His Secretary, Tho. Janfon, Esq;

Twelve Masters in Chancery.

Sir John Trevor, Kt.	John Methwin, Esq;
Sir Lacon VWilliam Child, Kt.	Samuel Keck, Esq;
Sir John Hoskins, Kt.	Sir Richard Holford, Kt.
Sir John Franklin, Kt.	Thomas Pitt, Esq;
Sir Robert Legard, Kt.	Tho. Gery, Esq;
John Edisbury, LLD.	VWilliam Rogers, Esq;

The Six Clerks.

Basil Herne, Esq;	Nathaniel Barnardiston, Esq;
John Suffield, Esq;	VWilliam Lamb, Esq;
John Highlord, Esq;	Sir John Meers, Kt.

Clerk of the Crown, George VVright, Esq;
 Prothonotary of the Court, Gostelow Snow, Esq;
 Clerk of the Hanap, Henry Seymour, Esq;
 His Deputy, Whirthead, Esq;
 Warden of the Fleet, VWilliam VVeeton Ford, Esq;
 Serjeant at Arms, Peter Pierrehouse, Esq;

Two Examiners.

VWilliam Emerton, Esq; } Arthur Trevor, Esq;

Three

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

John Dawling, Esq;
Daniel Bland, Esq;

| ——— *Bulstrode, Esq;*

Six Clerks of the Rolls-Chappel.

Mr. Henry Watfon.
Mr. John Woodford.
Mr. ——— Lawton.

| *Mr. ——— Horfman.*
Mr. William Grimes.
Mr. Thomas Pengry.

Masters of the Subpæna Office.

Lyonel Vane, } *Esq;*
Thomas Lyddal, }
 Their Deputy, *Mr. Nicholas Hookes.*

Clerk of the Patents, *Charles Cox, Esq;*
 His Deputy *Thomas Brook, Esq;*

The Registers Office.

Principal Register, *Charles Duke of St. Albans.*

Deputy-Registers.

George Edwards, Esq;
Carew Guidott, Esq;

Registers for the Rolls.

Mr. Edward Goldsborough.
Mr. Richard Price.

Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the old Book, *Richard Bornford, Gent.*

Keepers of other Entry-Books, *Robert Devenish, Gent.*
Henry Devenish, Gent.

Master of the Affidavit-Office, *John Poynter, Esq;*

His Deputies, *Mr. Morris Williams, Mr. Rob. Stanhope.*

Cursitors Office.

Mr. Michael Terrey, Principal for Nottingham and Northampton.

Assistants, Mr. Abraham Skinner for Essex and Berks, Mr. John Sparthofe for Devon and Kent.

Mr. Samuel Layton,	} For London and Middlesex.
Mr. Hen. Martin,	
William Fish, Esq;	
Mr. Hen. Caesar,	

John Hungerford, Esq; for Yorkshire and Westmorland.

Mr. Francis King for Cambridge and Gloucester.

Mr. John Reynolds for Southampton and Warwick.

Mr. Charles Pickering for Norfolk and Cumberland.

Mr. John Pagett for Lincoln and Somerset.

Mr. Stephen Terrey for Surrey and Salop.

Mr. Rob. Hart for Oxon and Rutland.

Mr. Jeremy Hale for Stafford and Wilts.

Mr. William Wickliffe for Sussex and Worcester.

Mr. Hen. Thornycroft for Hertford and Derby.

Mr. Andrew Gillingham for Hereford and Monmouth.

Mr. Rich. Nelson for Suffolk and Huntington.

Alex. Pitfield, Esq; for Kent and Devon.

Mr. William Richardson for Bucks and Bedford.

Mr. Humph. Miller for Lincoln and Somerset.

Mr. Thomas Barnes, for Leicester and Cornwall.

Mr. William Boddington for Dorset and Northumberland.

Secretary of the Presentations of Spiritual Benefices, John Twells, Esq;

Alienation Office.

Peregrine Bertie, Esq;	} Commissioners.
James Sanderson, Esq;	
Henry Villars, Esq;	

Master in Chancery, *Geo. Morley, Esq;*

Receiver, *Mr. Nicholas Whisacre.*

Clerk of the Enrollments, *Mr. Bernard Halfpeny.*

Clerk of the Entries, *Mr. Thomas Webb.*

A List of the Officers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

LORD Chief-Justice, *Sir Thomas Trevor, Kt.*

Sir Edw. Nevill, Kt.

Sir John Blencoe, Kt.

Sir Rob. Tracy, Kt.

} Justices.

Custos Brevium Office.

This Office belongs to the Earl of *Litchfield.*

Sworn Master, *Sir Walter St. John.*

His Secondary, *Mr. Joseph Yates.*

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, *John Cook, Esq;*

His Secondary, *Mr. Richard Cook.*

Second Prothonotary, *Thomas Winsford, Esq;*

His Secondary, *Mr. Nicholas Hall.*

Third Prothonotary, *William Tempest, Esq;*

His Secondary, *Mr. George Cook.*

Chirographers Office.

Rob. Bird, Esq; Master in Trust for *Montague Drake, Esq;*

Secondary, *Mr. John Storer.*

Clerks

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Thomas Newman.
 Mr. Peter Storer.
 Mr. Michael Glyd.
 Mr. Joseph Biscoe.

Mr. Nathanael Herbert.
 Mr. ——— Woodward.
 Mr. Rich. Campion.

Register, John Drake, Esq;
 Clerk of the Proclamations, Mr. Peter Woodward.
 Clerk of the Treasury, Mr. Edw. Milles.

Clerks of the Jurats, or Under-Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. Rob. Maidstone.
 Mr. Geo. Halfhide.
 Mr. Henry Perkins.

Mr. ——— Duncomb.
 Mr. Edw. Birch.

Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, Mr. Edw. Mills.

His Deputy, Mr. William Gandy.

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. Edmund Dummer.

Clerk of the Utlawries, Roderick Lloyd, Esq;

Clerk of the Queen's Silver Office, Mr. Cock.

Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. William East.

His Deputy, Mr. Courthope.

Clerk of the Habeas Corpus, Mr. Windham.

His Deputy, Mr. Hambden.

Clerk of the Essoigns, Mr. William Hall.

Clerk of the Superfedeas, Mr. Norris.

Filazers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Mr. Richard Spicer,

Warwickshire, Leice-
 stershire, Nottingham-
 shire, Derbyshire, City
 of Coventry, and Town
 of Nottingham.

Mr. Joseph Yates,

Monmouth.

Mr.

- Mr. Nathanael Rider, } Wiltshire, Hantshire,
and the Town of South-
hampton.
- Mr. Child, } Bedfordshire, Berkshire,
Buckinghamshire, and
Oxfordshire.
- Mr. Carpenter, } The City of Bristol,
County of Somerset.
and Town of Pool.
- Col. Stringer, } Yorkshire, City of York,
Town of Kingston upon
Hull.
- Mr. Nelson, } Devonshire and the City
of Exeter.
- Charles Shepherd, Esq; } Salop, Staffordshire,
Northamptonshire,
Rutlandshire, and
the Town of Litch-
field.
- Mr. John Farrington, } Northumberland,
Westmorland,
Cumberland, and
Town of Newcastle
upon Tyne.
- Mr. Busfield, } London and Middle-
sex.
- Mr. Marmaduke Allington, } Norfolk and the City of
Norwich.
- Mr. Frederick Alp, } Suffolk.

Mr.

Mr. Isaac Jackson,

} Lincoln, and City of
Lincoln.

Mr. John Holmden,

} Gloucestershire, City
of Gloucester, Wor-
cestershire, City of
Worcester, Cornwall
and Hereford.

Mr. Robert Bicknal,

} Kent, Suffex, and
Surrey.

Mr. Benj. Brooks,

} Huntington and
Cambridge.

Mr. Richard Boycott,

} Essex and Hert-
ford.

The Four Exigenters.

Mr. William Avery.

Mr. ——— Cotton.

| Mr. ——— Norcliff.

| Mr. John Farrington.

There are four Criers and a Porter belonging to this Court.

A List of the Officers of the Court of Exchequer.

LORD Chief-Baron, Sir Edw. Ward, Kt.

Sir Thomas Bury, Kt.

Robert Price, Esq;

——— Smith, Esq;

} Barons.

Cursitor Baron, Sir William Simpson, Kt.

*The King's Remembrancers Office.**The King's Remembrancer, Evelyn, Viscount Fanshawe.**Sworn Master, Henry Ayloffe, Esq;**His Deputy, Mr. Rob. Barker.**The Eight Attorneys of the Office.*

George Watts, Esq; } Secondaries.
Francis Butler, Esq; }

*Mr. Gabriel Armiger.**Mr. William Bathurst.**Mr. William Walker.**Mr. Thomas Eyre.**Mr. John Thompson.**Mr. John Harrison.**The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancers Office.**Leonard Thompson, Esq; Remembrancer.**First Secondary and Philazer, John Tayleure, Esq;**Second Secondary, Charles Batteley, Esq;**Attorneys or Sworn Clerks.**Mr. John Hammond.**Mr. William Allandson.**Mr. Henry Thompson.**Mr. Thomas Maddox.**The Pipe-Office.**Clerk of the Pipe, The Lord Rob. Russel.**His Deputy, Peter Frowde, Esq;**The eight Attorneys or sworn Clerks there.**Secondary and first Attorney, Walter Walinger, Esq;**Secondary, Joseph Cranmer, Esq;**Mr. Charles Milbourne.**Mr. William VVroth.**Mr. Peter Frowde.**Mr. Philip Tullie.**Mr. Charles Hornby.**Mr. William Wrightson.**Comptroller of the Pipe, John Pottinger, Esq;*

Office of Pleas.

Clerk of the Pleas, *Thomas Marriot, Esq;*

The Four Attorneys.

Secondary and first Attorney, *Thomas Arden, Esq;**Mr. Samuel Anderson.**Mr. David Fielder.**Mr. ——— Owen.*Foreign Opposer, *Mr. Serjeant Whitacre.*Clerk of the Estreats, *John Cook, Esq;*Auditors of the Imprest, *Brook Bridges, Esq; Tho. Dene, Esq;*

Auditors of the Revenue.

*Anthony Parsons, Esq;**John Shales, Esq;*Auditor for the Principality of Wales, The Right Honourable *Ralph Lord Grey.*His Deputy, *Mr. Chetwin.*Auditor for the Dutchy of Cornwall, The Honourable *Charles Bertie, Esq;*

First-Fruits Offices

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits and Tenths, *John Fenn, Esq;*His Deputy, *Rob. Butler, Esq;*

Clerks of the Office.

*Mr. Daniel Pigeon.**Mr. John Eton.*Receiver of the First-Fruits, *William Glanville, Esq;*Comptroller, *John Baber, Esq;*Deputy-Chamberlains, *Mr. ——— Smith, Mr. Henry Ballow.*

Chief Usher of this Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, who hath under him four Ushers and six Messengers, *John Walker*, Esq;

The other Part of the Exchequer for receiving and disbursing the Queen's Revenue.

Sydney, Lord Godolphin, Lord High-Treasurer of England.

His Secretary, *William Lownds*, Esq;

Chancellour of the *Exchequer*, *Henry Boyle*, Esq;

Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*.

Sir *Nicholas Steward*, Kt. ; *Charles Cole*, Esq;

Auditor of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*, *Charles Lord Hallifax*.

Clerk of the Pells, *Henry Pelham*, Esq;

The Four Tellers.

The Right Honourable *John Lord Viscount Fitz-Harding*.
Guy Palmes, Esq;

The Honourable *Francis Godolphin*, Esq;

Christopher Musgrave, Esq;

The Deputies of the two Chamberlains who cleave the Tallies, and examine each Piece apart, are *John Lowe*, Esq; and *Peter le Nerve*, Gent.

Usher of the Receipt, *John Taylor*, Esq;

Usher and Tally-Cutter, *Samuel Edwin*, Esq;

His Deputy, *John Thrale*, Gent.

At the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, Four Messengers, Patent Officers, viz.

Mr. William Vicket.

Mr. Jos. Richards.

Mr. Samuel Clark.

Mr. John Barris.

The Court of the Dutchy Chamber of Lancaster at Westminster.

Chancellour, Sir John Levison Gower.
 Vice-Chancellor, John Wedall, Esq;
 Attorney-General, Edw. Northey, Esq;
 Clerk of the Dutchy, Cheek Gerard, Esq;
 Receiver-General, Laurence Carter, Esq;
 Auditor of the North, William Bellamy, Esq;
 Auditor of the South, John Vanbrugh, Esq;
 Attorney-General for Lancaster, Henry Asburst, Esq;
 Deputy-Clerk, Benjamin Ayloffe, Gent.
 Deputy-Register, John Baker, Gent.
 Two Attorneys, Rich. Husband, Gent. Tho. Asheton, Gent.
 Deputy-Auditor of the North and South, John Bennet, Esq;
 Usher, Edward Coke, Esq;
 Messenger, Samuel Gellibrand, Gent.

A List of the Sheriffs appointed by her Majesty for the Year 1702.

Bedford, Thomas Bromfal, Esq;
 Berks, Rich. Southby, jun, Esq;
 Bucks, John Duncomb, Esq;
 Cumberland, Richard Crakenthorpe, Esq;
 Cambridge and } Edw. Nightingale, Esq;
 Huntingdon, }
 Cheshire, John Davenport, Esq;
 Cornwall, Gregory Peters, Esq;
 Devon, Sir John Rogers.
 Dorset, Nicholas Hardy, Esq;
 Darbysh. Sir John Harpur.
 Ebor. Robert Mitford, Esq;
 Essex, Peter Whitecombe, Esq;
 Gloucestersh. Samuel Ecclin, Esq;

Hertfordsh. Thomas Blackmore, *Esq*;
Herefordsh. Robert Symmonds, *Esq*;
Kent, Bowyer Henley, *Esq*;
Lancaster, Roger Noel, *Esq*;
Leicester, Thomas Charnell, *Esq*;
Lincoln, Francis Fane, *Esq*;
Monmouth, William Lewis, *Esq*;
Northumberland, William Brown, *Esq*;
Northampton, Sir Cæsar Child, *Bar.*
Norfolk, William Newman, *Esq*;
Nottingham, William Burnet, *Esq*;
Oxford, Sir John Thornicroft, *Kt.*
Rutland, John Wingfield, *Esq*;
Salop, Edward Cresset, *Esq*;
Somerset, Samuel Rodbert, *Esq*;
Stafford, Thomas Nobbs, *Esq*;
Suffolk, John Scrivener, *Esq*;
Southampton, Edward Lisle, *Esq*;
Surrey, John Deleave, *Esq*;
Suffex, John Ellis, *Esq*;
Warwick, John Addis, *Esq*;
Wilts, Christopher Willoughby, *Esq*;
Worcester, Thomas Savage, *Esq*;
Westmorland, The Earl of Thanet, Hereditary Sheriff.

W A L E S.

Anglesey, John Wynn, *Esq*;
Brecknock, Rich. Stedman, *Esq*;
Cardigan, Lewis Glin, *Esq*;
Carmarthen, Thomas Lloyd, *Esq*;
Carnarvan, Arthur Williams, *Esq*;
Denbigh, Eubule Thelwell, *Esq*;
Flint, Thomas Banduen, *Esq*;
Glamorgan, Daniel Morris, *Esq*;
Merioneth, Edward Holland, *Esq*;
Montgomery, John Felton, *Esq*;
Pembroke, John Edwards, *Esq*;
Radnor, John Read, *Esq*;

A List of her Majesty's Forces on the English Establishment.

Regiments of HORSE.

	<i>Troops.</i>	<i>Number of Men and Officers.</i>
F IRST Troop of Guards commanded by the Earl of <i>Albermarle</i> ,	1	180
Second Troop commanded by the Duke of <i>Ormond</i> ,	1	180
The Third Troop by the Earl <i>Rivers</i>	1	180
Troop of <i>Horse-Grenadiers</i> , by Colonel <i>Cholmondeley</i> ,	1	176
Royal Regiment of Horse, the Earl of <i>Oxford</i> Colonel, <i>Sir Francis Compton</i> , Lieutenant-Colonel <i>Kirk</i> , Major.	9	390
Queen's Regiment, <i>Henry Lumley</i> Colonel, <i>William Palmer</i> , Lieutenant-Colonel, <i>Tho. Crowther</i> , Major.	9	390
<i>Wood's</i> Regiment, <i>Cou. Wood</i> Colonel, <i>Matthew Duce Moreton</i> , Lieutenant-Colonel, <i>Francis Fetherstone</i> Major,	6	248
<i>Arran's</i> Regiment, <i>Charles Earl of Arran</i> Colonel, <i>Roger Pope</i> Lieutenant-Colonel, <i>Geo. Kellum</i> Major,	6	248
<i>Carabinters.</i>		
<i>Hugh Windham</i> Colonel, <i>Fran. Palmer</i> Lieutenant-Colonel, <i>Philip Chenevix</i> Major,	6	248
<i>Schonberg's</i> Regiment, <i>Mainhardt</i> Duke of <i>Schonberg</i> Colonel, <i>Chidley Coote</i> Lieutenant-Colonel, <i>Alexander de Sibourg</i> Major,	6	248

Dragoons.

	Troops.	Number of Men and Officers.
Royal Regiment, Lord Raby Colonel, Herbert Killigrew Lieutenant-Colonel, Rich. Rossiter Major,	6	283
Queen's Dragoons, Will. Lloyd Colonel, John Williams Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis Gore, Major,	6	283
Essex's Dragoons, Algernon Earl of Essex Colonel, Hen. Hawker Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. Holgate Major,	6	283

FOOT COMPANIES.

	Companies	Numb.
First Regiment of Guards, Henry Earl of Romney Colonel, Hen. Wither Lieutenant-Colonel, John Shrimpton, Major,	28	1383
Coldstream, or second Regiment of Guards, John Lord Cutts Colonel, William Matthews Lieutenant-Colonel, William Matthews Major,	14	694
Sir Hen. Bellasis's Regiment, Sir. H. Bellasis Colonel, Rich. Billing Lieutenant-Colonel, ——— Doffe Major,	10	445
Major-General Churchill's Regiment, Charles Churchill Colonel, Hen. Peyton Lieutenant-Colonel, Fra. Negus, Major,	10	445
Col. Seymour's Regiment, ——— Seymour Colonel, Heyman Rook, Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Carril Major,	10	445

Total of Horse, Foot and Dragoons in England, 7000

Besides these, there are several Regiments of Foot now raising, and the Regiments of Horse and Dragoons are largely recruited.

Forces on the Irish Establishment.

HORSE.

	Troops.
THE late Major-General Leveson, ————	6
Brigadier Langston, ————	6

DRAGOONS.

Colonel Ross, ————	8
Colonel Echelyn, ————	8
Colonel Cunningham, ————	8

FOOT.

	Companies.
Royal Regiment, the Earl of Orkney Colonel, ————	22
Colonel Webb, ————	12
Major-General Stuart, ————	12
Colonel Stanhope, ————	12
Brigadier Fairfax, ————	12
Colonel Colclough, ————	12
Sir Bevil Granville, ————	12
Colonel Brewer, ————	12
Sir John Jacob, ————	12
Colonel Tisdale, ————	12
Colonel How, ————	12
Colonel Stanley, ————	12
Sir Matthew Bridges, ————	12
Colonel Gustavus Hamilton, ————	12
Colonel Frederick Hamilton, ————	12
Major-General Erle, ————	12
Brigadier Selwyn in the West-Indies, ————	12
Brigadier Ingoldby, ————	12
The Earl of Marlborough, ————	12
Brigadier Tiffin, ————	12
—————	12000

A List of the Constables, Governours of Castles and Garrison'd Places.

- B**erwick, Edward Mayne, *Esq;*
 Beaumauris-Castle, Richard Lord Bulkeley, *Constable*.
 Briand's-Castle, Charles Earl of Berkeley, *Constable*.
 Carnarvan-Castle, Charles Earl of Radnor, *Constable*.
 Carlisle, Charles Earl of Carlisle.
 Chester, Peter Shackerly, *Esq;*
 Calshot-Castle, William Knaption, *Esq;*
 Cardiff-Castle, Sir Charles Kemys, *Bar. Constable*.
 Dover-Castle, His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark,
Constable, and Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports.
 Charles Earl of Winchelsea, *Lieutenant of Dover-Castle*.
 Deal-Castle, Admiral Aylmer,
 Flint-Castle, Sir Roger Moystin *Bar. Constable*.
 Gravesend and Tilbury, Brigadier General Cholmondley.
 Guernsey, Christopher Viscount Hatton.
 Gloucester-Castle, John Guise, *Esq; Constable*.
 Holy-Island, Edward Mayne, *Esq;*
 Hull and Block-house, John Duke of New-castle.
 Harleigh-Castle, Charles Nicholas Eyre, *Esq; Constable*.
 Hurst-Castle, Henry Holmes, *Esq;*
 Jersey-Island, Lord Jermyn.
 Lundguard-Fort, Colonel Jones.
 St. Maw's-Castle, Hugh Boscawen, *Esq;*
 Pendennis-Castle, Sir Bevil Granville, *Kt.*
 Plymouth and St. Nicholas-Island, Charles Trelawney, *Esq;*
 Portsmouth, Major-General Erle.
 Portland-Castle, William Taunton, *Esq;*
 Sandgate-Castle, ——— Herbert, *Esq;*
 Sandown-Castle, Colonel Thomas Marsh.
 Sheerness, Robert Crawford, *Esq;*
 Scilly-Island, Sidney Godolphin, *Esq;*
 Starborough-Castle, Anthony Duncomb, *Esq;*
 Wymouth-Castle, Henry Villiers, *Esq;*
 Tower of London, Montague Venables Earl of Abingdon, *Const.*
 Charles Churchill, *Esq;* *Lieutenant of the Tower*.
 Upnor-Castle, Colonel Rous.
 Walmore-Castle, Sir Abraham Jacob.
 Isle of Wight, John Lord Cutts.
 Windsor-Castle, George D. of Northumberland, *Const.*

*A List of the Governours of her Majesty's Territories
in America.*

New-England, New-York and New-Hampshire, Colonel Dudley.

Virginia, Sir Edmund Andros.

Maryland, Col. Francis Nicholson.

Barbadoes, Sir Bevil Granville.

Jamaica, William Selwyn, Esq;

Leward-Islands, Christopher Codrington, Esq;

Bermudas, Captain Bennet.

Hudson's-Bay, Captain James Knight.

Newfoundland, Carolina, and Pennsylvania, are governed by
their respective Proprietors, who have their Deputies.

Pay-master General of the Land-Forces, Rich. Earl of
Ramsburgh.

Casheer, Edw. Pounceford, Esq;

Secretary to my Lord, Mr. Bryan Mortagh.

Commissary-General of the Musters, the Lord Walden.

His Deputy, David Crawford, Esq;

Secretary at War, William Blaithwaite, Esq;

Chief Clerks, } Mr. Adam de Cardonnel.
 } Mr. Watkins.

Judge-Advocate, Geo. Clarke, Esq;

Marshal of the Horse-Guards, Mr. Smith.

Chirurgion-General, Monsieur Van Loon.

A List of the Names of her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenants of the several Counties and Places within the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, put in Alphabetical Order.

Bedfordshire,
Berkshire,

Wriothesly Duke of Bedford,
William Lord Craven.

Bucks,

} William Lord Vis. Cheyne
during the Minority of the
Earl of Bridgewater.

Cambridgeshire,
Cheshire,
Cornwall,
Cumberland,

Wriothesly Duke of Bedford.
Richard Earl Rivers.
John Granville, Esq;
Charles Earl of Carlisle.

Devonshire,

} The Lord Pawlet, during
the Minority of the Earl
of Bath.

Derbyshire,
Dorsetshire,
Essex,

William Duke of Devonshire
Charles Duke of Belton
Aubrey Earl of Oxford.

Gloucestershire and City of
Bristol,

} Charles Earl of Berkley.

Herefordshire,
Hertfordshire,
Huntingtonshire,

Charles Duke of Shrewsbury
Algernon Earl of Essex.
Charles Earl of Manchester.

Kent,

} Henry Earl of Romney.

Lancashire,
Leicestershire,
Lincolnshire,

William Earl of Derby.
John Earl of Rutland.
Robert Earl of Lindsey.

Mid-

Middlesex,
Monmouthshire,

Wriothesly Duke of Bedford.
Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

Northumberland
and
Durham.

} Richard Earl of Scarborough

Northamptonshire,

} Charles Earl of Peterborough
and Monmouth.

Norfolk,
Nottinghamshire,

Charles Viscount Townshend.
John Duke of Newcastle.

Oxfordshire,

} Montague Venables Earl of
Abingdon.

Rutlandshire,

Benedict Lord Sherrard.

Salop,

Francis Earl of Bradford.

Somersetshire,

James Duke of Ormond.

Staffordshire,

William Lord Pagett.

Southampton,

Charles Duke of Bolton.

Suffolk,

Charles Lord Cornwallis.

Surrey,

George Duke of Northumbresland.

Sussex,

Charles Earl of Dorset.

Warwickshire,

George E. of Northampton.

Westmorland,

Charles Earl of Carlisle.

Wiltshire,

} Thomas Earl of Pembroke
and Montgomery.

Worcestershire and City of
Worcester,

} Charles Duke of Shrewf-
bury.

Yorkshire East-Riding,

John Duke of Newcastle.

Yorkshire West-Riding and
City of York,

} Charles Earl of Burling-
ton.

Yorkshire North-Riding,

John Marquis of Normandy

NORTH

NORTH-WALES.

Montgomerysh.
Denbighsh.
Flinth.
Anglesey,
Carnarvanth.
Merionethsh.

} William Earl of Derby.

SOUTH-WALES.

Glamorgansh.
Brecknocksh.
Radnorsh.
Caermarthensh.
Pembroketh.
Cardigansh.

} Thomas Earl of Pembroke and
Mongomery.

*A List of the Royal Navy of England in the
Year 1702.*

First Rates 7.

	Men.	Guns.		Men.	Guns.
ST. Andrew	706	96	Royal Sovereign	800	110
Britannia	754	100	Victory	754	100
London	706	96	Royal William	754	100
Queen	754	100			

Second Rates 14.

Albemarle	640	90	St. Michael	582	90
Association	640	90	Neptune	640	90
Barfleur	640	90	Namure	640	90
Duke	640	90	Ossory	640	90
Dutchess	640	90	Sandwich	640	90
St George	688	96	Triumph	640	90
Royal Katharine	524	80	Vanguard	640	90

Third

Third Rates 47.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Berwick	446	70	Lancaster	476	80
Boyne	476	80	Lenox	446	70
Breda	446	70	Monmouth	389	66
Burford	446	70	Norfolk	476	80
Bedford	446	70	Northumberland	446	70
Captain	446	70	Newark	476	80
Cornwal	476	80	Nassau	446	70
Chichester	476	80	Orford	446	70
Cambridge	476	80	Royal Oak	456	74
Cumberland	476	80	Resolution	408	70
Content	446	70	Restoration	446	70
Defiance	389	64	Rupert	389	66
Devonshire	476	80	Ranelagh	476	80
Dorsetshire	476	80	Revenge	446	70
Eagle	446	70	Russel	476	80
Edgar	432	72	Sterling-Castle	446	70
Elizabeth	446	70	Suffolk	446	70
Essex	446	70	Swiftsure	408	70
Expedition	446	70	Shrewsbury	476	80
Grafton	446	70	Somerset	476	80
Hampton-Court	446	70	Torbay	476	80
Humber	476	80	Warspire	408	70
Ipswich	446	70	Yarmouth	446	70
Kent	446	70			

Fourth Rates 61.

Assistance	226	48	Chester	226	48
Anglesea	226	48	Crown	226	48
Advice	226	48	Colchester	226	48
Bristol	226	48	Coventry	226	48
Bonadventure	226	48	Deptford	226	48
Burlington	226	48	Dover	226	48
Blackwal	226	48	Dragon	226	46
Canterbury	346	60	Dunkirk	332	60
Centurion	226	48	Dreadnaught	346	64
Chatham	226	48	Dartmouth	226	48
					Exc.

	Men.	Guns.		Men.	Guns.
Exeter	346	60	Pembroke	346	60
Falmouth	226	48	Pendennis	226	48
Faulkland	226	48	Plimouth	332	60
Greenwich	274	54	Rochester	226	48
Gloucester	346	60	Reserve	226	48
Guernsey	226	48	Ruby	226	48
Hampshire	226	48	Romney	226	48
Jersey	226	48	Southampton	226	48
Kingston	346	60	Stunderland	346	60
Kingsfisher	216	46	Severn	226	48
Lincoln	226	48	Salisbury	226	48
Litchfield	226	48	Tiger	226	48
Medway	346	60	Tilbury	226	48
Monk	332	60	Weymouth	226	48
Mary	346	64	Woolwich	274	54
Montague	346	62	Windsor	346	60
Newcastle	274	54	Warwick	226	48
Norwich	226	48	Winchester	226	48
Nonfuch	226	48	Warchester	226	48
Oxford	274	54	York	332	60
Portland	226	48			

Fifth Rates 30.

Adventure	190	44	Loo Hulk	135	32
Arundel	135	32	Ludlow	135	32
Betty	135	32	Mary-Galley	135	32
Bedford-Galley	135	32	Mermaid	135	32
Bridgwater	135	32	Milford	135	32
Charles-Galley	135	32	Pool	135	32
Dolphin	115	26	Rye	135	32
Experiment	135	32	Sheerness	135	32
Fowey	135	32	Soldadoes-Prize	180	40
Feverham	135	32	Shoreham	135	32
Gosport	135	32	Sorlings	135	32
Hastings	135	32	Speedwel	155	32
Kingfale	135	32	Scarborough	135	32
Lime	135	32	Winchelsea	135	32
Lynn	135	32			
Lastoffe	135	32			

Fire-

Fire-Ships, 11.

	Men	Guns.		Men	Guns.
Firebrand	45	8	Strumbulo	45	8
Griffin	45	8	Terrible	45	8
Hunter	45	8	Vulcan	45	8
Hawke	45	8	Vulture	45	8
Lightning	45	8	Visuvius	45	8
Phoenix	45	8			

Six Rates 15.

Dunwich	110	24	Penzance	110	24
Deal-castle	110	24	Peregrine	50	20
Essex-Prize	70	16	Queenborough	110	24
Flambrough	110	24	Swan	110	24
Lizard	110	24	Solbay	110	24
Maidstone	110	24	Sea-horse	110	24
Margate	110	24	Seaford	110	24
Newport	110	24			

Hospital-Ships 1.

Suffolk Hoy	80	10
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Store-Ships 2.

Canterbury	40	8
Greenfisher	8	2

Yatches 15.

Charlotte	30	8	Jemme	2	2
Cleveland	30	8	Katharine	30	8
Fubbs	40	12	St. Loe	2	4
Henrietta	30	8	Mary	30	8
Isabella	30	8	Queenborough	4	4
Isle of Wight	5	4	Soefdyke	35	8
			Squir-		

Squirrel
Scout

Men Guns

4 4
6 4

William and Mary

Men Guns

40 8

Advice-Boats 5

Express
Eagle
Messenger

40 4
34 10
40 4

Paramore Pink
Scout-Boat

56 10

Bomb-Vessels 13.

Basilisk
Blast
Carcais
Comet
Firedrake
Furnance
Granada

30 4
30 4
30 4
30 4
65 12
30 4
30 4

Mortar
Portsmouth
Salamander
Star
Serpent
Terror

65 12
59 10
35 10
35 8
30 4
30 4

Brigantines 6.

Discovery
Dispatch
Diligence

35 6
35 6
35 6

Fly
Postboy
Spy

35 6
35 6
35 9

Sloops 10.

St. Anthony
Boneta
Hound
Martine
Otter

20 15
35 2
35 2
35 2
35 2

Prohibition
Swallow
Swift
Sharke
Woolfe

35 2
35 2
35 2
35 2
35 2

Hulks

Hulks 13.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns</i>		<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns</i>
Asia			Lewis	50	
Chatham	7		Medway	30	
St. David	40		Plimouth	29	
Exeter	3		Rotterdam	73	
French Ruby	66		Success	5	
Josiah	80	30	Thunderbolt	4	
Loyalty	40				

Hoys 16.

Delight	4	Supply	7
Endeavour	4	Transporter	7
Forester	7	Truelove	4
Lighter	5	Transport	2
Marygold	3	Unity 1 st .	4
Nonfuch	5	Unity 2 ^d .	4
Owners Good-will	4	Unity 3 ^d .	4
Sophia	4	Sheernefs	5

Smacks 3.

Royal Escape	10	Sheernefs
Flemish	2	

Ketches 2.

Providence	4	Martine	50	10
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Tow-Boats Two, 20 Men each.

Number of Ships, &c. in all belonging to her Majesty, 273. whereof for the Line of Battel, 129. for Cruising 56.

The Admiralty.

HIS Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High-Admiral of England and Ireland; and the Dominions and Islands of the said Kingdoms, &c. Salary 7000*l.* per Annum.

Sir George Rooke, Kt. Vice-Admiral of England.

Council to the Lord High-Admiral.

Sir Geo. Rooke.

Sir David Mitchel.

Geo. Churchill, Esq;

Rich. Hill, Esq;

Josiah Burchett, Esq; } Secretaries, 800 *l.* per An. each
Geo. Clarke, Esq;

Admirals of the Fleet for the Year 1702.

Red, } Sir George Rooke, Admiral.
Thomas Hopson, Esq; Vice-Admiral.
Sir John Munden, Rear-Admiral.

White, } Sir Cloudesty Shovel, Admiral.
John Benbow, Esq; Vice-Admiral.
Sir Stafford Fairbourn, Rear-Admiral.

Blue, } Col. Geo. Churchill, Admiral.
Marquess of Caermarthen, Vice-Admiral.
John Grayden, Esq; Rear-Admiral.

Admiral now employ'd abroad, John Benbow, Esq;

An Account of the last Patents which have been granted to Vice-Admirals in England and Wales.

Vice-Admiralties.

Vice-Admirals.

CITY and County Palatine of
Chester, and County Palatine
of Lancaster,

}

Cornwall, North-Parts,

} Richard Lord Viscount
Bulkley.

Cornwall South Parts,

Charles Trelawney, Esq;

Devon, and City and Coun-
ty of Exon,

}

Geo. Courtney, Esq;

Dorset, and Town, and
County of Pool,

}

Tho. Strangeways, Esq;

Essex,
Gloucester,

Sir Charles Barrington.
John How, Esq;

Kent.

} Henry Earl of
Romney.

Lincoln,
Monmouth,

George L. Visc. Castleton.
Sir Charles Kemys, Bar.

Norfolk, and City, and County
of Norwich,

}

Charles Lord Paston,

Northumberland, Bishop-
rick of Durham, and Town,
and County of Newcastle upon
Tyne,

}

Richard Earl of Scarbo-
rough.

Vice-Admiralties.

Vice-Admirals.

Suffolk,
Sussex,

Lyonel Earl of Dysert.
Sir John Pelham, Bar.

Southampton and the Isle of Wight, } *Charles Duke of Bolton.*

Somerset, and City, and County of Bristol, } *Henry Haley, Esq;*

Cumberland and Westmorland, } *Sir John Lowther, of Whitehaven, Bar.*

York, and County of the City of York, } *Arthur Viscount Irwin of the Kingdom of Scotland.*

Wales North Parts, *Hugh Nannay, Esq;*

Wales South Parts, } *John Earl of Carbery, of the Kingdom of Ireland.*

Commissioners in General.

Henry Greenhill, Esq;
George Tollar, Esq;
Benjamin Timewell, Esq;
Anthony Hammond, Esq;

Four Principal Officers of the Navy.

Treasurer, *Sir Thomas Littleton.*
Comptroller, *Sir Richard Haddock, Kt.*
Surveyor, *Daniel Furzer, Esq;*
Clerks of the Acts, *Charles Sergison, Esq; Samuel Atkins, Esq;*
Comptroller of the Victualling Accompts, *Sir Cloudfy Shovell, Kt.*

Com-

Comptroller of the Treasurers Accompts, *Dennis Lyddell*, Esq;

Comptroller of the Store-Keepers Accompts for the several Yards, *Thomas Wiltshire*, Esq;

Commissioner at *Portsmouth*, *William Giffard*, Esq;

Commissioner at *Chatham*, *Sir Edward Gregory*, Kt.

Commissioner at *Plimouth*, *George St. Lo*, Esq;

Commissioners for victualling the Navy.

Sir John Houblon, Kt.

—Carpenter, Esq;

Henry Vincent, Esq;

Thomas Coleby, Esq;

Captain *William Wright*.

Officers of her Majesty's Yards.

At *Chatham*.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Jeremy Gregory*.

Storekeeper, *Baldwin Duppa*.

Master-Attendants, *Sampson Bourn* and *Barak Pitts*.

Master-Shipwright, *Robert Shortis*,

His Assistants, *Israel Pownell* and *Jacob Acworth*.

Clerk of the Survey, *Charles Finch*.

At *Deptford*.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Joseph Fownes*.

Store-keeper, *William Hosier*.

Master-Attendant, Capt. *Thomas Jennings*.

Master-Shipwright, *Fisher Harding*.

His Assistant *Fisher Harding*, jun.

Clerk of the Survey, *John Tippetts*,

At Woolwich.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Peter Jeyes.*
 Store-keeper, *Rob. Smith.*
 Master-Attendant, *Capt. Edw. Whitaker.*
 Master-Shipwright, *William Lee.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *John Pelman.*

At Portsmouth.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Abraham Tilghman.*
 Store-keeper, *William Cooper.*
 Master-Attendants, *Edm. Barret and Rob. Chappel.*
 Master-Shipwright, *Elias Waffe.*
 His Assistants, *John Lock and John Phillips.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *Rich. Lea.*

At Sheerness.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Rich. Hale.*
 Store-keeper, *Roger Daniel.*
 Master-Attendant, *Henry Morgan.*
 Master Shipwright, *Joseph Allen.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *John Philips.*

At Plymouth.

Clerk of the Cheque, *John Addis.*
 Store-keeper, *Tempest Holmes.*
 Master-Shipwright, *Thomas Podd.*
 Master-Attendant, *Thomas Stollard.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *Hen. Sheers.*

At Kingsale.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Joseph Griffin.*
 Store-keeper, *Rich. Maddocks.*
 Master-Attendant, *Joseph Coatham.*
 Master-Shipwright, *Rich. Stacy.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *Edw. Gerrard.*

At Harwich.

Clerk of the Cheque, *James Fearn.*
 Master-Shipwright, *Benj. Roswell.*

A Catalogue of the Baronets of this Kingdom of England, from the first Creation of that Dignity, May, 22, 1611, until the End of the Reign of K. William III.

Baronets created by King JAMES the First.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 N icholas Bacon. | 23 Rich. Musgrave. |
| 2 Rich. Molineux. | 24. Edw. Seymour. |
| 3 Thomas Maunsell. | 25 Moyle Finch. |
| 4 Geo. Shirley. | 26 Anthony Cops. |
| 5 John Stradling. | 27 Thomas Mounson. |
| 6 Francis Leke | v. Charles Varvaſor, Num. 293. |
| 7 Thomas Pelham. | 28 George Grefely. |
| 8 Rich. Houghton. | 29 Paul Tracy, Ex. |
| 9 Henry Hobart. | 30 John Wentworth, Ex. |
| 10 George Booth. | 31 Henry Bellasyſe. |
| 11 John Peyton. | 32 William Conſtable. |
| 12 Lionel Talmaſh. | 33 Thomas Leigh. |
| 13 Gervase Clifton. | 34 Edw. Noell. |
| 14 Thomas Gerard. | 35 Robert Cotton. |
| 15 Walter Aſton | 36 Rob. Cholmondeley, Ex. |
| 16 Philip Knevet. | 37 John Molineux. |
| 17 John St. John. | 38 Francis Wortely, Ex. |
| 18 John Shelley. | 39 George Savile. |
| 19 John Savage. | 40 William Kniveton. |
| 20 Francis Barington, | 41 Philip Woodhouſe. |
| 21 Hen. Berkeley, Ex. | 42 William Pope. |
| 22 William Wentworth. | 43 James Harrington. |

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 44 Hen. Savile, Ex. | 85 Francis Englefield. |
| 45 Hen. Willoughby, Ex. | 86 Thomas Ridgway. |
| 46 Lewis Tresham, Ex. | 87 William Essex. |
| 47 Thomas Brudenel. | 88 Edw. Gorges. |
| 48 Geo. St. Paul, Ex. | 89 Edw. Dourieux. |
| 49 Philip Tirwit. | 90 Reginald Mohun. |
| 50 Roger Dallison, Ex. | 91 Harbottle Grimston. |
| 51 Edward Carre. | 92 Thomas Holt. |
| 52 Edward Hussey. | 93 Thomas Blackston, Ex. |
| 53 L'estrangle Mordant. | 94 Robert Dormer. |
| 54 Thomas Bendish. | 95 Rowland Egerton. |
| 55 John Wynne. | 96 Roger Townshend. |
| 56 Will. Throckmorton, Ex. | 97 Simon Clarke. |
| 57 Rich. Worsley. | 98 Edw. Fitton, Ex. |
| 58 Rich. Fleetwood. | 99 Rich. Lucy. |
| 59 Thomas Spencer. | 100 Matthew Boynton. |
| 60 John Tuston. | 101 Thomas Littleton. |
| 61 Samuel Peyton. | 102 Francis Leigh, Ex. |
| 62 Charles Morriſon, Ex. | 103 Thomas Burdet. |
| 63 Henry Baker, Ex. | 104 George Morton. |
| 64 Roger Appleton. | 105 William Harvey, Ex. |
| 65 William Sidley. | 106 Thomas Mackworth. |
| 66 William Twisden. | 107 William Grey. |
| 67 Edward Hales. | 108 William Villers. |
| 68 William Monins. | 109 James Ley, Ex. |
| 69 Thomas Mildmay, Ex. | 110 William Hicks. |
| 70 William Maynard. | 111 Thomas Beaumont. |
| 71 Henry Lee. | 112 Henry Salisbury. |
| 72 Rob. Napier, alias Naper, | 113 Erasmus Driden. |
| alias Sandy. | 114 William Armine, Ex. |
| v. inter n. 616 and 617. | 115 William Bamberg, Ex. |
| 73 Paul Banning. | 116 Edward Hartop. |
| 74 Thomas Temple. | 117 John Mill. |
| 75 Thomas Penyston. | 118 Francis Radcliffe. |
| 76 John Portman. | 119 David Foulis. |
| 77 Nich. Saunderson. | 120 Thomas Philips. |
| 78 Miles Sandys, Ex. | 121 Claud. Forster, Ex. |
| 79 William Gostwick. | 122 Anthony Chester. |
| 80 Thomas Puckering, Ex. | 123 Samuel Tryon. |
| 81 William Wray. | 124 Adam Newton. |
| 82 William Ayloffe. | 125 John Boteler, Ex. |
| 83 Marmaduke Wivell. | 126 Gilb. Gerard. |
| 84 John Pershall. | 127 Humph. Lee. |

128 Richard Berney
129 Humph. Forster
130 Thomas Biggs, Ex.
131 Henry Bellingham, Ex.
132 William Yelverton, Ex.
133 John Scudmore
134 Thomas Gower
135 John Packington
136 Ralph Ashton
137 Baptist Hicks, Ex.
138 Thomas Roberts
139 John Hammer
140 Edw. Frier, Ex.
141 Edward Osborne
142 Henry Felton.
143 William Chaloner, Ex.
144 Thomas Bishop
145 Francis Vincent
146 Henry Clere, Ex.
147 Benjamin Titchbourne
148 Rich. Wilbraham, Ex.
149 Thomas Delves
150 Lewis Watson
151 Thomas Palmer
152 Richard Roberts
153 John Rivers
154 Thomas Darnell
155 Isaac Sidley
156 Robert Brown, Ex.
157 John Hewet
158 Henry Ternegan
159 Nicholas Hide, Ex.
160 John Philips
161 John Stepney
162 Baldwin Wake
163 William Masham.
164 John Colbrand
165 John Hotham
166 Francis Maunsell

167 Edward Powell, Ex.
168 John Garrard
169 Rich. Grovejourn
170 Henry Moody, Ex.
171 John Barker
172 William Burton
173 John Gage
174 William Goring
175 Peter Courtene, alias Aun-
ton, Ex.
176 Rich. Norton, Ex.
177 John Leventhorpe, Ex.
178 Capel Bedell, Ex.
179 John Darell, Ex.
180 William Williams, Ex.
181 Francis Ashby, Ex.
182 Anthony Ashby, Ex.
183 John Cooper
184 Edmund Prideaux
185 Thomas Haslerigge
186 Thomas Burton
187 Francis Folejamb, Ex.
188 Edw. Tate, Ex.
189 George Chudleigh
190 Francis Drake.
191 William Meredith
192 Hugh Middleton
193 Gifford Thornhurst
194 Percy Herbert
195 Robert Fisher
196 Hardolph Wastney
197 Henry Skipwith
198 Thomas Harris
199 Nicholas Tempest
200 Francis Cottington, Ex.
201 Thomas Harris, Ex.
202 Edw. Barkham, Ex.
203 John Corbet, Ex.
204 Thomas Playters

Baronets created by King Charles the First.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 205] <i>Obn Ashfeld, Ex.</i> | 242 <i>Mich. Livesey, Ex.</i> |
| 206] <i>Henry Harpur</i> | 243 <i>Simon Benet, Ex.</i> |
| 207 <i>Edward Seabright</i> | 244 <i>Thomas Fisher.</i> |
| 208 <i>John Beaumont</i> | 245 <i>Thomas Bowyer</i> |
| 209 <i>Edward Dering</i> | <i>v. Sir James Bowyer, n. 846.</i> |
| 210 <i>George Kempe, Ex.</i> | 246 <i>Ruts Bacon</i> |
| 211 <i>William Brereton, Ex.</i> | 247 <i>John Corbet</i> |
| 212 <i>Patricus Curwen, Ex.</i> | 248 <i>Edw Tirrell</i> |
| 213 <i>William Russell</i> | <i>v. inter n. 293 and 294.</i> |
| 214 <i>John Spenser, Ex.</i> | 249 <i>Basil Dixwell, Ex.</i> |
| 215 <i>Giles Eftcourt</i> | 250 <i>Rich. Young, Ex.</i> |
| 216 <i>Thomas Aylesbury, Ex.</i> | 251 <i>William Pennyman, Ex.</i> |
| 217 <i>Thomas Seile</i> | 252 <i>William Stenshouse</i> |
| 218 <i>Frederick Cornwallis</i> | <i>v. inter n. 795 and 796.</i> |
| 219 <i>Drue Drury, Ex.</i> | 253 <i>Thomas Fowler, Ex.</i> |
| 220 <i>William Skeffington</i> | 254 <i>John Fenwick, Ex.</i> |
| 221 <i>Robert Crane Ex. *</i> | 255 <i>William Wray</i> |
| 222 <i>Anth. Wingfield</i> | 256 <i>John Trelawney</i> |
| 223 <i>William Culpeper</i> | 257 <i>John Conyers</i> |
| 224 <i>Giles Brydges</i> | 258 <i>John Bolles</i> |
| 225 <i>John Kirle</i> | 259 <i>Thomas Aston</i> |
| 226 <i>Humph. Stiles, Ex.</i> | 260 <i>Kenelm Jenoure</i> |
| 227 <i>Henry Moor</i> | 261 <i>John Price, Ex.</i> |
| 228 <i>Thomas Heale</i> | 262 <i>Rich. Beaumont, Ex.</i> |
| 229 <i>John Carleton, Ex.</i> | 263 <i>William VVileman</i> |
| 230 <i>Thomas Maples, Ex.</i> | 264 <i>Thomas Nightingale</i> |
| 231 <i>John Isham</i> | 265 <i>John Jacques, Ex.</i> |
| 232 <i>Hervsey Bagot</i> | 266 <i>Robert Dillington</i> |
| 233 <i>Lewis Pollard, Ex.</i> | 267 <i>Francis Pile</i> |
| 234 <i>Francis Mannock</i> | 268 <i>John Pole</i> |
| 235 <i>Hen. Griffith, Ex.</i> | 269 <i>William Lewes, Ex.</i> |
| 236 <i>Lodowick Dyer</i> | 270 <i>William Culpeper.</i> |
| 237 <i>Hugh Stewkely</i> | 271 <i>Peter Van-Loor, Ex.</i> |
| 238 <i>Edw. Stanley</i> | 272 <i>John Laurence</i> |
| 239 <i>Edw. Littleton</i> | 273 <i>Anthony Slingsby</i> |
| 240 <i>Ambrose Browne, Ex.</i> | 274 <i>Thomas Vavasor</i> |
| 241 <i>Sackville Crowe</i> | 275 <i>Robert Woolsey</i> |

- 276 Rice Rudd
- 277 Rich. Wiseman
- 278 Henry Ferrers
- 279 John Anderson
- 280 William Ruffel, Ex.
- 281 Rich. Everard
- 282 Thomas Powel
- 283 William Luckin
- 284 Rich. Graham
- 285 Geo. Twisleton, Ex.
- 286 William Affon, Ex.
- 287 Nicholas L'estrangle
- 288 John Holland
- 289 Edward Alalayn, Ex.
- 290 Rich. Earl
- 291 Robert Duce, Ex.
- 292 Rich. Grenville, Ex.
- 293 Charles Varasor
v. inter. n. 27 and 28.
v. Edw. Tirrel, Num. 248.
- 294 Edw. Mosely, Ex.
- 295 Martin Lumley
- 296 William Dalfon
- 297 Henry Fletcher
- 298 Nich. Cole
- 299 Edmund Pye, Ex.
- 300 Simon Every.
- 301 William Langley
- 302 William Paston
- 303 James Stonehouse
- 304 John Palgrave
- 305 Gerard Naper
- 306 Thomas Whitmore, Ex.
- 307 John Maney
- 308 Thomas Cave
- 309 Christopher Yelverton
- 310 William Boteler
- 311 Thomas Hatton
- 312 Thomas Abdey
- 313 Thomas Barnpsfeld
- 314 John Cotton
- 315 Simon D'Ewes
- 316 Henry-Frederick Thyme

- 317 John Burgoyne
- 318 John Northcote
- 319 VWilliam Drake, Ex.
- 320 Thomas Roue
- 321 Ralph Hare
- 322 John Norwich
- 323 John Brownloe, Ex.
- 324 VWilliam Brownloe
- 325 John Sydenham
- 326 Henry Prat, Ex.
- 327 Francis Nichols
- 328 VWilliam Strickland
- 329 Thomas Volriebe
- 330 Thomas Mauleverer
- 331 VWilliam Boughton
- 332 John Chichester
- 333 Norton Knatchbul
- 334 Hugh VWindham, Ex.
- 335 Richard Carew
- 336 VWilliam Castleton
- 337 Rich. Price, Ex.
- 338 Hugh Cholmley
- 339 VWilliam Springe
- 340 Thomas Trevor, Ex.
- 341 John Curson
- 342 Hugh Owen
- 343 Morton Briggs
- 344 Henry Heyman.
- 345 Thomas Sandford
- 346 Francis Rhodes
- 347 Rich. Sprignel
- 348 John Potts
- 349 John Goodrick
- 350 Robert Bindlofs.
- 351 VWilliam VValter
- 352 Thomas Lawly
- 353 VWilliam Farmer
- 354 John Davie
- 355 Thomas Pettus
- 356 VWilliam Andrews
- 357 John Meux
- 358 Rich. Gurney, Ex.
- 359 Thomas VWillis.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 360 Francis Armitage | 404 Ralph Blackstone |
| 361 Rich. Halford | 405 Edw. Widdrington, Ex. |
| 362 Humph. Tafton, Ex. | 406 Rob. Markham |
| 363 Edw. Coke | 407 Philip Hungate |
| 364 Isaac Astley, Ex. | 408 Stephen Lennard |
| 365 David Cunuingham, Ex. | 409 William Thorold |
| 366 John Rayney | 410 Walter Rudson |
| 367 Rivet Eldred, Ex. | 411 Walt. Wrotesly |
| 368 John Gell | 412 Thomas Bland |
| 369 Vincent Corbet | 413 Rob. Throckmorton |
| 370 John Kay | 414 William Halton |
| 371 Thomas Trollop | 415 Bockett Spencer |
| 372 Edw. Thomas | 416 Edw. Golding |
| 373 William Cooper | 417 William Smith |
| 374 Denner Strut, Ex. | 418 Henry Hene |
| 375 William St. Quintin | 419 Walter Blount |
| 376 Rob. Kempe | 420 Adam Littleton |
| 377 John Reade | 421 Thomas Liddell |
| 378 James Enyon, Ex. | 422 Rich. Lawday, Ex. |
| 379 Edmund Williams, Ex. | 423 Tho. Chamberlain |
| 380 John Williams | 424 Hen. Hunloke |
| 381 Geo. Wintour | 425 Thomas Badd, Ex. |
| 382 John Borlase | 426 Rich. Crane, Ex. |
| 383 Hen. Knollys, Ex. | 427 Samuel Danvers |
| 384 John Hamilton | 428 Hen. Anderson |
| 385 Edw. Morgan | 429 William Vavasour, Ex. |
| 386 Nicholas Kemys | 430 Henry Jones |
| 387 Trevor Williams | 431 Edw. Waidgrave |
| 388 John Reresby | 432 Tho. Haggerston quare. |
| 389 William Ingilby | 433 John Pate, Ex. |
| 390 Poynings Moore | 434 John Bale, Ex. |
| 391 Christopher Dawney | 435 Brian O Nele |
| 392 Thomas Hampson | 436 Willoughby Hickman |
| 393 Thomas Williams | 437 John Butler |
| 394 William Denny, Ex. | 438 Edw. Bathurst |
| 395 Rich. Hardres | 439 Edw. Aston |
| 396 Christopher Lowther | 440 Francis Hawley |
| 397 Thomas Alston | 441 John Preston |
| 398 Edw. Corbet | 442 John Webb, Ex. |
| 399 Geo. Middleton, Ex. | 443 Tho. Prestwich, Ex. |
| 400 Edw. Payler | 444 Hen. Williams |
| 401 William Widdrington | 445 Gervase Lucas, Ex. |
| 402 Matth. Valkenburgh | v. Hugh Ackland, N. 144. |
| 403 Philip Constable | |

- 446 Rob. Thorold
 447 John Scudamore
 448 Hen. Bard, Ex.
v. Fran. Edwards Num. 845.
 449 Rich. Vivian.
 450 *VWilliam Van Colster.*
 451 *William de Boreel*

- 452 Geo. Carteret.
 453 Thomas *VWindibank*
 454 Benjamin *VVright* superseded.
 455 Edw. Charleton, Ex.
 456 Rich. *VWillis*
 457 Evan Lloyd quære.

Baronets created by King Charles the Second.

Before the Restoration.

- 458 **R**ichard Browne
 459 Henry de Vic.
 460 Rich. Forster, Ex.
 461 Rich. Fanshawe
 462 *VWilliam Curcius*
 463 Arthur Slingsby
 464 Thomas Orby
 465 Thomas Bond
 466 Arth. Marigny Carpentier
 467 Hen. Brown

After the Restoration.

- 468 Jeremy *VWhitchcote*
 469 Anthony de Mercés, Ex.
 470 John Evelyn
 471 Gualter de Raed
 472 Orlando Bridgman
 473 Geof. Palmer.
 474 Heneage Finch.
 475 John Langham
 476 Humph *VWinch.*
 477 Robert Abdy
 478 Thomas Draper
 479 Hen. Wright, Ex.
 480 Jonathan Keats
 481 Hugh Speke
 482 Nicholas Gould, Ex.
 483 Thomas Adams

- 484 Rich. Atkins
 485 Thomas Allen
 486 Hen. North.
 487 William Wiseman, Ex.
 488 Thomas Cullum
 489 Basil Dixwell, who has
 been mis-plac'd in most of
 the printed Catalogues.
 490 Thomas Darcy
 491 George-Grubham How
 492 John Cutts, Ex.
 493 Solomon Swase
 494 William Humble
 495 Hen. Stapleton
 496 Gervase Elwes
 497 Rob Cordell
 498 John Robinson
 499 John Abdy, Ex.
 500 Rob. Hildyard
 501 Jacob Astley
 502 *VWilliam Bowyer*
 503 Thomas Stanley
 504 John Shuckburgh
 505 *VWilliam VVray*
 506 Nicholas Steward
 507 Geo. *VVarburton*
 508 Francis Holles, Ex.
 509 Oliver St. John
 510 Ralph de la Val
 511 Andrew Henley
 512 Thomas Ellis

513 John Covert
 514 Peter Lear
 515 Maurice Berkeley
 516 Henry Hudson
 517 Thomas Herbert
 518 Thomas Middleton
 519 Verney Noell
 520 Geo. Buswell
 521 Rob. Austen
 522 Rob. Hales
 523 John Clerk
 524 William Boothby
 525 Volstan Dixey
 526 John Bright, Ex.
 527 John Varner
 528 Job Harby
 529 Samuel Morland
 530 Thomas Hewat, Ex.
 531 Edw. Honywood.
 532 Rich. Brown
 533 Hen. Vernon
 534 John Aubrey
 535 William Thomas
 536 Thomas Sclater
 537 Henry Conway
 538 Edw. Green
 539 John Stapeley
 540 Metcalf Robinson, Ex.
 541 Marmaduke Gresham
 542 William Dudley
 543 Hugh Smithson
 544 Roger Moystin
 545 Will. Villoughby, Ex.
 546 Anthony Oldfield
 547 Peter Leicester
 548 William Wheeler
 549 John Newton
 550 Thomas Lee
 551 Thomas Smith
 552 Ralph Ashton
 553 John Ross
 554 Hen. Massingberd
 555 John Hales

556 Ralph Bouey, Ex.
 557 John Knightsley
 558 John Drake
 559 Oliver St. George
 560 John Bowyer
 561 William Wild
 562 Joseph Ash
 563 John How
 564 John Swineburne
 565 John Trott, Ex.
 566 Humphry Miller
 567 John Lewis, Ex.
 568 John Beal
 569 Rich. Franklin
 570 William Ruffel
 571 Thomas Boothby, Ex.
 572 William Backhouse, Ex.
 573 John Cutler, Ex.
 574 Giles Mottet
 575 Hen. Gifford
 576 Thomas Foot
 v. Arthur Onslow, n. 816.
 577 Thomas Manwaring
 578 Thomas Bennet
 579 John Wrath
 580 Geo. Wynne
 581 Heneage Fetherston
 582 Humph. Monoux
 583 John Peyton, Ex.
 584 Edmond Anderson
 585 John Fagg
 586 Matthew Herbert
 587 Edw. Ward
 588 John Keyt
 589 William Killegrew
 590 John Buck
 591 William Frankland
 592 Rich. Striddolph, Ex.
 593 William Gardner
 594 William Juxton
 595 John Legard
 596 George Marwood
 597 John Jackson

598 Henry Pickering.
 599 Henry Beddingfield
 600 VValter Plomer, Ex.
 601 Herbert Springet, Ex.
 602 VWilliam Powel, Ex.
 603 Rob. Newton, Ex.
 604 Nich. Staughton, Ex.
 605 VWilliam Rokeby,
 606 VValter Ernley
 607 John Huband
 608 Thomas Morgan
 609 George Lane (seal'd.
 610 George VVakeman, never
 611 Benjamin VVright
 612 John Colleton
 613 James Modyford.
 614 Thomas Beaumont
 615 Edward Smith
 John Napier, alias Sandy, v. n.
 72.
 616 Thomas Gifford, Ex.
 617 Thomas Clifton, Ex.
 618 VWilliam VWilson
 619 Compton Read
 620 Brian Broughton
 621 Rob. Slingsby, Ex.
 622 John Crofts.
 623 Ralph Verney
 624 Rob. Digier, Ex.
 625 John Bromfield
 626 Thomas Rich
 627 Edw. Smith
 628 VValter Long
 629 John Festiplace
 630 VValter Hendley
 631 VWilliam Parsons
 632 John Gambel, Ex.
 630 VWilliam Morice
 634 Charles Gawdy
 635 VWilliam Caley
 636 VWilliam Godolphin, Ex.
 637 Thomas Curson
 638 Edw. Fowel

639 John Copley
 640 VWilliam Smith
 641 George Cook
 642 Charles Lloyd
 643 Nathanael Powel
 644 Denny Ashburnham
 645 Hugh Smith
 646 Rob. Jenkinson
 647 VWilliam Glinne
 648 John Charnock
 649 Rob. Brook
 650 Thomas Newil
 651 Henry Andrews
 652 Anthony Crawzen
 653 James Clavering
 654 Thomas Derham, Ex.
 655 VWilliam Stanley
 656 Abraham Cullen
 657 James Rushout
 658 Godfrey Copley
 659 Griffith VWilliams, Ex.
 660 Henry VVinchcombe
 661 Clement Clarke
 662 Thomas Viuer.
 663 John Silyard
 664 Christopher Guise
 665 Reginald Forster
 666 Philip Parker
 667 Edward Duke
 668 Charles Hussy
 669 Edw. Barkham
 670 Thomas Norton, Ex.
 671 John Dormer
 672 Thomas Carew
 673 Mark Milbank
 674 Rich. Rothwel, Ex.
 675 John Banks
 676 Henry Ingoldesby
 677 Francis Bickeley
 678 Robert Jason
 679 John Young
 680 John Frederick van Freisendorp

681 William Roberts
 682 William Luckin
 683 Thomas Smith
 684 Edwin Sadlier
 685 William Windham
 686 George Southcote
 687 George Trevillian
 688 Francis Duncomb
 689 Nicholas Bacon
 690 Richard Cocks
 691 John Osbourn
 692 John Corison
 693 John Lloyd
 694 Edward Moot
 695 Thomas Proby
 696 Miles Stapleton
 697 Richard Braham
 698 John Witterwonge
 699 Philip Matthews
 700 Robert Bernard
 701 Roger Lort
 702 Edward Gage
 703 Thomas Hooke
 704 John Savile, Ex.
 705 Christopher Wandesford
 706 Richard Afley
 707 Jacob Gerard
 708 Edward Fust
 709 Robert Long
 710 Robert Can
 711 William Middleton
 712 Richard Graham
 713 Thomas Tancred
 714 Cuthbert Heron
 715 Francis Wenman
 716 Henry Purefoy
 717 Thomas Cobb
 718 Henry Brooke
 719 Peter Pindar
 720 Nicholas Slaning
 721 George Reeve
 722 Thomas Brograve
 723 Thomas Barnardiston

924 Samuel Bernardiston
 725 John Dawes
 726 John Holman
 727 William Cook
 728 John Bellor
 729 George Downing
 730 William Gawdy
 731 Charles Pim, Ex.
 732 William D'orley
 733 John Marsham
 734 Robert Barnham
 735 Francis Leke
 736 John St. Barbe
 737 Thomas Cambell
 738 James Penyman
 739 Thomas Muddisford
 740 George Selby, Ex.
 741 Edmund Fortescue
 742 Samuel Tuke
 743 John Timpest
 744 Littleton Osbaldeston
 745 Giles Tooker
 746 Stephen Anderson
 747 Thomas Bateman
 748 Thomas Lorraine
 749 Thomas Wintworth, Ex.
 750 Theophilus Bidulph
 751 William Greene, Ex.
 752 William Cookes
 753 John Wolfstenholme
 754 John Jacob
 755 John Teomans
 756 John Pye
 757 Tho. Taylor
 758 William Leman
 759 Robert Smith
 760 Nicholas Crispe
 761 John Shaw
 762 John Browne
 763 George Rawdon
 764 Robert Jocelyn
 765 Robert Duckensfield
 766 John Lawson

767 Philip Tynnell
 768 Francis Burdett
 769 George Moor
 770 Abel Barker
 771 William Oglander
 772 William Temple, Esq.
 773 Will. Swan
 774 Anth. Shirley
 775 Maurice Diggs, Esq.
 776 Peter Gleane
 777 John Nelthorpe
 778 Robert Viner, Esq.
 779 Tho. Twisden
 780 Anth. Aucher
 781 John Doyllie
 782 Edward Foby
 783 Thomas Pat
 784 John Tirrell
 785 Gilbert Gerrard
 786 Robert Teomans
 787 Carr Scrope, Esq.
 788 Peter Fortescue
 789 Richard Bettenson
 790 Algernon Peyton
 791 Roger Martyn
 792 Richard Hastings
 793 William Hanham
 794 Francis Topp, Esq.
 795 William Langborne
 796 Edward Mestyn
 George Stonehouse, v. n. 252.
 797 Philip Carteret
 798 Fulwar Skipwith
 799 John Sabin
 800 William Chater
 801 Herbert Croft
 802 John St. Aubin
 803 Robert Eden
 804 John Werden
 805 Thomas Allen
 806 Francis Warre
 807 Orlando Bridgman
 808 Francis Windham

809 Arthur Harris
 810 William Blacket
 811 John Thompson
 812 Haleswell Tint
 813 Cornelius Martin Trump
 814 Robert Parker
 815 John Sherrard
 816 Arthur Onslow
 817 Walter Clargis
 818 Tho. Williams
 819 Robert Filmer
 820 Edward Nevill, Esq.
 821 Richard Tulpe
 822 Tho. Samwell
 823 Charles Rich
 824 Benjamin Maddox
 825 William Barker
 826 John Brookes
 827 Richard Head
 828 William Pennington
 829 Bennet Hoskins
 830 Richard Standish
 831 Alexander Robertson
 832 Thomas Dyke
 833 Robert Cotton
 834 Francis Willoughby
 835 Ignatius Vitus alias White.
 836 John Barlow
 837 Richard Newdigate
 838 Richard Cust
 839 Francis Anderton
 840 James Symeon
 841 James Poole
 842 George Wharton
 843 Hugh Ackland, v. inter n.
 445 and 446.
 844 Francis Edwards
 v. inter n. 448 and 449.
 845 Henry Oxenden
 846 James Bowyer
 847 Walter Curle, Esq.
 848 Ralph Dutton
 849 William Dyer

850 <i>Jofias Childe</i>	869 <i>Joseph Alston</i>
851 <i>Thomas Skipwith</i>	870 <i>Tho. Robinson</i>
852 <i>Walter Hawkeſworth</i>	871 <i>William Maynard</i>
853 <i>Jeremy Snow</i>	872 <i>Robert Napier</i>
854 <i>William Kenrick</i>	873 <i>Robert Davers</i>
855 <i>Samuel Marow</i>	874 <i>Cane James</i>
856 <i>Roger Bradſhaigh</i>	875 <i>Cornelius Gans</i>
857 <i>William Stapleton</i>	876 <i>Timothy Thornbill</i>
858 <i>Thomas Pope-Blunt</i>	877 <i>Edward Evelyn, Ex.</i>
859 <i>George Walker</i>	878 <i>Tho. Lear</i>
860 <i>Gelebrand Sas Van Buſch.</i>	879 <i>John Wyſham</i>
861 <i>John Roberts</i>	880 <i>James Richards</i>
862 <i>Roger Beckwith</i>	881 <i>Robert Daſhwood</i>
863 <i>Thomas Parkyns</i>	882 <i>George Chure</i>
864 <i>Tho. Bunbury</i>	883 <i>George Shiers</i>
865 <i>Hugh Parker</i>	884 <i>Richard Sandys</i>
866 <i>Henry Seymour</i>	885 <i>William Blacket</i>
867 <i>George Geffreys</i>	886 <i>John Childe</i>
868 <i>Hugh Middleton</i>	887 <i>William Soame</i>

Baronets created by King James II.

888 <i>JOHN Sudbury, Ex.</i>	898 <i>John Duck, Ex.</i>
889 <i>Paul Jenkinſon</i>	899 <i>James-Chapman Fuller</i>
890 <i>George Davies</i>	900 <i>William Pynſent</i>
891 <i>Nicholas Sherburne</i>	901 <i>William Styck</i>
892 <i>Robert Guldéſford</i>	902 <i>Wilfred Lawſon</i>
893 <i>Charles Bloys</i>	903 <i>William Williams</i>
894 <i>William Compton</i>	904 <i>Henry Aſhurſt</i>
895 <i>Job Charlton</i>	905 <i>Thomas Fitch</i>
896 <i>Cornelius Speetman</i>	906 <i>John Morden</i>
897 <i>William Humble.</i>	907 <i>John Narborough</i>

Baronets created by King *WILLIAM* the
Third and Queen *MARY* the Second.

- 908 **H**ender Moleſworth of Jamaica, Eſq; created Baronet
July 19, 1689.
- 909 John Ramſden of Yorkſhire, Eſq; created Baronet Novem-
ber 30, 1689.
- 910 William Robinſon of Newby in Yorkſhire, Eſq; created Ba-
ronet Febr. 13, 1689.
- 911 James Edwards of York, created Baronet, December 7,
1691.
- 912 John Duddleſton of Briſtol, created Baronet January 22,
1691.
- 913 John Wentworth of the County of York, created Baronet
July 28, 1692.
- 914 Edward Leighton of the County of Salop, created Baro-
net March 2, 1692.
- 915 Henry-Dutton Colt ſenior, of Weſtminſter, created Baronet
March 2, 1693.
- 916 John Smith of the County of Middleſex, created Baronet
April 20, 1694.
- 917 John Thomas of the County of Glamorganshire, created
Baronet Dec. 24, 1694.
- 918 Richard Blackham of London, created Baronet April 13,
1696.
- 919 Tho. Wheat of the County of Oxford, created Baronet
May 17, 1696.
- 920 Oliver Aſhcombe of the County of Berks, created Baro-
net May 28, 1696.
- 921 Edward Manſell of Caermarthenshire, created Baronet
Feb. 22, 1696.
- 922 William Hodges of Middleſex, March 31, 1697.
- 923 John Buckworth of Surrey, April 1, 1697.
- 924 Will. Lowther of Yorkſhire, June 15, 1697.
- 925 Henry Titchburne of the County of Louth-Kent in Ireland
July 12, 1697.
- 926 Richard Farington of Suffex, Dec. 17, 1697.
- 927 Tho. Tipping of Oxfordſhire, Mar. 24, 1697.
- 928 John Germain of Weſtminſt. Mar. 25. 1698.

- 929 *Tho. Powel of Caermarthenshire, Jul. 19, 1698.*
 930 *Sam. Clarke of Cambridgesh. Jul. 25, 1698.*
 931 *Basil Firebrace of London, Jul. 28. 1698.*
 932 *Will. Norris of Lancashire, Dec. 3. 1698.*
 933 *John Rogers senior, of Devon, Feb. 21, 1698.*
 934 *John Stanley of Grangegorman near Dublin in Ireland, Ap.
 13, 1699.*
 935 *Edmond Denton of the County of Bucks, May 12, 1699.*
 936 *Peter Vander Brand, June 9, 1699.*
 937 *William Browne, Dec. 14. 1699.*
 938 *Rich. Newman, Dec. 19, 1699.*
 939 *Martin Westcomb, Mar. 23, 1699.*
 940 *John Ghitwood, Apr. 11, 1700.*
 941 *Nich. van Acker, Jan. 31, 1700.*
 942 *Sam. Moyer, June 25, 1701.*
 943 *John Thornicroft, August 12, 1701.*

Total of Baronets,	—————	—————	—————	—————	943
Whereof Extinct,	—————	—————	—————	—————	160
Living,	—————	—————	—————	—————	783

*A Scheme of the Sovereign, and Knights-Companions
of the most Noble Order of the Garter.*

3 The King of Prussia.	1 The Sovereign.	2 Void.	4 Prince George of Denmark.
5 Duke of Zell.		6 Elector of Hanover.	
7 Earl of Oxford		8 Duke of Southampton.	
9 Marquiss of Normanby.		10 Duke of Leeds.	
11 Duke of Richmond.		12 Duke of Somerset.	
13 Duke of Northumberland.		14 Earl of Rochester.	
15 Earl of Feverham.		16 Earl of Sunderland.	
17 Duke of Ormond.		18 Duke of Devonshire.	
19 Earl of Dorset.		20 Duke of Shrewsbury.	
21 Earl of Portland.		22 Duke of Newcastle.	
23 Earl of Pembroke.		24 Earl of Albermarle.	
25 Duke of Queensberry.		26 Void.	

*The Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Marlborough, tho'
elected, are not yet installed.*

The Names of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City of London for the Year 1702.

SIR William Gore, Lord Mayor, and Alderman of Coleman-street Ward.

Above the Chair.

Sir Robert Clayton,
Sir William Pritchard,
Sir Robert Geffery
Sir Thomas Stamp,

Sir John Fleet.
Sir William Ashurst,
Sir Thomas Lane,
Sir John Houblon,
Sir Edward Clarke,
Sir Humphry Edwin,
Sir Francis Child
Sir Richard Levitt,
Sir Thomas Abney,

Cheap-Ward.
Broadstreet-Ward.
Cordweyner-Ward.
Cripplegate *within and*
(without,

Langbourn-Ward.
Billingsgate-Ward.
Candlewick-Ward,
Cornhill-Ward.
Broadstreet-Ward
Tower-street-Ward.
Farringdon *without*,
Bridge-Ward *without*,
Limestreet-Ward.

Below the Chair.

Sir Samuel Dashwood,
Sir John Parsons,
Sir Thomas Cooke,
Sir Joseph Smartt,
Sir Owen Buckingham,

Sir Thomas Rawlinson,
Sir Robert Beddingfield,
Sir William Withers,
Sir Charles Duncomb,

Aldgate-Ward.
Basilhaw-Ward.
Queenhith-Ward.
Limestreet-Ward.
Bishopsgate *within and*
(without.

Castle-Baynard-Ward.
Dowgate-Ward.
Farringdon *within*.
Bridge-Ward *within*.

Sir

Sir Jeffry Jeffries,
Sir Samuel Garrard,

Portfoken-Ward.
Aldersgate *within and*
(without).
Walbrook-Ward

Sir William Withers, }
Sir James Bateman, } *Sheriffs.*

Recorder.

Sir *Salathiel Lovell*, Kt. her Majesty's Serjeant at Law.
He takes Place of all Aldermen below the Chair.

Sir *Thomas Cudden*, Kt. Chamberlain.
Duncan Dee, Esq; Common-Serjeant.
Hen. Ashurst, Esq; Town-Clerk.

James Mundy, Esq; Serjeant at Law. } Judges of the She-
Tanfield Lemon, Esq; } riffs Court.

Four Common Pleaders.

Rich. Richardson, Esq; | *Joseph Major*, Esq;
William Lightfoot, Esq; | *Isaac Ewer*, Esq;

Nich. Wilmot, Esq; Comptroller of the Chamber and Vice-Chamberlain.

Edw. Trotman, Esq; Secondary of the *Poultry-Counter*.
Zach. Foxhal, Esq; Secondary of *Woodstreet-Counter*.
William Bellamy, Esq; Remembrancer
Mr. *John Adams*, Solicitor.

Attorneys of the Mayors Court.

Mr. *James Gibson*.
Mr. *Edw. Smith*.

Mr. *John Andrews*.
Mr. *Thomas Jackson*,

Bridge Masters.

Mr. *George Sitwel*.
Mr. *John Pitts*.

Mr. Robert Walker, *Hall-Keeper.*

Four Esquires of the Lord Mayor's House.

William Man, *Esq; Sword-Bearer.*

John Barton, *Esq; Common-Hunt.*

Isaac Grevil, *Esq; Common-Crier.*

Zechariah Hicox, *Esq; VVater-Bayliff.*

William Page,

Francis Brown,

Joseph Deak

} *Serjeant-Carvers.*

Serjeants of the Chamber or Mace.

William Goslyn.

Thomas Hewet.

| John Colt.

John Nix, *Serjeant of the Channel.*

Yeomen of the Chamber.

Mr. Robert Walker.

| Mr. Matthias Hill.

Four Yeomen of the VVater-side.

William Collins.

Clement Hern.

| Robert Horton.

William Hull.

Moses Griffies, *Yeoman of the Channel.*

Edward Sorrell, *Under Water-Bayliff.*

Six Young Men.

The Sword-Bearer's, *John Stokes.*

The Common-Hunt's, *Ralph Pigott.*

The Common-Crier's, *Edw. Bankroft.*

The Water Bayliff's, { *Edw. Pool.*
— *Purse.*

The Chief Carver's, *Hugh Roberts.*

Meal-Weighers.

William Cave, ; Thomas Chambers,

Yeomen of the Wood-wharf.

Robert Dashwood. ; James Chambers.

Mr. John Man, *Foren Taker.*

Marshals.

Mr. Stephen Watts. ; Mr. John Marshall.

Eight Attornies of the Sheriff's Court.

Mr. John Hargrave.	Mr. Christopher Bawey.
Mr. Richard Began.	Mr. Peter Short
Mr. William Bellamy	Mr. Thomas Goddard,
Mr. John White.	Mr. ——— Hammond.

Prothonotaries.

Mr. Henry Hedly. ; Mr. ——— Linch.

Mr. John Cooke, *Clerk of the Papers in the Poultry-Compter.*

Clerk-Sitters of the Poultry-Compter.

William Constantine.	Peter Normanfell.
Robert Conway.	John Foley.

Mr. John Foxall, *Clerk of the Papers in Woodstreet-Compter.*

Clerk-Sitters of Woodstreet-Compter.

Thomas Emmes.	George Palmer.
George Noden.	Thomas Honiwood.

Clerks

Clerks of the Markets, viz. *Leaden-Hall, Stocks, Honilane*
and *Newgate-Markets*, and *St. George's*, or the *Meal-*
Market at Fleet-Canal.

James Richardson, Esq;

Tho. Kilner, Esq;

Mrs. Dorothy Hutchinson.

James Grace, Gent.

Pemington Fitch, Gent. } Supervisors under them.

Mr. George Rivers, Coroner.

Mr. Reginald Marrior, Auditor.

Mr. Tho. Powell, Clerk of the Chamber.

Mr. William Martin, Clerk to the Commissioners of
Sewers.

—— *Clifford, Esq; Clerk of the Court of Conscience.*

Mr. William Benbo, Beadle of the Court of Conscience.

SOUTHWARK.

Spencer Cooper, Esq; Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge-
House.

John Geoffry, Esq; Steward of the Borough of South-
work.

Henry Martyn, Esq; Bailiff of the Borough of South-
work.

*A List of the Officers of the Trained Bands of the
City of LONDON.*

I. The Orange Regiment.

THE Honourable Sir Robert Clayton, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Nathanael Long.

Major, Rob. Gower.

First Captain, Hen. Coxed.

Second Captain, Hen. Daintry.

Third Captain, Booth Hereford.

Fourth Captain, Per. Boulton.

Fifth Captain, Jerom Pierce.

II. Yellow Regiment.

The Honourable Sir Thomas Stamp, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas Emms.

Major, William Cooke.

First Captain, William Hulls.

Second Captain, Tho. Freeman.

Third Captain, Sutton Sharpe.

Fourth Captain, William Jewel.

Fifth Captain, John Lekeux.

III. White Regiment.

The Honourable Sir William Ashurst, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel, John Ayres.

Major, John Wilkes.

First Captain, John Marlow.

Second Captain, John Heron.

Third Captain, William Grayhurst.

Fourth Captain, John Hatley.

Fifth Captain, Daniel Tilden.

IV. Red Regiment.

The Honourable Sir *Thomas Lane*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel, *Benj. Dry*.

Major, *Edw. Harle*.

First Captain, *Tim. Thornbury*.

Second Captain, *Isaac Dighton*.

Third Captain, *William Smith*.

Fourth Captain, *Char. Bainton*.

Fifth Captain, *And. Philips*.

V. Blue Regiment.

The Honourable Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel, *Sam. Westol*.

Major, *Jerem. Johnson*.

First Captain, *Rich. Collins*.

Second Captain, *Thomas Hardwicke*.

Third Captain, *Matthew Pierce*.

Fourth Captain, *Nathan Gregory*.

Fifth Captain, *Joseph Radcliffe*.

VI. Green Regiment.

The Honourable Sir *William Hedges*, Kt. and Alderman, late Colonel of this Regiment, deceased, the Officers then in Commission were,

Lieutenant-Colonel, *James Boddington*.

Major, *Peter Effington*.

First Captain, *John Geast*.

Second Captain, *Hen. Langford*.

Third Captain, *John Shorey*.

Fourth Captain, *William Baker*.

Fifth Captain, *Felix Feast*.

A List of the Lieutenancy of the City of London.

S IR William Gore, <i>Kt. Lord Mayor.</i>	Nathanael Tench
The Lord Mayor for the time being.	John Railey
Sir Robert Clayton	Francis Goffright
Sir William Pritchard	Samuel Powell
Sir Rob. Geffries	James Denew
Sir Thomes Stamp	Joseph Scriven
Sir John Fleet	Daniel Allen
Sir William Ashurst	Robert Raworth
Sir Salathiel Lovell, <i>Recorder.</i>	Thomas Shaw
The Recorder for the time being.	William Fawkner
Sir Jonat. Raymond	James Boddington
Sir Samuel Dashwood	Henry Hatley
Sir Thomas Lane	John Adams
Sir John Houblon	Benjamin Whitchcott
Sir Edward Clarke	Charles Chamberlaine
Sir Humphry Edwin	Richard Alie
Sir Francis Child	John Nichols
Sir Richard Levett	William Colson
Sir Thomas Cooke	Richard Hoare
Sir Thomas Abney	James Smith
Sir Tho. Halton,	Sir Joseph Smart
Sir John Mordant,	Peter Joye
Sir Hen. Ashurst,	William Hooker
Sir John Lethieullier	Arthur Baron
Sir Peter Vaudeput	John Sawyer
Sir William Ruffel	Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys
Sir Jeremy Sambrook	Nathanael Hawes
Sir Gabriel Roberts	William Strong
Sir Thomas Vernon	John Jeffreys
Sir William Scawen	John East
Sir Stephen Evance	Richard Pierce
Sir Henry Furnese	Edmund Bolter
Thomas Papillon	John Morrice
Thomas Fredericke.	Richard Bristow
	John Hammond
	Isaac Houblon
	Gilb. Heathcote

John Cary	Sir Owen Buckingham, <i>Kt.</i>
Henry Cornish	Sam. Stanyer
George Gooday	Michael Rolles
John Morgan	Sir William Coles, <i>Kt.</i>
Tho. Goddard	Richard Young
George Bowne, <i>Esq;</i>	Arthur Shallett
Thomas Death	John Munford
Robert Foot	John Sherbrook
Sir Thomas Kuddon, <i>Kt.</i>	Sir John Wolf, <i>Kt.</i>
John Bickley	Daniel Dorville
William Gunn	Rich. Gwynne
John Cullum	John Lordell
Joas Bateman	Sam. Lock, <i>Esq;</i>
Will. Walker	Sir Barth. Gracedieu, <i>Kt.</i>

John Barret, Clerk to the Lieutenancy.

Joseph Hyde, Muster-Master.

William Bird, Messenger.

A List of the Officers of the Tower of London.

Constable of the Tower, *Montague Venables*, Earl of *A-*
bingdon.

Lieutenant, Lieutenant-General *Churchil*.

Gentleman-Porter, *Tho. Sergeant*, *Esq;*

Tower-Major, *Marmaduke Seal*, *Esq;*

Officers of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, the Right Honourable
Henry Earl of Romney.

Lieutenant-General, the Honourable Sir *Henry Goodrick*,
Knight and Baronet.

Surveyor-General *William Bridges*, *Esq;*

Clerk of the Ordnance, *Chr. Musgrave*, *Esq;*

Keeper of the Stores, *James Lowther*, *Esq;*

Clerk of the Deliveries, *John Pulteny*, *Esq;*

Treasurer and Pay-Master, *Char. Bertie*, *Esq;*

Ass.

Assistant-Surveyor, *William Bolter, Esq;*
 Deputy-Keeper of the Armory, *Charles May, Esq;*
 Keeper of the small Guns. *Tho. Gardner, Gent.*
 Chief Engineer, *Sir Martin Beckman, Kt.*
 Second Engineer, *Colonel Holcraft Blood.*
 Master-Gunner of England, Lieutenant-Colonel *George Brown.*

Mates to the Master-Gunner.

✓ Captain *John Lenke.* | Captain *Tho. Silver.*
 Captain *Tho. Dodge.*

Yeoman of the Tents and Toyls, *Tho. Howard, Esq;*
 Chief Fire-man, *Major John Henry Hopke.*
 Master-Waggoner to the Office, *Captain Cha. Ball.*
 Proof-Masters, *Mr. John Blake, Mr. John Allen.*
 Clerk of the Cheque, *Mr. Matthew Bliton.*
 Messengers to the Office, *Mr. Edw. Snaper.*

Officers of the Mint within the Tower.

Warden of the Mint, *Sir John Stanley, Bar.*
 Master-Worker, *Isaac Newton, Esq;*
 Comptroller, *John Ellis, Esq;*
 Queen's chief Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers, *Thomas Hall, Esq;*
 Assay-Master, *Daniel Brattle, Esq;*
 Surveyor of the Melting, *Geo. Evans, Esq;*
 Weigher and Teller, *Hopton Haines, Esq;*
 Ingraver, *Mr. Henry Harris.*
 Provost, *Mr. John Brent.*
 Melter, *Mr. Philip Shales.*
 Porter to the Mint, *Mr. Rich. Dollar.*
 Keeper of the Records within the Tower, *W^{il}. Petit, Esq;*
 Keeper of the Records of State,

A List of the present Dean and Prebendaries of
WESTMINSTER.

DR. Thomas Sprat, the Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Rochester.

Dr. South Canon of Christ's-Church, Oxford.

Dr. Only, Minister of St. Margarets.

Dr. Breval, Sub-Dean.

Mr. De Sariva.

Dr. Birch, Minister of St. Brides.

Mr. Upman, Fellow of Eton.

Dr. Dent.

Dr. Linford.

Dr. Lucas.

Dr. Gee.

Master of the School, Dr. Tho. Knipe.

A List of the Officers and others belonging to the
CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Seven Commissioners.

Charles Godolphin, Esq;

Samuel Clarke, Esq;

Benj. Overton, Esq;

Robert Henly, Esq;

Thomas Newport, Esq;

Arthur Mainwaring, Esq;

William Culliford, Esq;

Each 1000 l. per Annum.

These

These Commissioners hold their Places by Patent from the Queen, as these other Officers also do, whose Names follow, viz.

John Sanson Secretary,	400 00 00
John Bridges, Esq; Solicitor,	300 00 00
Geo. Nicholas, Esq; Surveyor-General,	500 00 00
Henry Ferns, Esq; Receiver-General and Cashier,	1000 00 00
Rowland Holt, Esq; Comptroller-General of the Accompts,	1000 00 00
Sir John Crisp, Bar. Collector of the Subsidy outwards,	276 13 04
Richard Miller, Esq; Customer of the Cloth and Petty Customs outwards,	275 00 00
Sir John Shaw, Kt. and Bar. Collector Inward,	466 13 04
Hen. Starkey, Esq; Customer of the Petty Customs Inward,	62 06 08
Timothy Thornbury, Customer of the Great Customs on Wool and Leather exported,	50 00 00
John Needler, Esq; Comptroller of the Great Customs,	30 00 00
John Rathwell, Esq; Comptroller of the Subsidy Inward and Outward,	255 00 00
Rich. Breton, Esq; Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs Inwards and Outwards,	200 00 00
Lord Scarborough, Surveyor of the Customs and Subsidies Inwards and Outwards,	300 00 00
John Earl, Register of the Seizures,	200 00 00
Hen. Fanshawe, Esq; Register in the Queen's Remembrances Office for Clerks, &c. in looking after Coast-Bonds,	240 00 00
Matth. Humberston, Usher of the Customs-House,	006 00 00
The Chief Searcher,	120 00 00

Seven Under-Searchers, at 12 l. each per Annum. In all

84 00 00

Nineteen King's Waiters at 52 l. each per Annum. In all

988 00 00

Officers appointed by Warrant from the Lord High-Treasurer.

W illiam Denn, Solicitor for Coast-Bonds, —	50 00 00
One Examiner outwards, —	030 00 00
One Copying Clerk outwards, —	030 00 00
One Examiner inwards, —	060 00 00
One Receiver from the Plantations, —	100 00 00
Receiver for the Grand Receipts inwards, —	
Sir John Shaw, Bar. Receiver for Wines and Currans, —	
One Copying Clerk inwards, —	040 00 00
Two Wine-Tasters at 80 l. each —	160 00 00
One Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Security, —	100 00 00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business, —	040 00 00
One Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, —	060 00 00
One Northern Clerk, —	080 00 00
One Plantation Clerk, —	080 00 00
One Copying Clerk, —	060 00 00
Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books, —	100 00 00
Three Jerquers at 100 l. each, —	300 00 00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business, and making Bills of Store, —	050 00 00
Two Appraisers, each 30 l. —	60 00 00

Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-Collectors,	<i>l. s. d.</i>
each 60 <i>l.</i> per Annum,	360 00 00
One Pay-Master of the Incidents,	040 00 00
One Examiner and Computer of the Duty on	} 040 00 00
Wines and Currans,	
A Door-keeper, 10 <i>l.</i> and a Messenger 30 <i>l.</i>	040 00 00
Six Watchmen for the House at 25 <i>l.</i> per	} 150 00 00
Annum each,	
John Davies, Surveyor of the Warehouse, ———	100 00 00
Warehouse-keeper for a Clerk, ———	050 00 00
Affistant to the Surveyor of the Warehouse, —	080 00 00
One Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters, ———	060 00 00
One Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set	} 050 00 00
the Weighing-Porters on work,	
Twenty five Weighing-Porters at 33 <i>l.</i> each.	} 825 00 00
In all	
Gager, ———	30 00 00
Cooper, ———	10 00 00
Eight Surveyors of the Land-Waiters at 150 <i>l.</i>	} 1200 00 00
each,	
John Dove, Esq; Surveyor of the Searchers, ———	250 00 00
Five Searchers at 60 <i>l.</i> per An. each: —	300 00 00
John Berry, Register of the Cocquets Certifi-	} 60 00 00
cates in the Searchers Office,	
Eight Tide-Surveyors at 60 <i>l.</i> each, ———	480 00 00
Thirty one Land-waiters at 80 <i>l.</i> each,	2480 00 00
Two Hundred Tidesmen at 40 and 35 <i>l.</i> per	} 400 00 00
Annum	

l. s. d.

Seventeen Land-Carriage Men at 35 l. each,
whose Business is to take Notice of all
Goods by Carriage which ought to pay
Customs, } 595 00 00

One Surveyor of the Land-Carriage Men, — 80 00 00
Thirty six Watchmen at 6 l. 15 s. each, — 243 00 00

Eighteen Noon-Tenders, who attend the
Goods on the Keys, whilst the other Offi- } 188 00 00
cers go to Dinner, at 16 l. each,

Eight Pair for the Tide-
Surveyors.
One for the Surveyor
of the Act of Naviga-
tion,
One for the Searchers,
One for the VVood-Of-
fice,
One for the Surveyor of
Searchers, at 60 l. each, } 720 00 00

Blackwall, one Surveyor, — 40 00 00
Gravesend, one Searcher, — 40 00 00
Two Pair of Oars there at 30 l. each, — 60 00 00
Leigh, one Surveyor, VVaiter and Searcher, — 60 00 00
Two Persons to clean the Custom-house, — 24 00 00
Geornwiel, one Surveyor, — 40 00 00
A Pair of Oars, — 60 00 00
Barkin, one Surveyor, — 40 00 00

In

In the Receiver-General and Cashier's Office

His Assistant, _____	100 00 00
Three Clerks, _____	140 00 00
One to get Bills of Exchange accepted, _____	50 00 00
Another Clerk for Bills of Exchange, _____	50 00 00
The <i>Gravesend</i> Smack, and five Men, &c. _____	246 00 00

<i>New-England</i> , one Collector, and Surveyor, and Searcher of her Majesty's Duties in the several Colonies of <i>New-England</i> , }	100 00 00
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Patent-Officers in the Out-Ports.

<i>Sir Edmund Turner</i> , Surveyor-General, _____	366 13 04
<i>Sandwich</i> , <i>Richard Breton</i> , Esq; Customer, _____	72 08 04
One Comptroller, _____	15 06 08
One Searcher, _____	10 00 00
<i>Chichester</i> , one Customer, _____	61 00 00

One Comptroller at 13 l. 10 s. One Searcher } at 10 l.	33 10 00
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<i>Southampton</i> , one Customer inward, _____	62 13 04
One Customer outward, _____	62 13 04
One Comptroller, 45 l. Searcher 10 l. _____	55 00 00
<i>Pool</i> , one Customer. _____	18 00 00
One Comptroller 10 l. Searcher 8 l. _____	18 00 00
<i>Exon</i> , one Customer, _____	83 06 08
One Comptroller, 10 l. 16 s. 08 d. Searcher, 20 l. _____	30 06 08
<i>Plimouth</i> , one Customer, _____	38 13 04
One Comptroller, 10 l. 16 s. 8 d. Searcher 30 l. _____	40 16 08
<i>Gloucester</i> , one Customer, _____	06 13 04
One Searcher, _____	08 13 04
<i>Bristol</i> , one Customer outward, _____	57 00 00
One Customer inward, _____	57 00 00
One Comptroller, _____	31 13 04
Four Queen's VVaiters at 15 l. each, _____	60 00 00
One Searcher, _____	34 00 00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Bridgewater</i> , one Customer,	—	28	00 00
One Comptroller	—	5	06 08
<i>Milford-Haven</i> , one Customer,	—	15	05 00
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher <i>id.</i>	—	20	09 00
<i>Cardiffe</i> , one Customer,	—	16	06 08
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher, <i>id.</i>	—	20	09 00
<i>Ipswich</i> , one Customer,	—	55	06 08
One Comptroller 15 <i>l.</i> Searcher, 8 <i>l.</i>	—	23	00 00
<i>Tarmouth</i> , one Customer,	—	38	00 00
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher, 8 <i>l.</i>	—	18	00 00
<i>Lynn Regis</i> , one Customer,	—	62	07 10
One Comptroller,	—	15	04 04
One Searcher,	—	12	00 00
<i>Carlisle</i> , one Customer,	—	32	00 00
One Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher, 20 <i>l.</i>	—	30	00 00
<i>Boston</i> , two Customers,	—	63	13 04
One Comptroller, 12 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Searcher, 2 <i>l.</i>	—	14	09 02
<i>Hull</i> , Sir Matthew Appleyard, Customer,	—	39	00 00
Comptroller, 16 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Searcher, 12 <i>l.</i>	—	28	13 04
<i>Newcastle</i> , two Customers,	—	54	00 00
One Comptroller, 20 <i>l.</i> Searcher	—	29	00 00
<i>Chester</i> , one Customer,	—	78	06 08
One Comptroller,	—	20	00 00
Searcher,	—	03	06 08
<i>Berwick</i> , one Customer,	—	24	00 00
One Comptroller,	—	5	00 00

A List of the Royal Society.

The Present Council, Eleven of which are to be continued till St. Andrew's Day, 1702.

THE Right Honourable John Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, President.

Francis Aston, Esq;
John Bembde, Esq;
James Bridges, Esq;
William Byrd, Esq;
Maurice Emmet, Esq;
John Evelyn, Esq;
Thomas Foley, Esq;
Robert Hook, M. D. Prof.
G. G.

John Hutton, M.D. Reg.
Abraham Hill, Esq;

Sir John Hoskins, Kt. & Bar.
Samuel Pepys, Esq;
Alex. Pitfield, Esq;
Matthew Prior, Esq;
Sir Rob. Southwel, Kt.
Edward Southwel, Esq;
Hans Sloane, M. D.
Edw. Tyson, M. D.
Richard VValler, Esq;
John VVoodward, M. D. Prof.
M. G.

The rest of the Members.

William Aglionby, Esq;
Ralph Bathurst, Dean
of Wells.

Arth. Bayley, Esq;
Mr. Char. Bernard
Jonat. Blackwell, Esq;
Orlando Bridgman, Esq; of
VVarw.

Orlando Bridgman, Esq;
Robert Briggs, A. M. Prof.
L. L.

Edw. Brown, M. D.
Tho. Brown, M. D.
Paul Bowes, Esq;

Sir Rich Bulkley, Kt. and Bar.
John E. of Carbery.
Henry E. of Clarendon.

St. George, Lord Bishop of
Cloyne.
Edward Lord Bishop of Cork
and Rofs.

VVill. Cockburn, M. D.
Mr. Dethleus Cleuverus.
Sir Godfr. Copley, Bar.
Mr. VVilliam Cowper.
Daniel Cox, M. D.
Tho. Crisp, Esq;
Mr. James Cunningham.

Sir Anth. Dean, *Kt.*
 Mr. Sam. Doody.
 John Flamsted, *Ast. Reg.*
 John Fryar, *M. D.*
 Patrick Gordon, *M. A.*
 Sir Rob. Gordon, *Kt.*
 David Gregory, *M. D.*
 Nehemiah Grew, *M. D.*
 Sir Rowl. Gwynne, *Kt.*
 Charles Lord Hallifax.
 John Herbert, *Esq;*
 Edw. Haines, *Esq;*
 Mr. Edm. Halley.
 Mr. Edw. Haistwell.
 Anth. Hammond, *Esq;*
 John Harris, *A. M.*
 John Harwood, *L.L.D.*
 John Henley, *Esq;*
 Mr. John Houghton.
 Charles Howard of Norfolk,
Esq;
 Edward Howard of Norfolk,
Esq;
 Hugh Howard, *Esq;*
 John Jackson, *Esq;*
 Sir Charles Isaac, *Ct.*
 Tho. Ifted, *Esq;*
 Sir Edmond King, *Kt.*
 Tho. Kirke, *Esq;*
 Edw. Laney, *Prof. Th. Gref.*
 Martin Lister, *M. D.*
 Sir John Lowther, *Bar.*
 Sir Berkley Lucy, *Bar.*
 John Mapletoft, *D. D.*
 VValter Mills, *M. D.*
 Benj. Middleton, *Esq;*
 Rob. Molesworth, *Esq;*
 Tho. Molineux, *M. D.*
 Mr. George Mount.
 VVilliam Musgrave, *L.L. D.*
 Edw. Norris, *M. D.*
 Rob. Nelson, *Esq;*
 John Newy, *A. M.*
 Isaac Newton, *Esq;*

Thomas E. of Pembroke.
 Edw. Pagett, *A. M.*
 Mr. James Petiver.
 Mr. James Pond.
 Thomas Povey, *Esq;*
 Robert Pitt, *M. D.*
 Thomas Lord Bishop of Ro-
 chester.
 Lord Reay.
 John Ray, *A. M.*
 Richard Robinson, *M. D.*
 Tancred Robinson, *M. D.*
 Joseph Ralphfon, *M. A.*
 Francis Roberts, *Esq;*
 Gilbert Lord Bishop of Salis-
 bury.
 Lord Viscount Seafield.
 Lord Viscount Shelborne.
 Fred. Slare, *M. D.*
 Tho. Smith, *D. D.*
 Sir John Stanley, *Bar.*
 Edward Smith, *Dean of St.*
Pat.
 VVilliam Stanley, *D. D.*
 Geo. Stepney, *Esq;*
 Sir Philip Sydenham.
 Lord Viscount Tarbat.
 Ralph Thoresby, *Gent.*
 Alex. Torriano, *Astr. Prof.*
Gresh.
 Thomas Lord Viscount VVey-
 mouth.
 Sir Chr. VVren, *Kt.*
 John VVallis, *D. D. Geo. Pr.*
Sav.
 Sir Paul VVhichcote, *Kt. and*
Bar.
 Sir Tho. VVilloughby, *Bar.*
 George VVorth, *Esq;*
 VVilliam Wotton, *B. D.*
 Benj. Woodrofe, *D. D.*
 Chr. Wren, *Esq;*
 Sir Cyril Wyche, *Kt.*
 Per-

Persons of other Nations.

- D**S. Georgius Baglivus.
 Ds Balthazar Becker, M. D.
 Ds Dominicus Bottonus.
 Ds Basnage de Beauval.
 Ds Dominicus Cassini, Ast. Reg. Pa.
 Ds Jacobus Cassini
 Ds Abrahamus Cyprianus
 Ds Thomas Delboys
 Ds Joannes Dolaur, M. D.
 Ds Nicholaus Fatie de Duillies
 Ds Stephanus Geoffry
 Ds Gulielmus
 Ds Jo. Theodor. Heinzen, Hanov.
 Ds Urbanus Hieme
 Ds Jo. Phil. Jordis, M. D. Franc.
 Ds David Krieg
 Ds Gotthofr. Gul. Libnitius, J.V.D.
 Ds Antonius Lowenboeck, De.
 Ds Christopher Leyncrona, S.M.S.R.
 Ds Abrahamus de Moivre
 Ds Jo. Marfegli, Com. Im. R.
 Ds Jo. Burchardus Menckenius
 Ds Dionysius Papin, M. D.
 Ds Louis Paul, M. D.
 Ds Jo. Nicholaus Pechlin, M. D.
 Ds Moyses Pujolus
 Ds Jo. Ambrosius Sarotti
 Ds Petrus Silvestra
 Ds Franciscus Spoleus, Med. Pr. Pr. Pa.
 Ds Ez. de Spanheim
 Ds Otto Sperlingius
 Ds Jo. Adamus Stamfer
 Ds Franciscus Travigni, Ph. Ven.
 Ds Raymundus Vieussens, M. D.
 Ds Vincenzius Viridius, Mar. Floz.
 Ds Nicolaus Wisfen, Conf. Amst.

*The College of Civilians, called Doctors Commons
exercent in London.*

DR. *George Oxenden*, Dean and Official, Principal of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Vicar-General, and Principal Official to the most Reverend Father in God, *Thomas* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and Dean and Commissary of the Peculiars belonging to the said Archbishop.

Sir Charles Hedges, Kt. Doctor of Laws, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, Judge of the high Court of Admiralty, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of the Diocess of *Rocheſter*.

Sir Richard Raines, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Dr. Thomas Bourchier Commissary of the Diocess of *Canterbury*.

Sir John Cooke, Kt. her Majesty's Advocate-General, and Official to the Archdeacons of *London* and *Colcheſter*.

Dr. Henry Falconberg, Chancellor of the Diocess of *St. David's*, Official to the Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, and Register of the Faculties.

Sir William Trumbal, Kt.

Dr. Thomas Briggs, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Chicheſter*.

Dr. William Oldys, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Lincoln*, and Official to the Archdeacon of *St. Albans*.

Dr. John Edisbury Chancellor of the Diocess of *Exeter*, and Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*.

Dr. Charles D'Avenant.

Dr. Henry Newton, Advocate to the Lord High Admiral of *England*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *London*, and Official to the Archdeacon of *Essex*.

Dr. John St. John.

Dr. George Bra nſton, Official to the Archdeacons of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*.

Dr. Stephen Waller.

Dr. Matthew Tindal.

Dr. John Conant.

Dr.

Dr. Thomas Lane.
 Dr. Richard Paget.
 Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of
 St. Paul's.
 Dr. William Clements.
 Dr. William King, Judge of her Majesty's High-Court of
 Admiralty in the Kingdom of Ireland.
 Dr. John Bridges.
 Dr. Thomas Ayloffe, Chancellour of the Diocess of Oxford.
 Dr. William Beau.
 Dr. Nathanael Lloyd.
 Dr. John Exton.
 Dr. Charles Herriot.
 Dr. James Ayloffe.

*Other Chancellours not admitted Advocates in
 Doctors-Commons.*

DR. Henry Watkinson, Vicar-General to the Archbishop
 of York.
 Dr. Thomas Wainright, Chancellour of the Diocess of Che-
 ster.
 Dr. William Cooke, Chancellour of the Diocess of Ely.
 Dr. Richard Parsons, Chancellour of the Diocess of Glou-
 cester.
 Dr. William Hughes, Chancellour of the Diocess of Bath and
 Wells.
 Dr. John Jones, Chancellour of the Diocess of Landaff.
 Dr. — Brooksbank, Chancellour of the Diocess of Dur-
 ham.
 John Price, Batchellour of Laws, Chancellour of the Dio-
 cess of Worcester.
 Charles Baldwin, Batchellour of Laws, Chancellour of the
 Diocess of Hereford.
 Dr. Robert Wynn, Chancellour of the Diocess of St.
 Asaph.
 Dr. — Reynolds, Chancellour of the Diocess of Peter-
 borough.
 Dr. — Pennington, Chancellour of the Diocess of Ban-
 gor.

Peter Mews, Batchellour of Laws, Chancellour of the Diocess of Winchester.

Thomas Tully, B. D. Chancellour of the Diocess of Carlisle.

Robert Loggan, Batchellour of Laws, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Serian*.

Henry Raines and *William Walmesly*, Batchellours of Laws, Chancellours of the Diocess of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*.

Charles Sloper, A. M. Chancellour of the Diocess of Bristol.

Proctors in the Arches Court of Canterbury.

T *Thomas Smith*, Esq; the Queen's Proctor.

Everard Exton, Esq;

Mr John Hill

Mr Richard Newcourt

Mr Francis Nixon

Mr Thomas Tillot

Mr Thomas Swallow

Mr Peter Barret

Mr Godfrey Lee

Mr Thomas Rock

Samuel Wiseman, Esq;

Mr John Hungerford

Mr John Miller

Mr Keate Waller

Mr Edward Shaw

Mr John Lovell

Mr John Roberts

Mr John Tomlinson

Mr George Sayer

Mr Robert Constable

Mr Robert Pierçon

Mr Edward Cooke

Mr John Cottle

Mr James Bridges

Mr Jeffrey Glasse

Mr William Jones

Mr William Hastefoot

Mr Thomas Rouse

Mr Thomas Newman

Mr Richard Shaller

Mr Samuel Bohenne

Mr Mark Sayer

Mr Edward Alexander

Mr Robert Wilmer

Mr Thomas Willymott

REGISTERS.

Richard Crawley, Esq; Register to the High-Court of Delegates.

Ludovicus Maidwell, Register of the Arches Court of Canterbury.

Henry Farrant, Deputy-Register.

John Bryan, Gent. Actuary of the same.

Thomas Tillot, Deputy-Actuary.

Orlando Gee, Esq; Register of the High-Court of Admiralty.

Rich. Crawley, Esq; Deputy-Register.

John Cheek, General-Marshal.

The Prerogative Office, or Registry for the Prerogative Wills in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

Everard Exton, Batchellour of Laws, Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Mr. Thomas Welham, Deputy-Register.

Clerks in the said Office.

Mr. Charles Pinfold

Mr. John Cottle

Mr. John Holman

Mr. Rupert Browne

Mr. William Dew

Mr. Thomas Gilex

Officers belonging to the Court Marshal.

Her Majesty's Advocate, William Oldys, Doctor of Laws.

Register of the Court, John Cheek.

Secretary and Seal-Keeper, Francis Negus, Esq;

PRO-

PROCTORS.

Mr. Everard Eaton, Batchellour of Laws.
 Mr. John Hill.
 Mr. Francis Nixon
 Mr. Samuel Wiseman
 Mr. Keate Waller
 Mr. Edward Shaw.
 Mr. Thomas Willymott.
 Marshal of the Court, Mr. John Curry.

*A Catalogue of the Fellows and other Members of the
 Royal College of Physicians.*

FELLOWS.

SIR Thomas Millington, Kt.
 President
 Dr Walt. Charleton, Censor
 Dr Sam. Collins, Censor
 Dr Thomas Burwell
 Dr Peter Barwick
 Dr John Lawson, Elect
 Dr Edw. Browne, Treasurer,
 Elect Censor
 Dr Josias Clarke, Elect
 Dr Rich. Torlesse
 Dr Samuel Morris
 Dr Thomas Alvey
 Dr Edw. Hulse, Elect
 Dr Charles Goodall
 Dr Phineas Fowke
 Dr Walt. Harris, Censor
 Dr William Briggs
 Dr Valter Mills
 Dr Edw. Tyson
 Dr Frederick Slare

Dr Rich. Darnelli
 Dr John Bateman
 Dr William Johnston
 Dr William Dawes
 Dr Tho. Gill, Register
 Dr Rich. Robinson
 Dr Lancelot Harrison
 Dr Martin Lister
 Dr Robert Pitt
 Dr Richard Field
 Dr Edmund Dickenson
 Sir Edmund King, Kt.
 Dr Chr. Love-Morley
 Dr Edward Baynard
 Dr Theodore Colladon
 Dr Richard Blackburne
 Dr Christian Harrel
 Dr Simon Velman
 Dr George How
 Dr Nathanael Johnston
 Dr Robert Pierce
 Dr Robert Gray
 Dr Richard Smith

Dr

Dr Joshua Le Fevre
 Dr Thomas Walsh
 Dr John Ratcliffe
 Dr John Harrison
 Dr Hans Sloan
 Sir Richard Blackmore, Kt.
 Dr Tancred Robinson
 Dr Richard Carr
 Dr John Hutton
 Dr James Welwood
 Dr Peter Gelfthorp
 Dr William Musgrave
 Dr Humph. Ridley
 Dr William Gibbons
 Dr William Gould
 Dr John Hawys
 Dr Robert Conny
 Dr Sam. Garthe
 Dr Hugh Chamberlen
 Dr William Cole
 Dr Salisbury Cade
 Dr Nicholas

CANDIDATES.

Dr. John Nicholfsen
 Dr Thomas Hoy
 Dr Thomas Sutton
 Dr Joseph Gaylard
 Dr Rich. Adams
 Dr Humph. Brook
 Dr William Coward
 Dr — Drake
 Dr John Woodward
 Dr Edw. Norris
 Dr — Colebrook
 Dr — Wollaston
 Dr Rich. Morton
 Dr — Wright
 Dr Gideon Harvey

Honorary-Fellows.

Dr Rob. Fielding
 Dr John Windebank
 Dr Hen. Sampson
 Dr Daniel Cox
 Dr Nehem. Grew
 Dr Tho. Gibson

LICENTIATES.

Dr John Feak
 Mr Isaac Chauncy
 Dr. Christopher Gress
 Dr John Granveld
 Dr Philip Guide
 Dr Josh. Palmer
 Dr Henry Morelli
 Mr John Peeche
 Dr Will. Sydenham
 Dr John Jones
 Dr Charles Nichols
 Dr David Hamiltan
 Dr John Defray
 Mr William Grimbalfan
 Dr Caleb Coatsworth
 Dr Sebastian le Feure
 Mr John Truill
 Mr Francis Upton
 Mr Thomas Botterell
 Dr James Maucleer
 Dr John Charles
 Dr Philip Rose
 Dr Thomas Rolfe
 Mr Will. Oliver
 Dr Oliv. Horsman
 Mr Ralph Hicks
 Dr Tho Walker
 Dr Jodocus Cruil
 Dr Pet. Sylvestre
 Dr Cha. Morton
 Dr Geo. Fleming

Dr

Dr Stephen Hunt
Mr William Cockburn
Mr Thomas Turberville
Dr John Crichton

Dr ——— Short
Mr John Colbatch
Dr Abraham Cyprianus

*A List of the Commissioners, and other Principal
Officers of the Excise.*

F oot Onslow, Esq;	} Chief Commissioners and Govern- ours for the Management of the Excise.
Sir Philip Meadows,	
Francis Parrey, Esq;	
William Strong, Esq;	
Geo. Townshend, Esq;	
Philip Ryley, Esq;	
Rich. Cocks, Esq;	

Sir William Honeyward, Bar.	} Commissioners for Appeals.
Rich. Beke, Esq;	
Geo. Doddington, Esq;	
Edmund Chaloner, Esq;	
John Lock, Esq;	

Mr. Christopher Tilson, Register to the Commissioners for Appeals.

Sir Basil Dixwell, Bar. Auditor.
Lord How, Comptroller.
Thomas Hall, Esq; Receiver-General.
George Toller, Esq; Secretary.
Edw. Noel, Esq; Register.
Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq; Solicitor.
Mr. Dean Montague, Accomptant-General.

Commissioners of Wine-Licences.

Sir Stephen Evance, Kt.	} William Younge, Esq;
Nicholas Fenn, Esq;	

*A List of the Governours and other Officers of the
Royal Post-Office in Lombard-Street.*

*Commissioners for executing the Office of Post-Masters
General.*

SIR Robert Cotton, *Ks.*
Sir Thomas Frankland, *Bar.*
Mr. Benjamin Waterhouse, *Secretary.*
Mr. Christopher Smelt, *his Clerk.*

Officers of the Inland Office.

Mr. Isaac Manley, *Comptroller.*
Mr. Stephen Lilly, *Receiver.*
Mr. George Serle, *Accountant.*

Clerks of the Roads.

Mr. William Miners, *Chester-Road.*
Mr. John Middleton, *North-Road.*
Mr. Francis Gerrard, *West-Road.*
Mr. Charles Jackson, *Bristol-Road.*
Mr. William Comber, *Tarmouth-Road.*
Mr. Daniel Bickerton, *Kent-Road.*
Mr. Geo. Colley, *Kent-Road off by Night.*

Other Clerks.

John Toft
John Thompson
Tho. Sawtell
Arthur Darcey
John Balduck
Will. Hawes
Martin Buckle

Tho. Roebottom
Edmund Warren
Stephen Geare
John Green
Alexander Hope
Abraham Brooksbank

Underhil Breeze, }
 Alexander Say, } Window-Men.
 James Walker, }

Officers of the Foreign Office.

Mr. Ashburnham Frowde, *Comptroller.*
 Mr. James Lawrence, *Alphabet-Keeper.*

CLERKS.

Mr. Francis Clewet
 Mr. William Gossin
 Mr Adam Franco

Mr. Daniel Farettes
 Mr. Charles Good
 Mr. Peter Motteux

Mr. Swift, *Receiver's Clerk.*
 Mr. Charles Booth, *Accountant's Clerk.*

A List of the Heads of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford.

HIS Grace James Duke of Ormond, Chancellour.
 'University-College Dr. Charlett, Master.
 Baliol-College, Dr. Maunders, Master and Vice-Chancellour.
 Merton-College, Dr. Lydell, Warden.
 Exeter-College, Dr. Poynter, Rector.
 Oriel-College, Dr. Roysse, Provost.
 Queen's-College, Dr. Halton, Provost.
 New-College, Dr. Traffles, Warden.
 Lincoln-College, Dr. Adams, Rector.
 All-Souls College, Dr. Finch, Warden.
 Magdalen-College, Dr. Rogers, President.
 Brazen-Nose-College, Dr. Mear, Principal.
 Corpus Christi College, Dr. Turner, President.
 Christ-Church College, Dr. Aldrich, Dean.
 Trinity-College, Dr. Bathurst, President.
 St. John's College, Dr. Delaune, President.

Jesus-College, Dr. Edwards, Principal.

Wadham-College, Dr. Dunster, Warden.

Pembroke-College, Dr. Hall, (Bishop of Bristol) Master.

HALLS.

St. Edmund-Hall, Dr. Mill, Principal.

St. Alban-Hall, Dr. Bouchier, Principal.

Hart-Hall, Dr. Thornton, Principal.

New-Inn-Hall, Dr. Bailey, Principal.

St. Mary-Hall, Mr. Wyat, Principal.

Magdalen-Hall, Dr. Adams, Principal.

Gloucester-Hall, Dr. Woodroffe, Principal.

MAGISTRATES.

Chancellour, James Duke of Ormond.

Vice-Chancellour, Dr. Roger Mander.

Pro-Vice-Chancellours.

Mr. Osborne of Exeter-College.

Mr. Mills of Baliol-College.

Mr. Reynolds } of Corpus Christi.

Mr. Gere

Proctors.

Mr. John Cooke of Exeter-College.

Mr. Perks of Corpus Christi.

Professors in the University.

Dr. William Jane, King's Professor of Divinity.

Dr. Thomas Sykes, Margaret-Professor of Divinity.

Dr. Thomas Hyde, Hebrew and Arabick Professor.

Dr. Humphrey Hody, King's Professor of Greek.

Dr. Thomas Bouchier, King's Professor of Law.

Dr. Thomas Hoy, King's Professor of Physick.

Dr. John Wallis,

Dr. David Gregory,

} Savilian Professors in { Geometry.
Astronomy.

Sir Thomas Millington, Natural Philosophy Reader.

Dr. Cha. Aldworth, Cambden-Professor of History.

Dr. Edw. Hanne, Professor of Chymistry.

Mr. Jacob Bobart, Botanick Professor.

Mr. Rich. Goodson, Musick Professor.

A List of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Cambridge, with the Names of their Governors.

HIS Grace Charles Duke of Somerset, Chancellour.

Dr. Richardson, Vice-Chancellour.

St. Peter's College, Dr. Richardson, Master.

Clare-Hall, Dr. Blithe, Master.

Pembroke-Hall, Dr. Browne, Master.

Corpus Christi, or Bennett-College, Dr. Green, Master.

Trinity-Hall, Dr. Oxenden, Master.

Gonvil and Gaius-College, Dr. Holman, Master.

King's-College, Dr. Roderick, Provost.

Queen's-College, Dr. James, Master.

Katharine-Hall, Sir William Daws, Bar. Master.

Jesus-College, Dr. Ashton, Master.

Christ's-College, Dr. Corvell, Master.

St. John's-College, Dr. Gower, Master.

Magdalen-College, Dr. Quairing, Master.

Trinity-College, Dr. Bentley, Master.

Emanuel-College, Dr. Balderston, Master.

Sidney-Sussex-College, Dr. Johnston, Master.

Professors in the University.

Dr. James, Regius Professor.

Dr. Gower, Margaret Professor.

Dr. Smoult, Casuistical Professor.

Dr. Oxenden, Professor of Law.

Dr.

Dr. Green, Professor of Physick.
Mr. Whiston, Mathematical Professor.
Mr. Talbot, Hebrew Professor.
Dr. Luke, Arabick Professor.
Mr. Joshua Barnes, Greek Professor.

Mr. Ayloffe, Publick Orator.
Mr. Laughton, Library-keeper.
Mr. Grove, publick Register.

PROCTORS.

Mr.
Mr. Aubrey of Jesus-College.

*The Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Oxford,
are as followeth.*

Circumcision, or New-Years Day.

Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.

Purification, or Candlemas-Day.

Annunciation, or Lady-day.

Sermon at New-College.

Ascension, or Holy-Thursdayer.

Restoration of King Charles the Second, or the 19th of
May.

Whit-Sunday, Trinity-Sunday, Sermon at New-College.

Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday Morning in
the AE time, at Sermon and Congregation.

All Saints Day, the Fifth of November, or Gun-Powder-
Treason.

All publick Thanksgiving Days.

Christmas-day,

The Habit-days in the University of Oxford.

The day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Doctors meet at *St. Mary's*, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.

All Latin Sermons.

Morning Sermons in Term-time.

All Sermons at *St. Peter's* in *Lent*.

Congregation-days.

Scholastica, being the 10th of *February*.

The day after *Michaelmas*, when the Mayor is sworn at *St. Mary's* in the morning by the Senior Proctor.

The Scarlet Days in the University of Cambridge are as follows.

ALL *Saints-day*.
Christmas-day.

Easter-day.

Ascension-day.

Whit-Sunday.

Trinity-Sunday Commencement.

The 29th of *May*.

At the two Fairs proclaiming in *June* and *September*.

The Feast of *St. Michael*.

The Fifth of *November*.

To Funerals, Clerums, and Supplications

All Doctors go as to Congregations.

That is, in their Robes.

*A List of the Foreign Ministers at present residing in
her Majesty's Court.*

COUNT *Wratiflaw*, Envoy Extraordinary from the
Emperor.

Baron *Spanheim*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the
King of *Prussia*.

Monsieur *Nitzschwitz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the
King of *Poland*.

Baron *Stacken*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of
Denmark.

The Baron of *Lier*, and Monsieur *Van Haren*, Embassa-
dors Extraordinary from the *States-General*.

Baron *Widman*, Ambassador from the Elector of *Ba-
varia*.

Monsieur *Beyrie*, Resident from the Duke of *Cell*.

Count *de Masséy*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of
Savoy.

*A List of the Governour, Deputy-Governour, and
Directors of the Bank of England for the Year
1702.*

John *Ward*, Esq; Governour.

Abraham Houlton, Esq; Deputy-Governour.

Twenty four Directors.

Sir William Abarst, Kt.
Sir James Bateman, Kt.
Robert Briflow, junior.
William Des Boverie.
Peter Delme.
Josiah Difson.
Francis Eyles.
Sir William Gore, Kt.
John Gould.
Sir John Houbton, Kt.
John Hanger.
Samuel Lethiculleur.

Jacob Reynardson.
Sir William Scawen, Kt.
Humphrey South, senior.
Nathanael Tench.
Samuel Bulteel.
Sir Robert Clayton, Kt.
Gerard Conyers.
William Dawson.
John de Vinck.
Abraham Hill.
Samuel Heathcote.
John Shipman.

*A List of the Names of the Governour, Deputy, and
Twenty-four Committees of the Honourable the
East-India-Company. elected for the Year 1702.*

THE Right Worshipful *Sir John Fleet, Kt. and Alderman,*
Governour.
 The Honourable *Sir William Langborne, Bar. Deputy-Govern-*
our.

The Right Honourable *Charles Earl of Berkeley.*
Sir Jonathan Andrews, Knight.
Mr. Richard Aiton.
Mr. James Bull.
Captain John Bromwell.
Sir Thomas Cooke, Kt. and Alderman.
Thomas Coulfon, Esq;
James Cragge, Esq;
Sir Samuel Dashwood, Knight and Alderman.
Mr. Charles du Bois.
Daniel Davall, Esq;

Thomas Fredericks, Esq;
The Right Honourable Sir *William Gore, Knight, Lord-Mayor.*

James Gray, Esq;

William Hewer, Esq;

Urban Hall, Esq;

Nathanael Herne, Esq;

Frederick Herne, Esq;

William Johnson, Esq;

Mr. Peter Joye.

Sir Rich. Levett, Knight and Alderman.

Arthur Moore, Esq;

Sir William Pritchard, Knight and Alderman.

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knight and Alderman.

A List of the Names of the Directors for the
English Company trading to the *East-Indies* for
the Year 1702.

M*R. Edward Allen*
Mr. Abraham Beake
Mr. Abraham Chitty.
George Daddington, Esq;
Francis Eyles, Esq;
Sir Henry Furness, Knight.
Peter Goetz, Esq;
Nathanael Gould, Esq;
Mr. Richard Gough.
Sir Edmond Harrison, Knight.
Gilbert Heathcote, Esq;
Mr. Samuel Heathcote.
Captain William Heathe.
Sir Theodore Janssen, Knight.
Mr. Henry Lyell.
Joseph Martin, Esq;
Mr. Ephraim Mountague.
Mr. Robert Michell.

Mr.

Mr. Charles Peers
 Mr. Robert Raworth
 Mr. Benjamin Rokeby
 Samuel Shephard, Esq;
 Mr. Robert Scawen
 Thomas Vernon, Esq;

Commissioners of the Stamp-Office.

Edward Lloyd, Esq;
 Hen. Cornish, Esq;
 Rich. Uthwait, Esq;

Rob. Pooley, Esq;
 ——— Wynnefe, Esq;

Commissioners for Hackney-Coaches.

Daniel Blake, Esq;
 Tho. Strickland, Esq;
 Edm. Clarke, Esq;

Charles Heron, Esq;
 William Congreve, Esq;

Receiver, Mr. Wharton.

Commissioners of the Prizes.

Emanuel Scroop How, Esq;
 Edw. Brereton, Esq;
 Geo. Morley, Esq;

Rob. Yard, Esq;
 Anthony Duncomb, Esq;

Anth. Burnaby, Esq; *Secretary.*
 John Brewer, Esq, *Treasurer.*
 Tho. Reves, Esq; *Comptroller.*

Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

Henry Lee, Esq;
 Philip Herbert, Esq;
 Dr. Richard Adams.

Dr. William Sherwood.
 Dr. Charles Morley.

Com-

Commissioners of the Wine-Licence Office.

N icholas Fenn, Esq; Tho. Lake, Esq; John Harwood, Esq;	Robert Lowndes, Esq; Tho. Goodall, Esq;
--	--

Commissioners for managing the Duties on Salt.

S IR Marmaduke Wivell. John Danvers, Esq; Tho. Aram, Esq;	Ashburhnam Tool, Esq; Thomas Everard, Esq;
--	---

Commissioners of Trade.

Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, or Lord Chancellour for the time being.

Lord President of the Privy-Council for the time being.

Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal for the time being.

Lord Treasurer, or first Commissioner of the Treasury for the time being.

Lord High-Admiral, or first Commissioner of the Admiralty for the time being.

The Principal Secretaries of State for the time being.

The Chancellour of the Exchequer for the time being.

The Bishop of London for the time being.

These Eight have no Salary.

Thomas Viscount Weymouth. William Lord Dartmouth. Sir Philip Meadows, Kt. William Blaithewait, Esq;	John Pollexfen, Esq; Geo. Steppes, Esq; Matthew Prior, Esq; Robert Cecill, Esq;
--	--

These have 1000 l. per An. each.

Their Secretary, William Popple, Esq;

The Degrees and Names of all Men and Women.

- 1 THE King and Queen.
- 2 The Prince and Princess of Wales.
- 3 Dukes and Princes of the Blood-Royal of England, who are the Sons, Brothers, Uncles and Nephews of a King of England, as appears by the Statute of 11 Hen. VIII. Dutcheffes and Princes of the same Blood-Royal.
- 4 Dukes and Dutcheffes.
- 5 The Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Royal Blood, and their Ladies.
- 6 Marquesses and Marchionesses.
- 7 Dukes Eldest Sons and their Ladies.
- 8 Earls and Countesses.
- 9 Marquesses Eldest Sons and their Ladies.
- 10 Dukes younger Sons of the Royal Blood and their Ladies.
- 11 Dukes younger Sons and their Ladies.
- 12 Viscounts and Viscountesses.
- 13 The Eldest Sons of Earls and their Ladies.
- 14 The Younger Sons of Marquesses and their Ladies.
- 15 Barons and Baronesses.
- 16 The Eldest Sons of Viscounts and their Ladies.
- 17 The Younger Sons of Earls and their Ladies.
- 18 The Eldest Sons of Barons and their Ladies.
- 19 Privy-Counsellours and Judges.
- 20 The Younger Sons of Viscounts and their Ladies.
- 21 The Younger Sons of Barons and their Ladies.
- 22 Baronets and their Ladies.
- 23 Knights of the Bath and their Ladies.
- 24 Knights Batchellours and their Ladies.
- 25 Sergeants at Law and Doctors.
- 26 Esquires and their Wives.
- 27 Gentlemen and Gentlewomen.
- 28 Citizens, Yeomen, Husbandmen, Labourers and their Wives.

*A True LIST of the Knights, Citizens and Bur-
gesses of the present Parliament, which should
have met at Westminster the 20th Day of Au-
gust 1702, and was Prorog'd to the 8th of Octo-
ber next ensuing, and after to the 20th.*

*Note, Those which have this Mark * before them
were not Members of the last Parliament.*

Bedfordshire sends 4 Members.

THE Right Honourable the
Lord Edward Russel.

Sir William Gostwick, Kt.
and Bar.

Town of Bedford.

William Spencer, Esq;

* Edward Carteret, Esq;

Berks 9.

Sir John Stonehouse, Bar.

Richard Neville, Esq;

Borough of New Windsor.

The Rt. Hon. John Ld. Viscount
Fitzharding.

Richard Topham, Esq;

Borough of Reading.

* Sir Owen Buckingham, Kt.

Tanfield Vachell, Esq;

Borough of Wallingford.

William Jennens, Esq;

Thomas Randa, Esq;

Borough of Abingdon.

Sir Simon Harcourt, Kt.

Bucks 14.

The Rt. Hon. William Lord

Viscount Cheyne of New-
haven.

The Hon. Goodwin Wharton,
Esq;

Town of Buckingham.

Sir Edmund Denton, Bar.

* Roger Price, Esq;

Borough of Chipping Wicomb.

Charles Godfrey, Esq;

Fleetwood Dormer, Esq;

Borough of Ailesbury.

Sir John Packington, Bar.

The Hon. James Herbert, Esq;

Borough of Agmondesham.

The Rt. Hon. William Lord

Viscount Cheyne of New-
haven.

John Drake, Esq;

Borough of Wyndover.

* Sir Roger Hill, Kt.

Richard Hampden, Esq;

Borough of Great Marlow.

Sir James Etheridge, Kt.

James Chace, Esq;

Cambridgeshire 6.

Sir Rutthout Cullen, Bar.

* Granade Pigot, Esq;

University of Cambridge.

The R. Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq;

The Hon. Arthur Annesley,
Esq;

Town of Cambridge.

Sir Henry Pickering, Bar.

* Anthony Thompson, Esq;

Cheshire 4.

Sir Roger Moston, Bar.

* Sir George VVarburton,
Bar.

City of Chester.

Sir Henry Bunbury, Bar.

Peter Shackerly, Esq;

Cornwall 44.

The Right Hon. John Granville,
Esq;

James Buller, Esq;

Borough of Dunhuvid, alias
Lanceston.

The Right. Hon. Henry Lord
Hyde.

VWilliam Cary, Esq;

Borough of Leskard.

William Bridges, Esq;

Thomas Dodson, Esq;

Borough of Lestwithiel.

The Hon. Russel Robartes, Esq;

Sir John Moleworth, Kt. and
Bar.

Borough of Truro.

Sir Thomas Powys, Kt.

Henry Vincent, Esq;

Borough of Bodmin.

* The Right Hon. John Howe,
Esq;

John Hoblyn, Esq;

Borough of Helfton.

The Hon. Sidney Godolphin,
Esq;

Francis Godolphin, Esq;

Borough of Saltash.

Thomas Carew, Esq;

Benjamin Buller, Esq;

Borough of Camelford.

Dennis Glynn, Esq;

Henry Manaton, Esq;

Borough of Portpigham, alias
Westlow.

The Rt. Hon. Richard Earl of
Ranelagh.

Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

Borough of Grampound.

Francis Scobell, Esq;

* James Cragge, Esq;

Borough of Eastlow.

Sir John Pole, Bar.

Sir Henry Seymour, Bar.

Borough of Penryn.

Samuel Trefusis, Esq;

Alexander Pendarvis, Esq;

Borough of Tregony.

Hugh Boscawen, Esq;

Joseph Sawle, Esq;

Borough of Boffiney.

John Manley, Esq;

* William Hooker, Esq;

Borough of St. Ive.

James Praed, Esq;

Richard Chaundler, Esq;

Borough of Fowey.

John Hicks, Esq;

* George Granville, Esq;

Borough of St. German.

Henry Fleming, Esq;

* John Anstis, Esq;

Borough

Borough of St. Michael.

- * Renatus Billor, *Esq;*
- * Francis Baller, *Esq;*

Borough of Newport.

- * Sir Nicholas Morrice, *Bar.*

John Spark, *Esq;*

Borough of St. Mawes.

Sir Joseph Tredenham, *Kt.*

John Tredenham, *Esq;*

Borough of Callington.

Samuel Rolle, *Esq;*

- * John Ackland, *Esq;*

Cumberland 6.

Sir Wilfred Lawfon, *Kt. and Bar.*

- * Musgrave, *Esq;*

City of Carlisle.

Christopher Musgrave, *Esq;*

- * Stanwicks, *Esq;*

Borough of Cockermouth.

Thomas Lamplugh, *Esq;*

James Stanhope, *Esq;*

Derbyshire 4.

Thomas Coke, *Esq;*

John Curzon, *Esq;*

Town of Derby.

John Harpur, *Esq;*

- * Thomas Stanhope, *Esq;*

Devonshire 26.

William Courtenay, *Esq;*

Robert Rolle, *Esq;*

City of Exeter.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Seymour, *Bar. Comptroller of the Queen's Household.*

John Snell, *Esq;*

Borough of Totness.

Sir Christopher Musgrave, *Kt. and Bar.*

Thomas Coulson, *Esq;*

Borough of Plymouth.

The Hon. Charles Trelawney, *Esq;*

John Woolcomb, *Esq;*

Town of Oakhampton.

- * Sir Simon Leach, *Kt. of the Bath.*

John Northmore, *Esq;*

Borough of Barnstaple.

Nich. Hooper, *Serj. at Law.*

Arthur Champneys, *Esq;*

Borough of Plimpton.

Richard Edcombe, *Esq;*

Thomas Jervoise, *Esq;*

Borough of Honiton.

Sir William Drake, *Kt. and Bar.*

Sir Walter Yonge, *Bar.*

Borough of Tavistock.

The R. H. Ld. Robert Russel.

The R. H. Ld James Russel.

Borough of Ashburton.

Sir Thomas Leare, *Bar.*

- * Richard Reynell, *Esq;*

Borough of Clift. Dartm. and Hardness.

Nathanael Herne, *Esq;*

Frederick Herne, *Esq;*

Borough of Beralston.

Peter King, *Esq;*

William Cowper, *Esq;*

Borough of Tiverton.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Spencer.

Thomas Bere, *Esq;*

Dorsetshire 20.

Thomas Strangeways, *Esq;*

* Thomas

Thomas Chaffin, *Esq;*
Town of Poole
 Sir William Phippard, *Kt.*
 William Jolliffe, *Esq;*
Borough of Dorchester.
 Sir Nathanel Napier, *Kt.* and
Bar.

Nathanael Napier, *Esq;*
Borough of Lyme Regis.
 * Henry Henley, of Lee, *Esq;*
 John Burridge, *Esq;*
Borough of Weymouth.

Anthony Henley, *Esq;*
The Hon. Henry Thynne, Esq;
Borough of Melcomb Regis
The Hon. Char. Churchil, Esq;
 George St. Lo, *Esq;*
Borough of Bridport.

* Richard Bingham, *Esq;*
 Alexander Pitfield, *Esq;*
Borough of Shafton, alias
Shaftsbury.

Sir John Cropely, *Bar.*
 Edward Nicholas, *Esq;*
Borough of Wareham.

George Pitt, *Esq;*
 Thomas Erle, *Esq;*
Borough of Corffe Castle.
 John Banks, *Esq;*
 Richard Fownes, *Esq;*

Durham 4.

* Sir William Bowes, *Kt.*
 * Sir Robert Eden, *Bar.*
City of Durham.
 Sir Henry Bellafise, *Kt.*
 * Thomas Conyers, *Esq;*

Essex 8.

Sir Charles Barrington, *Bar.*
 Sir Francis Marshall, *Bar.*

Borough of Colchester.

Sir Isaac Rebow, *Kt.*
 Sir Thomas Cook, *Kt.*

Borough of Malden.

William Fytche, *Esq;*

John Comyns, *Esq;*

Borough of Harwich.

Sir Thomas Daval, *Kt.*

* John Ellis, *Esq;*

Gloucestershire 8.

* Sir John Guyse, *Bar.*
 Maynard Colchester, *Esq;*
City of Gloucester.

* The Right Hon. John Howe,
Esq;

* John Trye, *Esq;*
Borough of Cirencester.

William Masters, *Esq;*

Charles Cox, *Esq;*

Borough of Tewksbury.

Richard Dowdeswell, *Esq;*
 Edmund Bray, *Esq;*

Herefordshire 8.

Sir John Williams, *Kt.*

Henry Gorges, *Esq;*

City of Hereford.

Thomas Foley, *Esq;*

The Hon. James Bridges, *Esq;*

Borough of Lempster.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lord
 Coningsby.

Edward Harley, *Esq;*

Borough of Weobly.

Henry Cornwall, *Esq;*

* Thomas Price, *Esq;*

Herefordshire 8.

Thomas Halsey, *Esq;*

Ralph

Ralph Freeman, Esq;
Borough of St. Albans.
 The Hon. George Churchill, Esq;
 John Gape, Esq;
Borough of Hertford.
 Charles Caesar, Esq;
 Richard Gulston, Esq;

Huntingtonshire 4.

John Dryden, Esq;
 ——— Naylor, Esq;
Borough of Huntingdon.
 * Anthony Hammond, Esq;
 The Hon. Charles Boyle, Esq;

Kent 10.

Sir Thomas Hales, Bar.
 * Sir Francis Lee, Kt.
City of Canterbury.
 George Sayer, Esq;
 Henry Lee, Esq;
City of Rochester.
 * Edward Knatchbull, Esq;
 * William Cage, Esq;
Borough of Maidston.
 Sir Robert Marsham, Kt. and
 Bar.
 * Sir Thomas Roberts, Bar.
Borough of Queensborough.
 Robert Crawford, Esq;
 Thomas King, Esq;

Lancashire 14.

The Hon. James Stanley, Esq;
 Richard Bold, Esq;
Borough of Preston in Amoun-
dernefs.
 * Sir Cyril Wyche, Kt.
 * The Hon. Charles Stanley, Esq;

Borough of Lancaster.
 Rob. Heyham, Esq;
 * Sir William Lowther, Bar.
Borough of Newton.
 * The R. H. John Howe, Esq;
 Thomas Legh of Lime, Esq;
Borough of Wigan.
 Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bar.
 Orlando Bridgeman, Esq;
Borough of Clicheto.
 Thomas Stringer, Esq;
 Ambrose Pudley, Esq;
Borough of Liverpool.
 William Clayton, Esq;
 Thomas Johnson, Esq;

Leicestershire 4.

* The Hon. John Verney, Esq;
 * John Wilkins, Esq;
Town of Leicester.
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Speaker.
The Number of Commons
are in all 513.

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He hath an Assistant Master or Deputy, which Office is at present held by Her Majesties Favour, during Pleasure by his Son Charles Cotterel, Esq;

There is also a Third Officer, called the Marshal of the Ceremonies, at present enjoyed by Richard Le Bas, Esq; whose Employment is, in all things, to receive the Master or his Assistant's Commands for Her Majesty's Service, and to act or do nothing whatsoever of the minutest Nature without the Master's Command; and may be very properly titled his Officer for the Queen's Service.

A List of Her Majesty's Ministers, at present, residing in Foreign Courts.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Earl of Marlborough, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary in Holland.

Sir Robert Sutton, Kt. Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Ottoman Port.

Alexander Stanhope, Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the States-General of the United Provinces.

George Sneyd, Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor.

James Oresbet, Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Courts of Hanover and Gell.

James Vernon Jun. Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Denmark.

John Robinson, Esq; Her Majesty's Resident at the Court of Sweden.

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Charles Whitworth, Esq; Her Majesty's Resident at Rotterdam.

Paul Methuen, Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal.

Monsieur Plantamour, Her Majesty's Secretary at the Court of Prussia.

William Aglionby, Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Swiss Cantons.

Hugh Broughton, Consul at Venice.

Sir Lambert Blackwell, Kt. Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Great Duke of Tuscany, and the Republick of Genoa, and Consul at Leghorn.

Robert Cole, Agent and Consul General at Algiers.

Sir William Norris, Bar. Ambassador Extraordinary to the Great Mogul.

John Godard, Agent and Consul General at Thunis.

Benj. Lodington, Agent and Consul General at Tripoly.

James Paul, Consul at Zant.

Tho. Kirk, Consul at Genoa.

— Earl, Consul at Lisbon.

Alterations and Additions.

Page 9. for *Lidlington Sir Anthony Chester's*, read *Lidlington-Park, Sir John Chester's*. Page 10. for *Sir Anthony* read *Sir John*. P. 14. for *Lord Fankerville* read *Ralph Lord Grey's*. P. 145. for *Five Commissioners, &c.* read *His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark*. P. 176. for 30 l. Boardwages, &c. read 200 l. P. 359. for (and is not yet fill'd up) read, *Bua* is now fill'd up by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Abingdon*. P. 360. for *The Right Honourable the Lord Lucas*, read, *The Honourable Lieutenant General Charles Churchill, Esq;* Ib. before the Gentleman Porter, read the Physician, &c. P. 515. for *Edward Earl of Jersey*, read *Anthony Row, Esq;* P. 518. after *Tho. Smith* and *Benjamin Ramsey*, Chamber-Keepers, read *John Tucker, Esq;* Keeper and Register of the Records of State in the room of *John Chamberlayne*. P. 523. for *Charles Earl of Manchester*, read the Marquiss of *Hartington*. P. 529. for *Queen's Dressers*, read *Bed-Chamber Women*. P. 545. for *Ralph Lord Grey*, read *Sidney Godolphin, Esq;* and for *Charles* read *Philip Bertie*. P. 546. for *Guy Palmer, Esq;* and *Christopher Musgrave, Esq;* read *Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bar.* and *The Right Hon. James Vernon, Esq;* P. 590. for *Henry Earl of Romney*, read *John Earl of Marlborough*, and for *Henry Godrick*, read *The Right Honourable John Granville, Esq;* P. 600. to the List of the Fellows of the Royal Society, add *James Vernon, Esq;* Her Majesty's Envoy to *Danmark*, *John Chamberlayne, Esq;* and *William Walsby, Knight* of the Shire for *Worcestershire*, and Gentleman of the Horse to Her Majesty.



